

"The Circulation of Bronze Coinage in N.Gaul in the
Mid-fourth Century A.D: the Numismatic Evidence for
the Usurpation of Magnentius and its aftermath,
350-361."

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Volume II.

Catalogue of Site-finds
and Hoards.



CATALOGUE 1: SITE-FINDS.Explanation of catalogue.

The entry for each find is composed of the following elements:

1.Literature: not an exhaustive bibliography, but a list of some of the most important publications about both the coin finds and the history and archaeology of the site. The works cited will normally themselves contain a more detailed bibliography.

2.Source: either the publication from which the coin list was drawn, or the museum where the coins are deposited, or the person to whom I am indebted for providing me with a list of unpublished or forthcoming material.

3.Nature of site: whether the site is a vicus, or a villa etc.

4.Comments: normally information on the nature of the finds or the origin of the coins, i.e. whether they come from modern excavations, the activities of hobby archaeologists with metal detectors etc. In some cases other archaeological, historical and numismatic information about the site relevant to a full understanding of the coin-series will also be given.

5. A display in histogram form of the fourth-century coin (see "Explanation of histograms", below).

6. Tables of the coin of 251-402 in the coin-series arranged according to date and mint. A second table subdivides the coin of 348-361, the periods of most interest in this study (see "Explanation of tables", below).

Explanation of tables

In the first of the two tables the coins are divided into the following periods:

251-275: Trebonianus Gallus to Aurelian.

275-294: Tacitus to Diocletian's reform.

294-307: unreduced "Folles".

307-318: reduced "Folles".

318-330: the Victoriae Laetae reform to the introduction of the Gloria Exercitus type.

330-341: Gloria Exercitus and associated types.

341-348: 2-Victories and associated types.

348-354: the Fel.Temp. reform to the reduction of the Falling Horseman issues to Aes3.

354-361: the reduced Falling Horseman and Spes Reipublice issues.

361-364: the reformed coinage of Julian and Jovian.

364-378: Valentinianic.

378-402: the sons of Valentinian and the House of Theodosius.

The coin from each period is then divided into official issues and barbarous copies. The official issues struck in the periods after 294 are further divided according to mint, whereby Thessalonica and all mints to the East are grouped together under "East". Coin struck before 294 is not arranged according to mint since the mint attributions in published coin finds are very inconsistent, and because the mint-distribution of the third-century issues is not to be analysed.

The barbarous coins are included under the period of the original they copy.

The coins of the periods 348-354 and 354-361 are then subdivided in the second table. This breakdown is possibly due to the frequently changing reverses and denominations struck in these years.

The coin from 348 to the death of Constans, in January 350, is simply divided into the three denominations struck; the large and the small Aes2 (Aes2 L and Aes2 S) and the Aes3. The coin of 350-354 is first divided into coins

struck in a mint under the control of Magnentius, and coins struck in mints under the control of Constantius II (and in 350 Vetricano also). The coin of Magnentius is divided into the phases identified and dated by P. Bastien (1964 & 1983), phases 1-7 (ph.1-7. in the tables) and the coinage of the revolt of Poemenius struck for Constantius II in Trier (Poem. in the tables. This is in effect a subset of phase 7. See Introduction p.3 & n.8 for details of the revolt). One departure is made from Bastien's chronology, the nomination of Decentius as Caesar is probably to be dated to the winter of 350/351 and not to August 350 as Bastien suggests.¹ Thus phases 1-3 which were struck for Magnentius alone fill 350, and phase 4 begins in 351 and not as proposed by Bastien in August 350, giving the following scheme:

350	ph.1-3
early 351	ph.4
mid 351 to mid 352	ph.5
mid/late 352	ph.6
late 352 to August 353	ph.7 and Poem.

1. See Bastien (1964) p.15ff. & (1983) p.240ff. Decentius' nomination is dated to the winter of 350/1 by: Kent.RIC.viii.p.11 & p.241f.

I.Didu."Magno Magnentio. Problemi cronologici ed ampiezza della sua usurpazione. I dati epigrafici".La Critica Storica.14.1977.p.26ff.

PLRE.1.p.245.

An additional counterargument also militates against Bastien. He suggests that since the earliest portraits for Decentius at Rome resemble those for Nepotianus, then Decentius must have been appointed Caesar soon after Nepotianus' death on June 30th 350. However the portrait in question was in fact struck not only for these two Emperors but also for Magnentius, and over a much longer period; at least from the commencement of issues for Magnentius at Rome (Bastien.1963.p.xii.385) until well into 351 (Bastien.1963.pl.xv.485). There is no compelling reason why the Decentius and Nepotianus issues must have been struck immediately after one another, and a lengthy break between the death of Nepotianus and the nomination of Decentius is possible, during which time this portrait continued to be struck for Magnentius.

The chronology of the coinage of Constantius II in 350-354 cannot be dated so exactly, and can only be divided into two sub-groups

a) coins struck before the nomination of Constantius Gallus as Caesar on March 15th 351, and including issues struck by Vetricano in 350 for himself and Constantius II, and

b) coins struck after March 15th 351 for Constantius II and Gallus until the reduction of the Falling Horseman coinage to Aes3 in 354.

The nominations of Decentius and Gallus seem to have taken place at roughly the same time, so that phases 1-3 of the Magnentian coinage correspond to the issues for Constantius II and Vetricano before March 15th 351. Phases 4-7 and the Poemenius issues correspond to the issues for Constantius II and Gallus after March 15th 351.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that Constantius II regained control of the Italian mints probably in September 352, and of the Gallic mints in August 353. Therefore the element entered under "351/354 Mints controlled by Constantius II" is of varying duration in different mints.

The arrangements of the issues of 350-354 can best be illustrated as follows:

	Mints			Contemporary events
	Gallic	Italian	Balkan & Eastern	
350	ph.1-3	Magnentius	Constantius II & Vetricano	Nominations of Gallus & Decentius
351	ph.4-7	Magnentius		
352	& Poem			Constantius II
353		Constantius II	Death of Magnentius	
354				Constantius II

It should be noted that the total number of coins listed for 348-354 in the second table is sometimes lower than the total listed under 348-354 in the first table. This is due to coins which cannot be more closely dated than 348-354 (typically poorly preserved Falling Horseman Aes2 coins); they are included in the first but not the second table.

The period 354-361 is divided into two periods:

a) 354-358. Falling Horseman Aes3 issues.

b) 358-361. Spes Reipublice issues,

whereby the exact date of the change in reverse type is not certain. Depeyrot (1982 p.98f.) links the changeover to the introduction of the "reduced" siliqua in 358. J.Kent (RIC viii.p.40) is less exact; "The type (sc. Spes) often alludes to an heir, but it does not seem to have had a particular reference to Julian, though it must have begun appreciably before his usurpation in 360."

Although it is theoretically possible to subdivide 354-358 even further, i.e. before and after the execution of Gallus and the nomination of Julian, normally so many of the Aes3 Falling Horseman issues are either struck on such small flans that the mint mark is missing, or are so poorly preserved that they cannot be properly identified, and therefore such an accurate dating is not possible.

A justification of the periods chosen

The choice of periods reflects three main considerations:

a) the desire to use periods of roughly equal length,

b) the necessity of choosing periods into which coin finds can be easily divided, even when the coins are only poorly identified, and

c) the importance of choosing periods in which the coinage is as homogenous as possible.

For the fourth-century coinage the last two considerations can be combined with little difficulty since changes

in the metrology of the coinage were generally heralded by a change in the reverse type struck. This means that badly preserved coins, on which no more than the reverse type can be recognised, can easily be attributed to a period which forms an homogenous metrological unit. As a result the divisions between the periods are generally coin reforms which changed the metrological character of the coinage.

The first consideration is sometimes subordinated to the third, since it was felt necessary to take into account all significant changes in the character of the coinage in order to see what effect these changes had on coin finds. This is the case with the reformed coinage of Julian and Jovian of 361-364; in these years Aes1 was struck and it is not justifiable to include it with the Aes $\frac{3}{4}$ of the preceding or the Aes3 of the following period. It must be treated as a separate unit.

The periods chosen result in the smallest practical periods into which coin series can be easily ordered. Although it is theoretically possible to subdivide some periods further, experience showed that this results in too many coins in some finds which cannot be definitely assigned to one of these sub-periods.

The first two periods, 251-275 and 275-294, and the last period, 378-402, are much longer than the others and could certainly be subdivided without difficulty. However these periods do not form the main subject of this study, and are only included in the tables in order to see whether coin from these years is present in finds and not to see in what quantity. Therefore a more detailed analysis of these periods would be unnecessary and they were not further subdivided.

Finally it should be noted that coins which could not be attributed to a definite period are not included in the tables. However these coins represent only a very small number of coins in all the finds studied and their exclusion in no way distorts the patterns of the individual finds.

Explanation of the coin histograms

Using the periods in the first of the two tables for each find the coin of 294-402 was displayed in histograms according to the method outlined by A.Ravetz (1964. p.206)

$$\frac{\text{coins per period}}{\text{length of period}} \times \frac{1000}{\text{4th cen. coins from site}}$$

This effectively provides average coin-loss per year in each period for a nominal 1000 coins, and the figure obtained for a particular period is referred to as the coin-index for that period. However it should be remembered when talking of coin-loss per year that the horizontal axis of the histogram does not give the date of loss of the coins found, but the date of their striking; in other words how many coins struck in a particular year were lost and subsequently found, not how many were lost in this year.

The advantage of dividing by the total number of fourth-century coins found on the site is that it enables us to compare coin-series of very different sizes more easily. But since the size of a find can itself be informative, the number of fourth-century coins from the site is also given with each histogram. On the whole, however, experience showed that even the smaller site-finds analysed were representative, and that an increase in the number of coins found on a site would not significantly alter the histogram. This was particularly apparent with the Mainz "B" finds. They were delivered to Dr. Gorecki in Frankfurt in dribs and drabs, however the same basic pattern was evident in each batch of coins, to the extent that it soon became possible to predict what would be in each new delivery.

The additional refinement was made of analysing not only the official issues, but also the barbarous copies. These copies are included under the same period as the types they imitate, but are differentiated from the official coin in the histograms by shading; the unshaded fields represent the official coins.

Although it is clear from hoards that some third-century coin was still in circulation in the mid-fourth century, the quantities are so small that it did not seem worthwhile including the third-century periods in the histograms, especially since the presence of large amounts of third-century coins on a site would severely distort the histogram for the period which mainly concerns us, 294-364. Whether a site contains third-century coin can be ascertained from the tables for individual sites. On the other hand the continuing history of a site after 364 is of essential importance to the interpretation of the pre-364 coin, as some may belong to a post-364 circulation. Therefore the periods from 364 to 402 have been included in the histograms.

BATHLiterature:

Source: D.Walker, forthcoming.

Nature of Site: temple complex.

Comments: the coins come from the excavation of a votive deposit.

The following barbarous overstrikes were recorded:

1 Magnentius ph.2 copy on an unidentified undertype.

1 ph.4-6 copy on a Constantinopolis undertype.

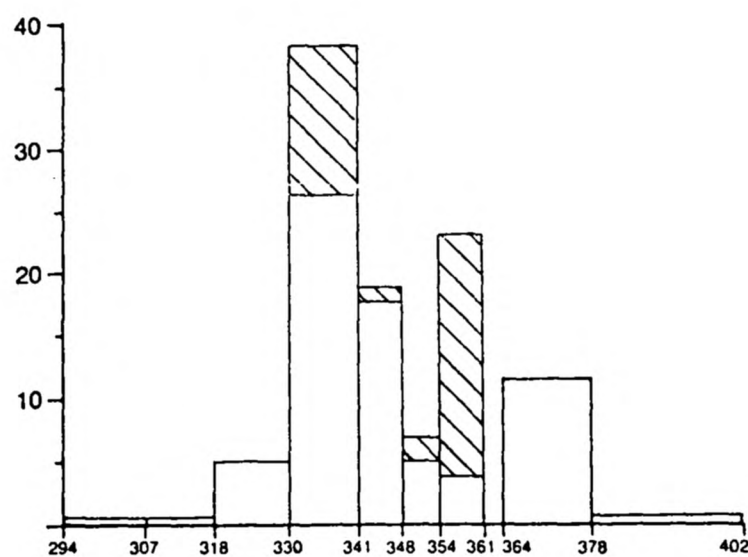
WINT HILL

Literature: P.Curnow, "Roman coins from Wint Hill, Banwell, Somerset". NC.1971.p.227f.

Source: as above.

Nature of Site: villa.

Comments: the coins come from excavations since 1950.



266 coins

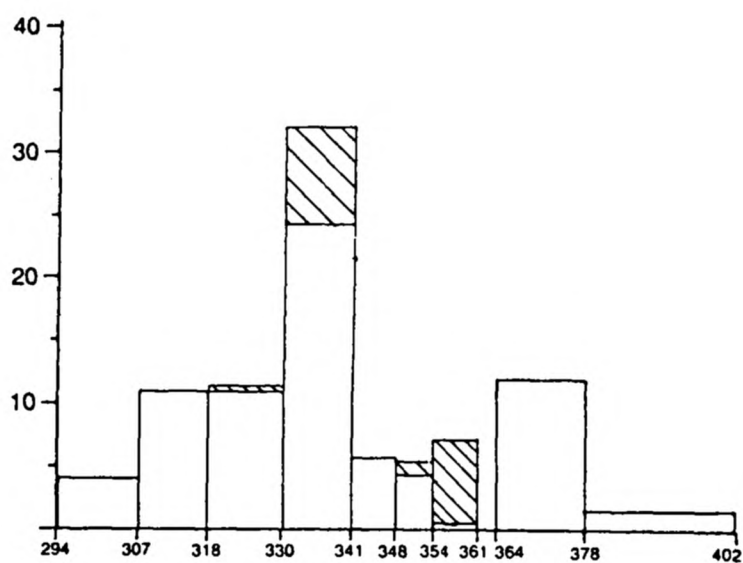
PORTCHESTER CASTLE

Literature: B.Cunliffe, Excavations at Portchester Castle.
vol.1: Roman. RRCSALon.32.1975.

Source: R.Reece, as above, p.188ff.

Nature of Site: Saxon Shore Fort.

Comments: the find comprises coins from excavations in the
 1930s and 1961-1975.



455 coins

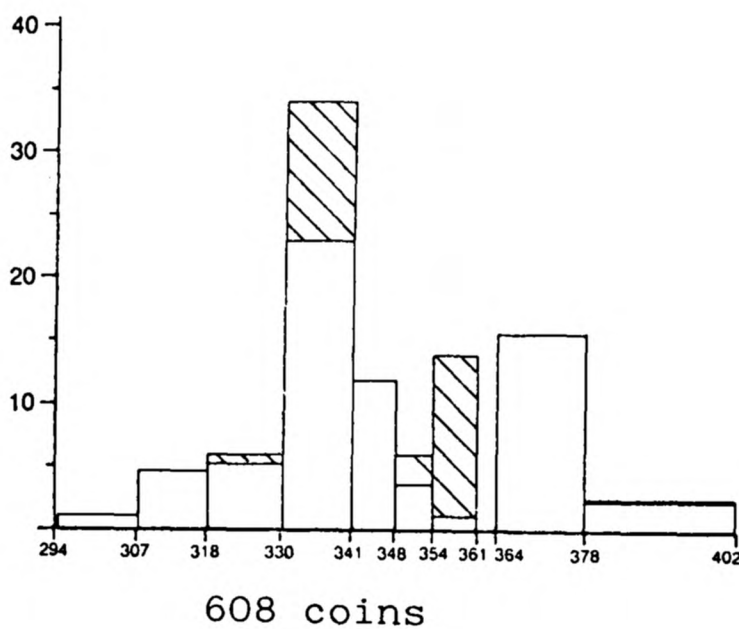
LINCOLN

Literature: J.Mann & R.Reece, Roman coins from Lincoln. The Archaeology of Lincoln, vol.vi-2.1983.

Source: as above.

Nature of Site: walled city.

Comments: all of the coins come from excavations, mainly in the 1970s.



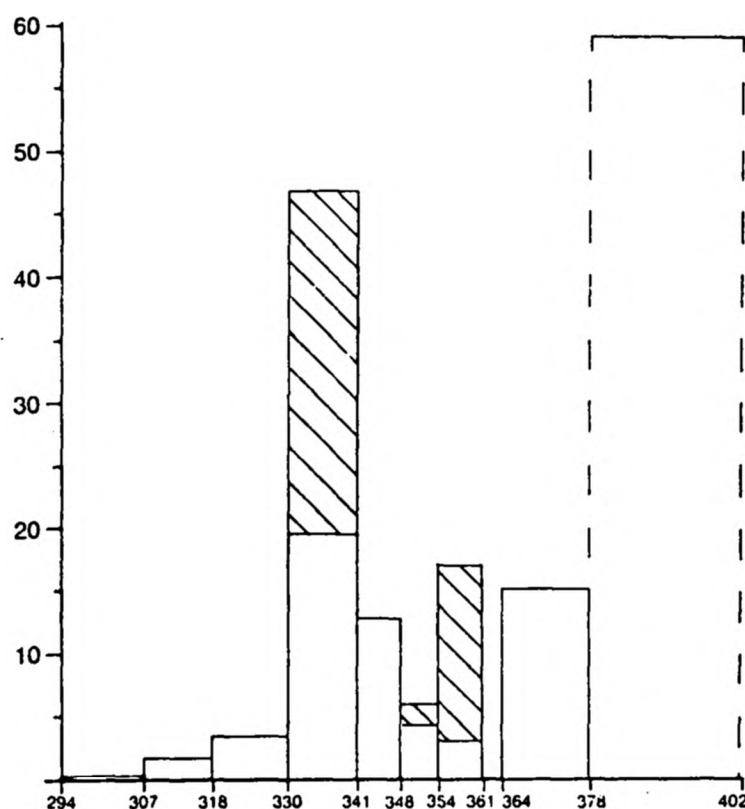
RICHBOROUGH

Literature: J. Bushe-Fox & B. Cunliffe, Richborough I-V.
RRCSALon. 6 (1926), 7 (1928), 10 (1932), 16 (1949) & 23
(1968).

Source: R. Reece, "The Roman Coins from Richborough -
A Summary". Bull. Inst. Arch. 18. 1981. p49ff.

Nature of Site: Saxon Shore Fort.

Comments: the coins come from excavations in the 1920s and
1930s.



14994 coins

The coins of 378-402 are not included in
the calculation of the histogram, but are
entered here merely for comparison.

RICHBOROUGH

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
251-275	4057															} 1966
275-294	1052															
294-307	43	15		15	3		7		1		1				1	
307-318	279	129		95	22	9	2				1				21	
318-330	605	113		333	30	19	9	4	3			4		17	73	2
330-341	3211			1175	387	155		9	41			36		77	1331	4483
341-348	1346			537	42	88		2	4			2		36	635	
348-354	386		21	203	30	2		5	7			3		2	113	155
354-361	321			4	16	14		2	8			2		12	263	1500
361-364	5				5											
364-378	2658			38	353	720		174	76			104		5	1185	
378-402	21179			224	519	1045		367	258			8		118	18640	

348/	Aes2 L	28			13	2	1		1					1	10	4
350	Aes2 S	22			6	3			2	4			1		6	
	Aes3	176			120	8									48	
350	Magentius															
	ph. 1	3			1	2										
	ph. 2	23			11	7	1								4	10
	ph. 3	10		4	3	2				1						
	Constantius II & Vetrano															
		-														
351/	Magentius															
354	ph. 4	9			3	5	1									
	ph. 5	27	40		5	17	4		1						40	141
	ph. 6	6			3	3										
	ph. 7	19			6	7	1								5	
	Poem	1			1											
	Constantius II															
		22			16				1	2			2		1	
354/358		159			15	8		2	4			2		6	122	1500
358/361		162			4	1	6			4				6	141	

CHATEAU-RENAUD

Literature: I.Graff, "Oppida et Castella du Pays des Belges". CELTICUM VIII.suppl.à Ogam-Tradition Celtiques.86. p.113ff.no.78.

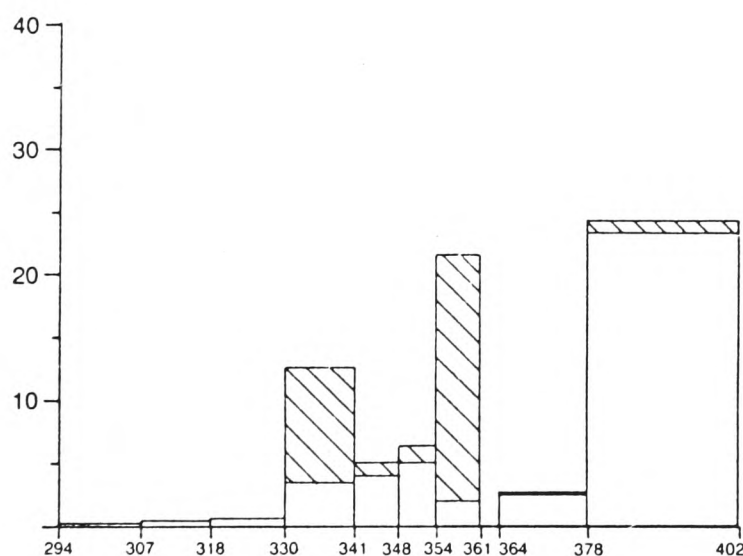
Archeologie.1962.I.p.23.

J.Mertens, Arch.Belg.76.p.199.

Source: J.Lallemand, unpublished.

Nature of Site: fortified hill-top.

Comments: -



1153 coins

DOORBES

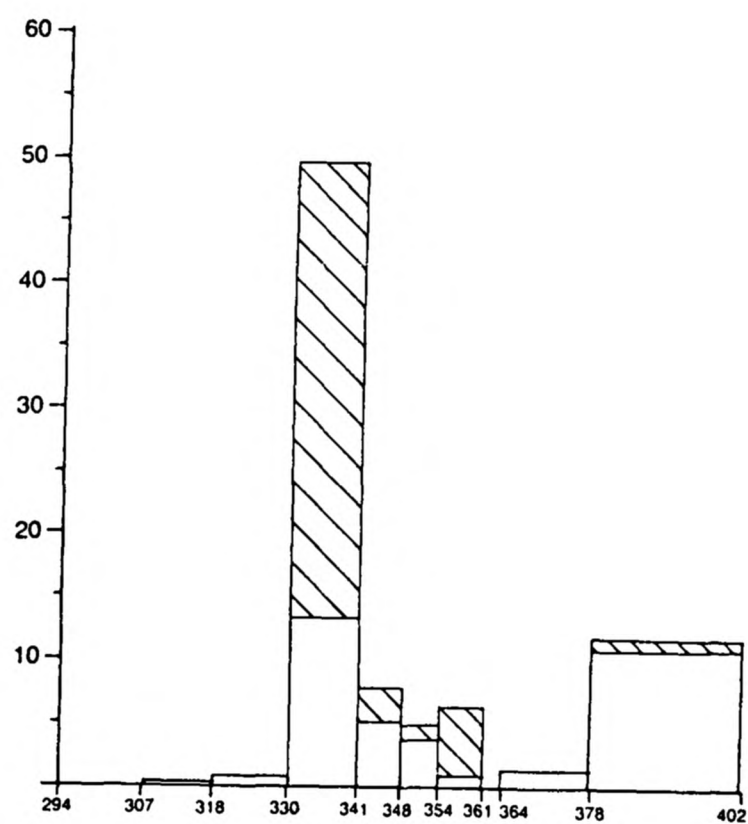
Literature: NGL no.74.

R.Brulet, "La Roche à Lomme à Doorbes, fortification du Bas-Empire romain et refuge médiéval". Arch.Belg.1974.160.

Source: J.Lallemand, unpublished.

Nature of Site: fortified hill-top.

Comments: the coins come from various sources, including railway work in 1848 and private collections.

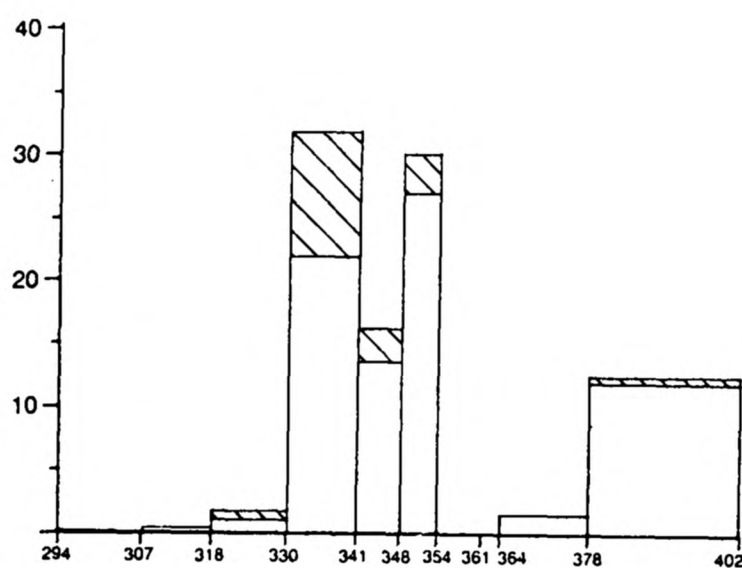


2944 coins

DOORBES

	Official														Barb.	
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East		?
251-275	226															2121
275-294	10															2
294-307	1			1												
307-318	11	2		6	3											
318-330	31	3		15	3	2	1		1					4	2	1
330-341	433			220	43	35		3	13			3		16	100	1182
341-348	107			49	16	9			1			2		5	25	56
348-354	67		4	41	2	1		2							17	21
354-361	20			2	1				1			1		3	12	114
361-364	-															
364-378	59			3	1	11		1	2			3		1	37	3
378-402	785			32	42	67		26	34					3	581	53

348/	Aes2 L	3			2	1											1
350	Aes2 S	5			1	1			2							1	
	Aes3	16			14											2	
350	Magentius																
	ph. 1	1			1												
	ph. 2	4			3										1		3
	ph. 3	1			1												3
	Constantius II & Vetrano																
		-															
351/	Magentius																
354	ph. 4	2		1	1												3
	ph. 5	21			10		1								10		10
	ph. 6	4		2	2												1
	ph. 7	6		1	3										2		
	Poem	2			2												
	Constantius II																
		2			1											1	
354/358		12			1	1						1		3	6		113
358/361		8			1				1						6		1

EPRAVELiterature: NGL no.74.J.Mertens & H.Remy, "Un refuge du Bas-Empire à Eprave".
Arch.Belg.144.p.72ff.Source: J.Lallemand, unpublished.Nature of Site: fortified hill-top.Comments: the coins come from both excavations and private collectors. The site has an extensive destruction level from the third quarter of the fourth century.

271 coins

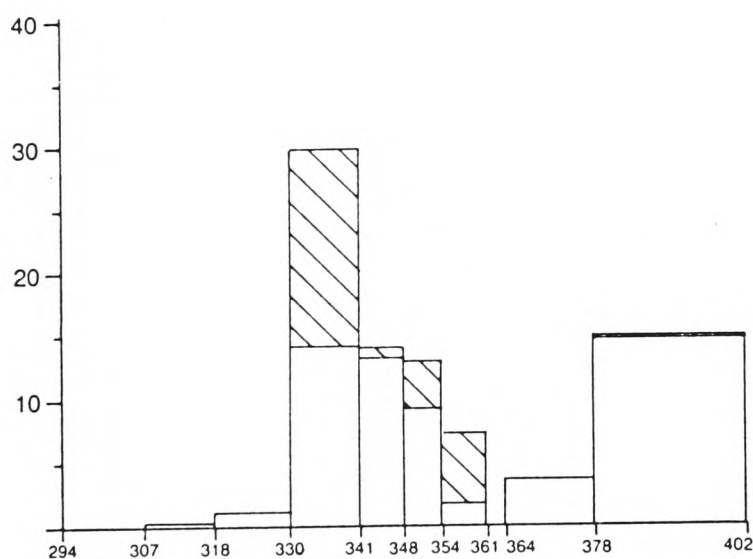
FALAËN

Literature: A.Knapen-Lescrenier, "Répertoire bibliographique des trouvailles archéologiques de la province de Namur", Répertoire Archéologique, Brussels 1970, no.79.

Source: J.Lallemand, unpublished,

Nature of Site: fortified hill-top.

Comments: the coins come from both recent excavations and private collectors.



190 coins

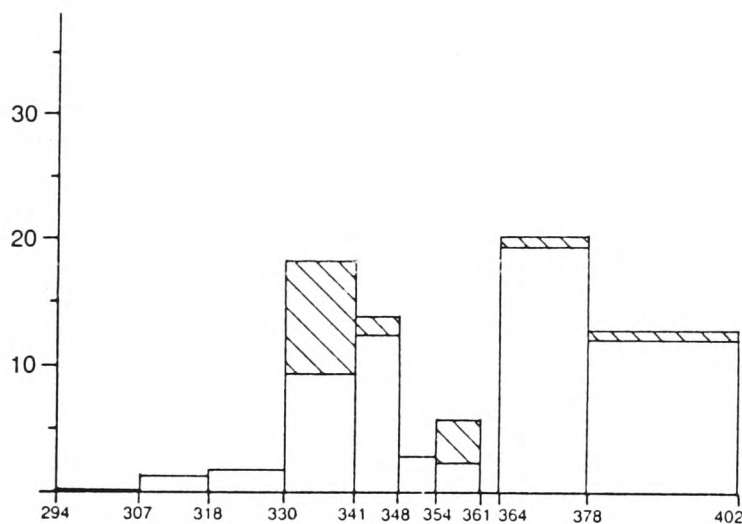
FLORENVILLE-CHAMELEUX

Literature: J.Mertens, "Le relais romain de Chameleux",
Archaeologicum Belgii Speculum.I.SNF.Brussels.1968.

Source: J.Lallemand, unpublished.

Nature of Site: fortified hill-top overlooking a station on
the Reims-to-Trier road.

Comments: the coins come both from recent excavations and
private collectors.



418 coins

FURFOOZ

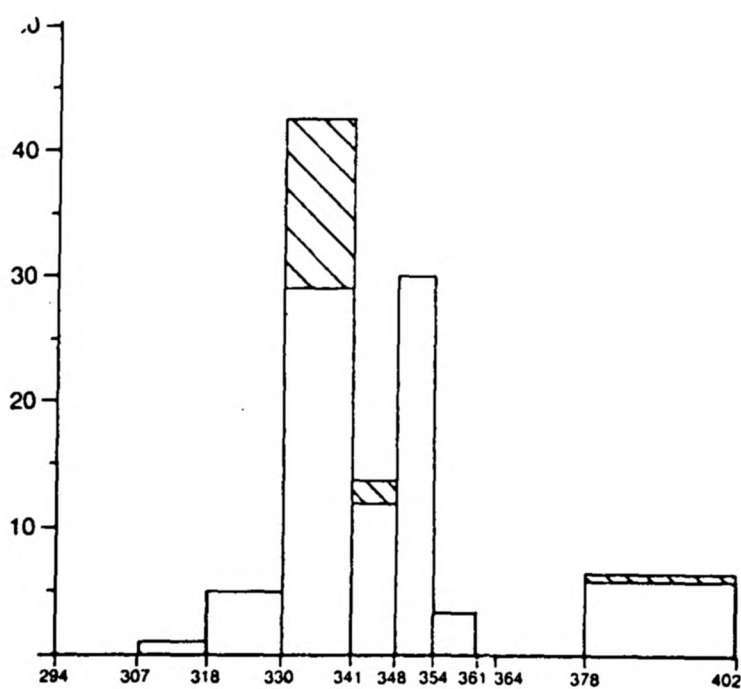
Literature: R.Brulet, La fortification de Hautercennes à Furfooz. Lovain-la-Neuve. 1978.

NGL no.72.

Source: J.Lallemand, unpublished.

Nature of Site: fortified hill-top.

Comments: the site appears to have been abandoned in the mid-fourth century (Brulet,p.94, attributes this to German invasions of 354/5), before being reoccupied.



83 coins

LIBERCHIES (BRUNEHAUT-)

Literature: NGL no.69.

J.Mertens & R.Brulet, "Le castellum du Bas-Empire romain de Brunehaut-Liberchies". Arch.Belg.163.

J.Lallemand, "Les monnaies du Castellum du Bas-Empire de Brunehaut-Liberchies". RBN,120.1974.pp.36ff.

J.Lallemand, "Coup dans le grand fosse défensif du Castellu de Liberchies: les monnaies". Ann.de la Soc.d'Archéologie, d'Histoire et de Folklore de Nivelles et du Brabant wallon. 25.1983.p.173ff.

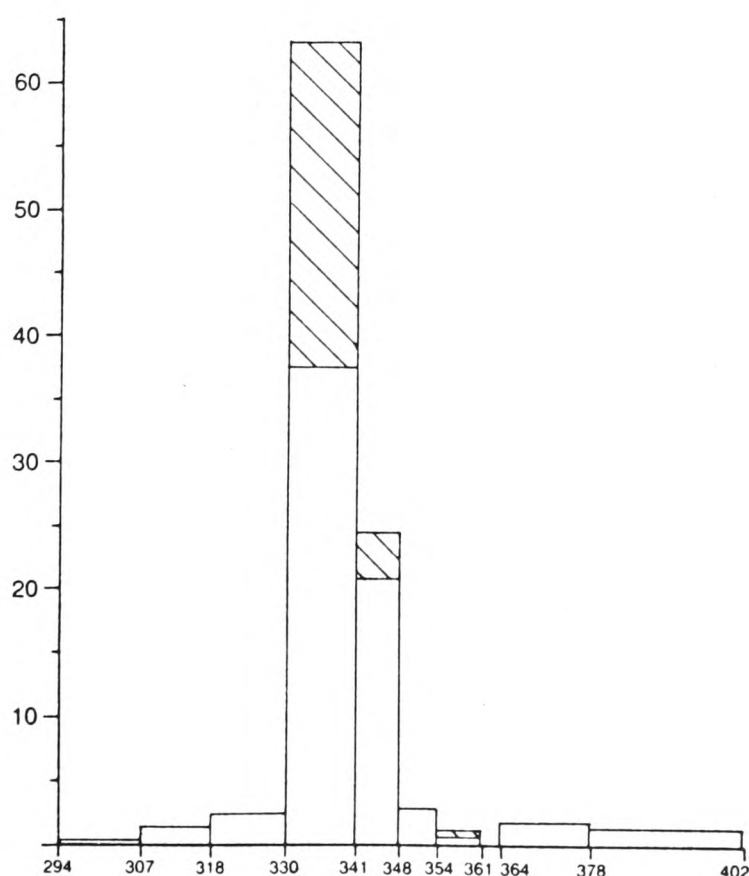
J.Lallemand, "Les monnaies constantiniennes (330-340) et leurs imitations découverts à Brunehaut-Liberchies par le Musée de Nivelles". BCEN.1984.21.3-4.pp.48-57.

E.Milliau, "Les monnaies de Brunehaut-Liberchies".RBN.109. 1963.p.11ff.

Source: Lallemand 1974, above.

Nature of Site: Burgus guarding road.

Comments: the coins come from various excavations. In addition a further recent complex of excavation coins (Lallemand 1983), not included in the lists below, corresponds closely to the coin-series published in 1974.



240 coins

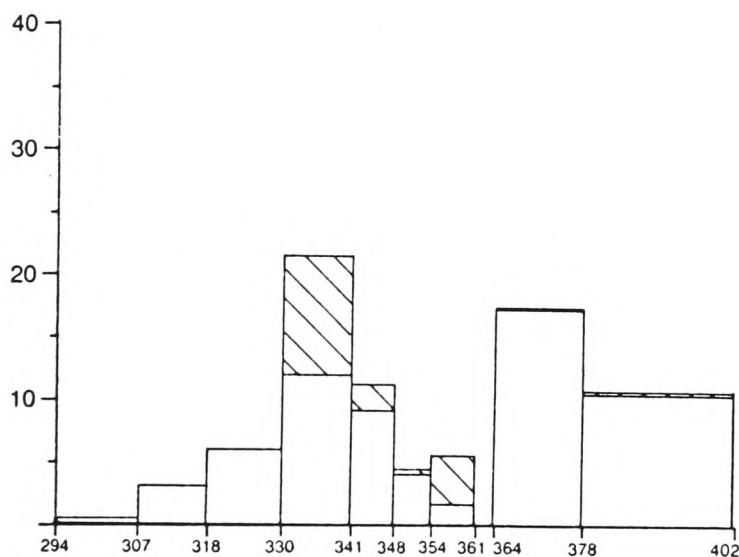
MATAGNE-LA-GRANDE

Literature: A.Rober, "Le sanctuaire gallo-romain de Matagne-la-Grande". Arch.Belg.252.1983.

Source: above and Lallemand, unpublished.

Nature of Site: temple.

Comments: the coins were recovered in excavations from 1975 to 1981, and form a series of votive deposits; the Constantinian coins were grouped around the main temple, while the Valentinianic coins came from three concentrations, one in a subsidiary temple and two from outbuildings.



409 coins

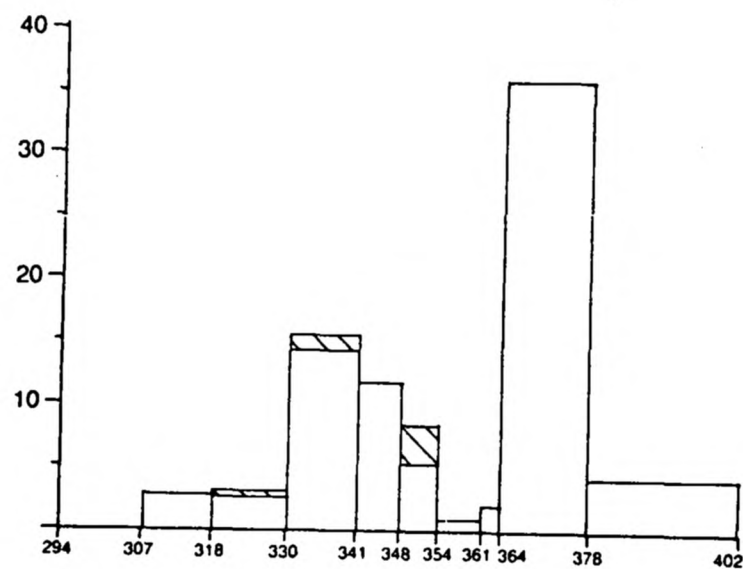
MONT-DIEU

Literature: J-M.Doyen & J-P.Lemant. "Les monnaies antiques du "Mont-Dieu" aux grande armoises". Amphora.38.1984.

Source: as above.

Nature of Site: uncertain, but possibly a temple.

Comments: the coins were recovered during forestry work.



156 coins

NAMUR-SAMBRE

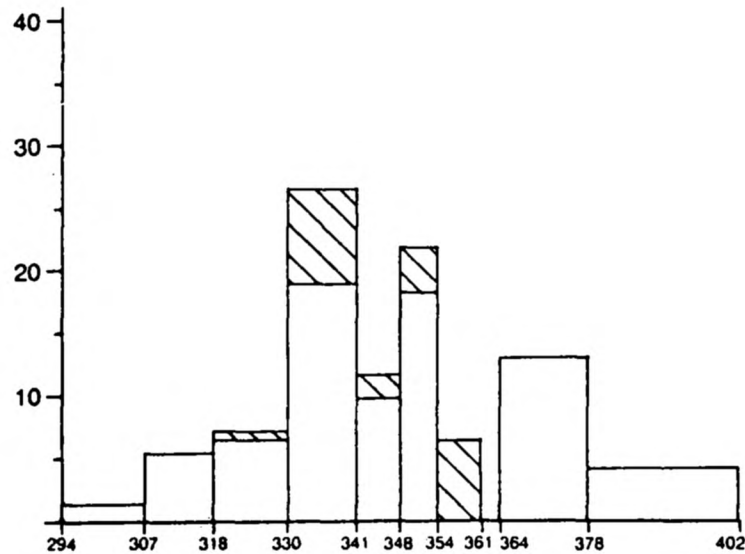
Literature: J.Lallemand, "Monnaies antiques trouvées dans le Sambre à Namur aux abords du pont de Sambre". RBN.1956. p.55ff.

E.Lauwerijs, "Notes archéologiques sur les travaux de canalisation de la Sambre à Namur en 1950-3". Bull.cercle.arch.de Hesbaye-Condroz.6.1966.p.31ff.

Source: Lallemand above and unpublished.

Nature of Site: river-crossing by fortified vicus.

Comments: the coins were found on the river-bed during dredging operations.



511 coins

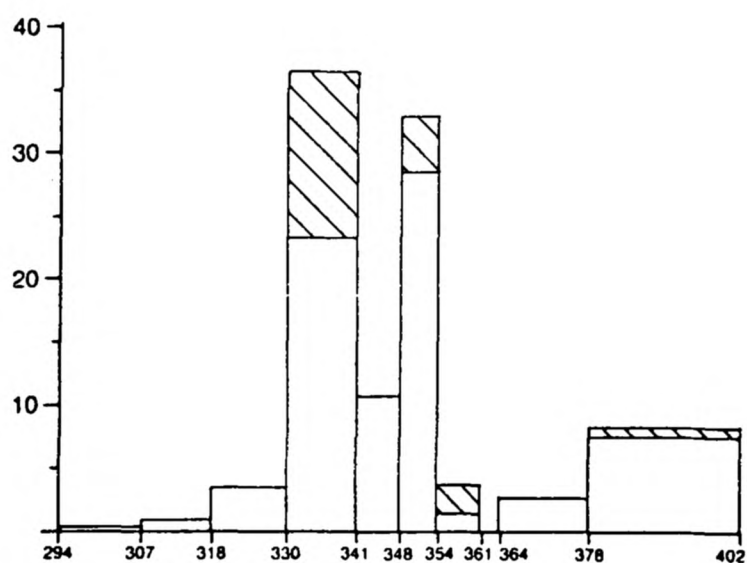
VIREUX

Literature: J-M.Doyen & J-P.Lemant, "La fortification antique de Vireux: t.I, les monnaies". Amphora.3.March 1984.

Source: as above.

Nature of Site: fortified hill-top.

Comments: the coins come from excavations.



186 coins

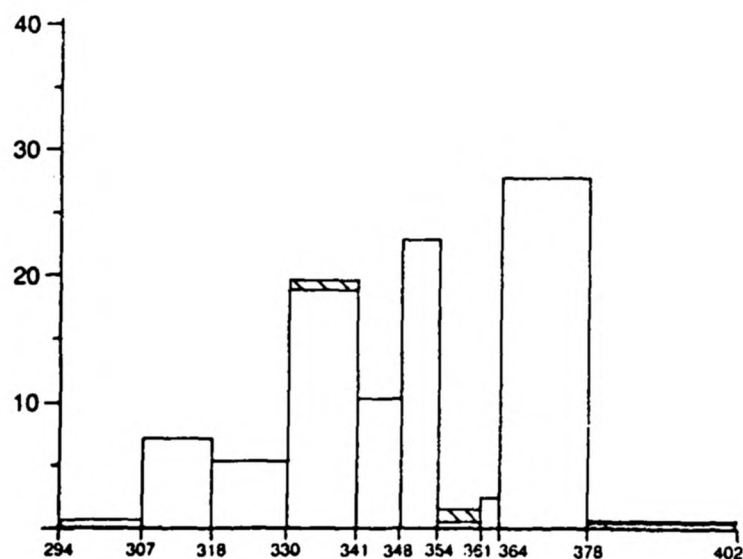
CONDE-SUR-AISNE

Literature: J.Giard, "Le pèlerinage de Condé-sur-Aisne et ses monnaies".RN.1968.p.76ff. & 1969.p.62ff.

Source: Giard (1969) above.

Nature of Site: probably a temple.

Comments: the coins were recovered by private individuals in 1959 during canalisation of the R.Aisne. The complete complex was not published, only those private collections that Giard was able to trace.



277 coins

ALTRIER

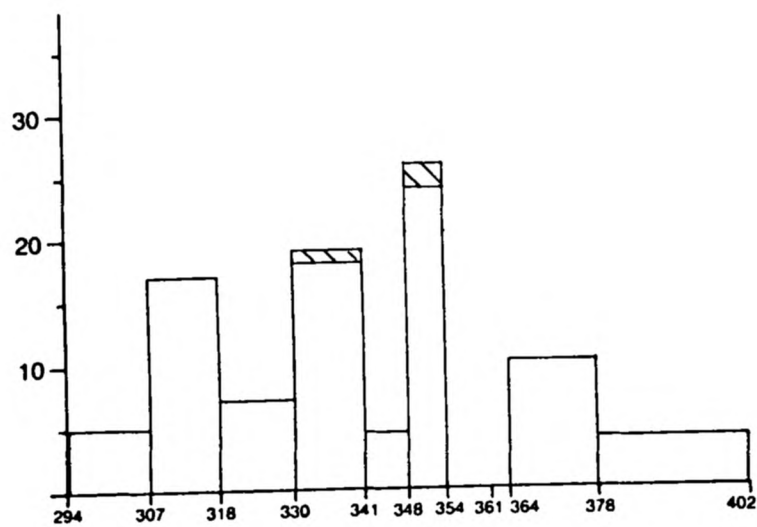
Literature: FMRL i.p.30ff.

J.Engling, "Das Römerlager zu Altrier".PSH.viii.1852.p.99ff.

Source: FMRL i.6 & ii.4.

Nature of Site: Vicus.

Comments: most of the coins come from private collections.



89 coins

ASPELT

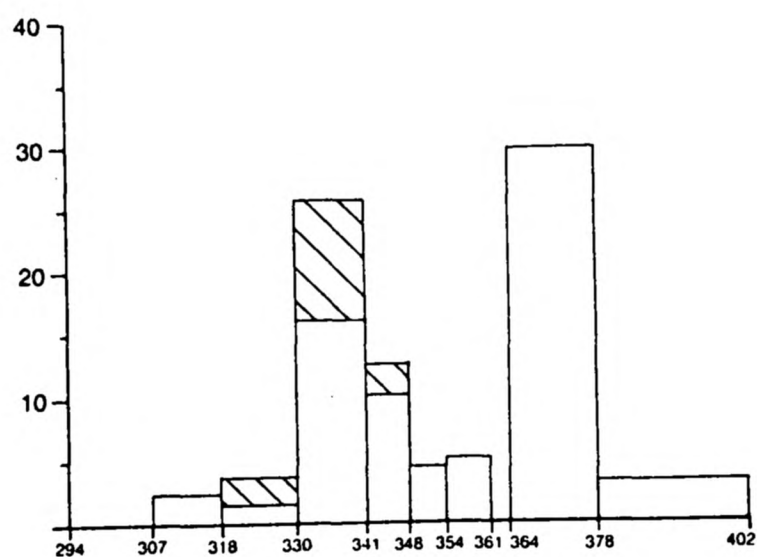
Literature: FMRL i.p.57ff.

Carte Archéologique du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Musée d'Histoire et d'Art.Luxembourg.1973- .26 D-14.

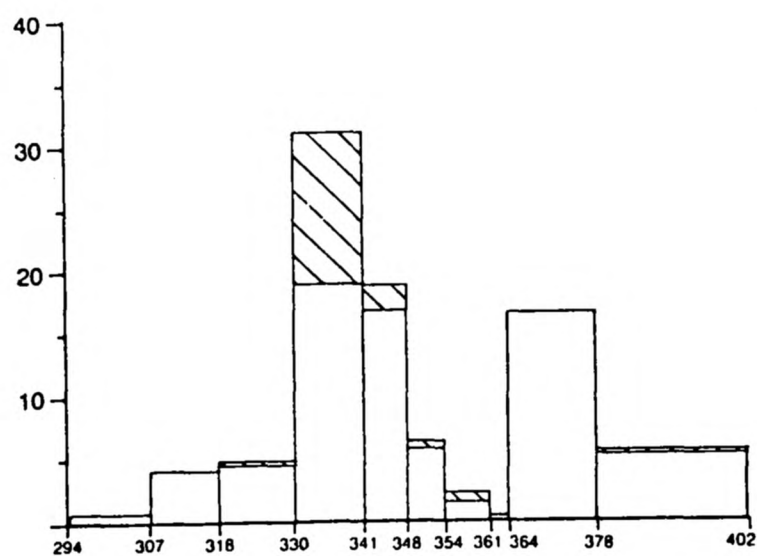
Source: FMRL i.12 & 13, ii.11 & 12, iii.9.

Nature of Site: Villa (Op de Kleppen) and outbuildings (Op de Maueren).

Comments: most of the coins are from private collections.



113 coins

DALHEIM "A"Literature: FMRL i.p.95ff.Cart.Arch.(see Aspelt).26.D-114.E.Rink. "Bibliographie zur Dalheim-Frage".PSH.72.1952.14.C.Ternes, Rép.Arch.du Grand-Duché de Lux.1970.52.Source: FMRL i.82, ii.49, iii.94.Nature of Site: Vicus.Comments: some of the coins come from excavations in 1851-5, but the majority are from various private collections.

7222 coins

DALHEIM "A"

	Official														Barb.	
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East		?
251-275	960															3871
275-294	59															4
294-307	60	1		40	6		1		3		4			4	1	
307-318	318	31		228	12	19	7		6	3				1	11	
318-330	372	47		215	24	17	17	2	3			13		11	23	31
330-341	1502			827	219	147		13	49			17		45	185	972
341-348	848			523	70	79		11	25			7		9	124	102
348-354	249			189	32	7		4	9						8	22
354-361	74			8	4	7		9	9			2	1	9	25	36
361-364	7				2				5							
364-378	1674			145	292	482		167	137			103		8	340	9
378-402	924			194	116	177		26	34			2		5	370	22

348/ 350	Aes2 L	24			13	5	2			1					3	12
	Aes2 S	21			6	2			4	8					1	
	Aes3	122			109	12									1	
350	Magnentius															
	ph. 1	3			3											
	ph. 2	18			12	5									1	6
	ph. 3	12			8	2	2									2
350	Constantius II & Vetrano															
		-														
351/ 354	Magnentius															
	ph. 4	10			8	1	1									
	ph. 5	22	1		19	3									1	2
	ph. 6	10			7	1	2									
	ph. 7	2			1	1										
	Poem	3			3											
351/ 354	Constantius II															
		1													1	
354/358	51			5	1	5		8	8			2	1	5	16	36
358/361	23			3	3	2		1	1					3	10	

DALHEIM "B"

Literature: As Dalheim "A" plus,

FMRL iii.p.43ff.

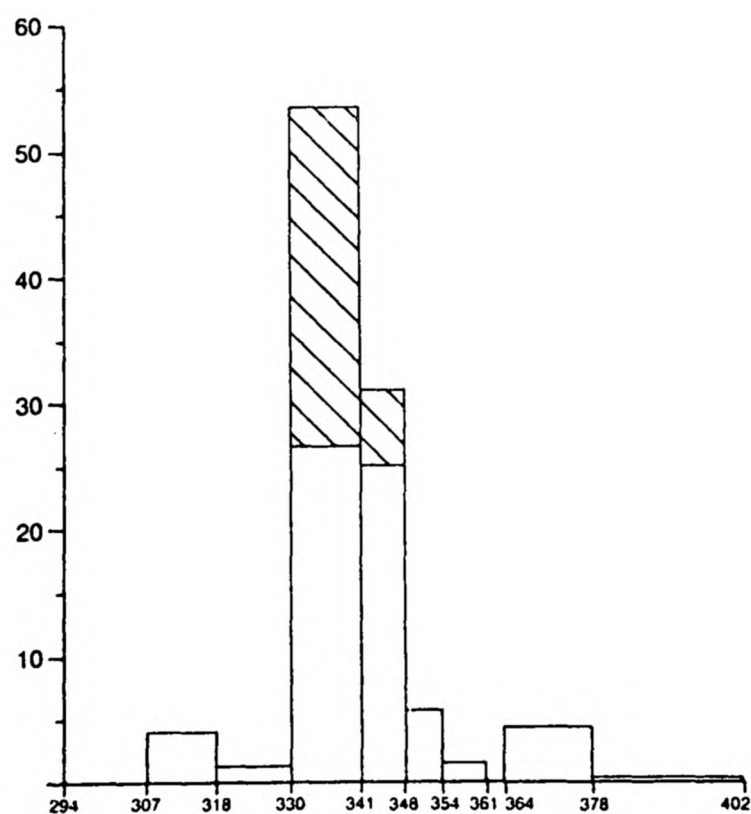
J.Zimmer, Hémecht.1978/3.p.351ff.

R.Weiller, Hémecht.1978/3.p.383ff.

Source: FMRL iii,93.

Nature of Site: Vicus.

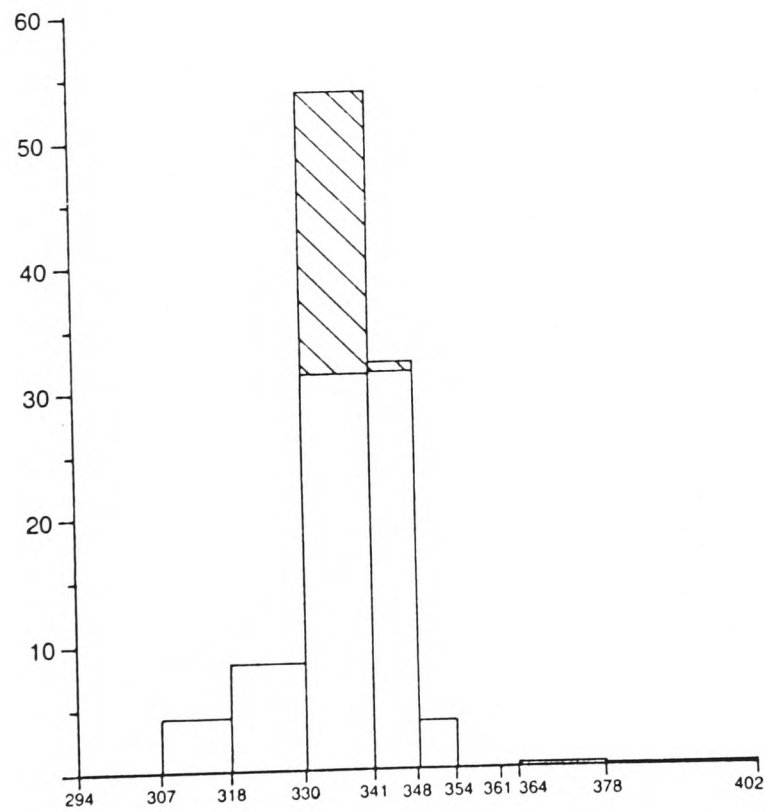
Comments: the coins are the stray finds from recent excavations, "non liées à des features."



169 coins

DALHEIM (Cellar)Literature: R.Weiller, Hémecht.1978.3.p.384f.Source: FMRL iii.44.Nature of Site: Roman cellar.

Comments: the coins were recovered during excavations. They were in a cellar associated with a destruction layer above which the two Valentinianic coins were found. R.Weiller nowhere suggests that they form a hoard.



217 coins

MAMER

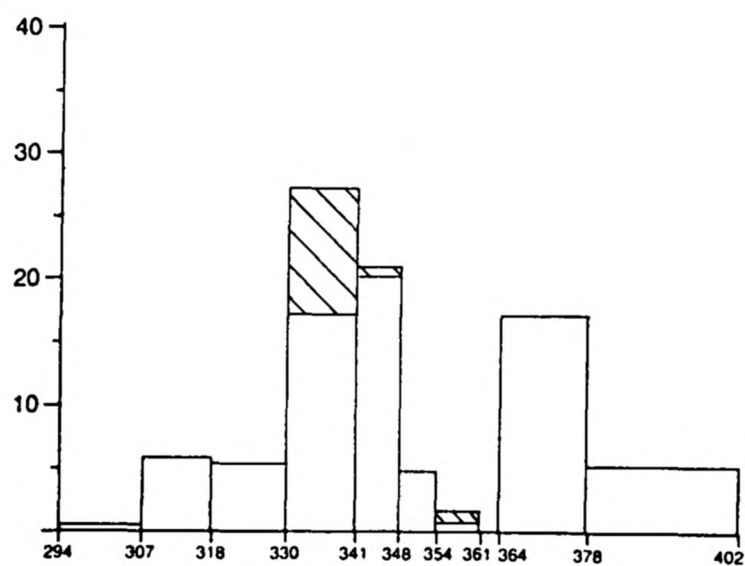
Literature: FMRL ii.p.121ff.

J.Metzler, "Ein gallo-römischer Vicus bei Fossenberg (Mamer)". Hémecht.1973/4p.484ff.

Source: FMRL ii.135 & iii.156.

Nature of Site: vicus.

Comments: the coins were recovered during recent excavations.



169 coins

STEINSEL

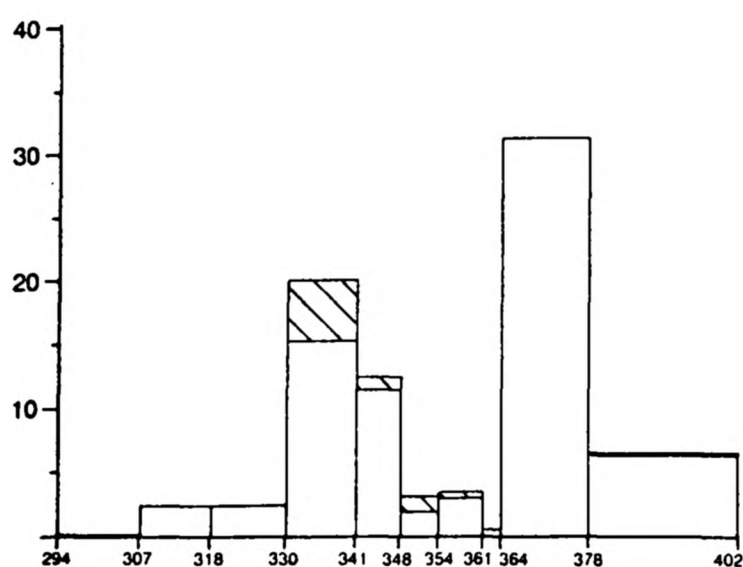
Literature: J.Krier & R.Weiller, Hémecht.1982.34.2.p.255ff.

Source: FMRL 1.335, ii.198, iii.199.

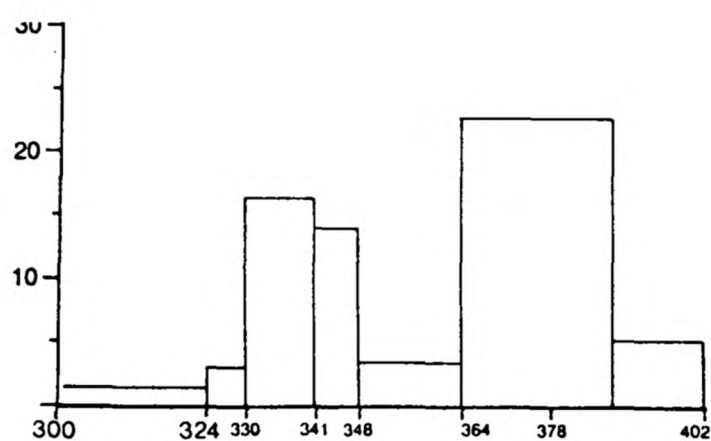
Nature of Site: temple.

Comments: the coins listed all come from excavations in 1957-61, and form a votive deposit. However not all of the find was published, only those coins which went directly into the Staatsmuseum or could be subsequently recovered from private collections. It is not known how many of the finds are missing.

As a comparison the coins recovered in excavations in 1981 are presented in histogram 2 below (but n.b. the periods are different.)



719 coins



Histogram 2.

STEINSEL

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
251-275	34															81
275-294	7															
294-307	1						1									
307-318	19			17					1						1	
318-330	20	1		16	1									1	1	
330-341	119			63	15	11		1	3			2		2	22	38
341-348	57			37	4	4		2	2						8	5
348-354	8			4	1				1						2	3
354-361	15				1	2		1	2			1			8	2
361-364	1														1	
364-378	312			31	44	88		12	24			12		1	100	
378-402	107			24	15	22		2	1					1	42	2

348/	Aes2 L	1								1								
350	Aes2 S	1			1													
	Aes3	2			1										1			
350	Magentius																	
	ph. 1	-																
	ph. 2	1			1												2	
	ph. 3	-															1	
	Constantius II & Vetrano																	
		-																
351/	Magentius																	
354	ph. 4	-																
	ph. 5	3			2												1	
	ph. 6	-																
	ph. 7	-																
	Poem	-																
	Constantius II																	
		-																
354/358		10			1			1	2								6	2
358/361		5				2						1					2	

TETELBIERG

Literature: FMRL i.492ff.

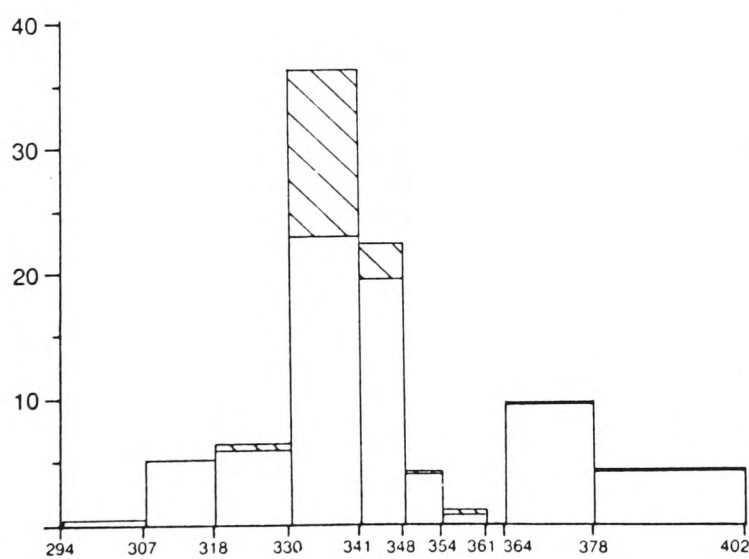
M.G.Thill, in TetelbiERG, site archéologique. Catalogue of the exhibition at the Musée d'Histoire et d'Art à Luxembourg. 3.4.1965-2.5.1965.

"The Titelberg: A Hill Fort of Roman and Celtic Times".
Archaeology.28.1975.p.55ff.

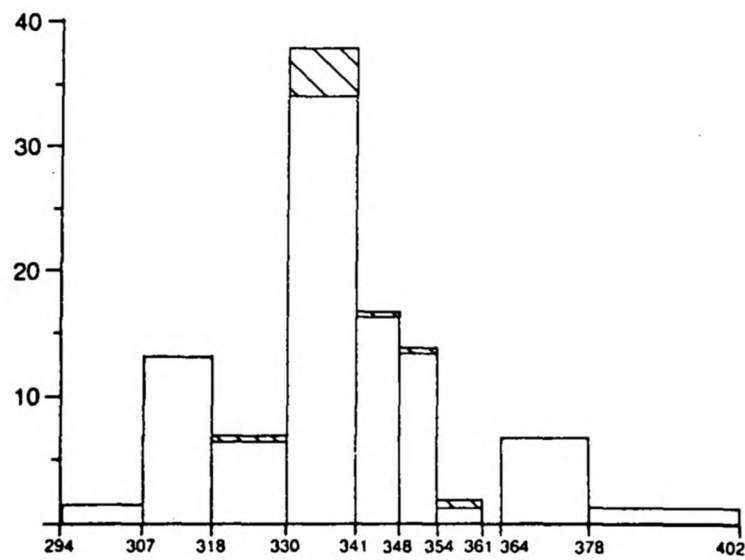
Source: FMRL 1.351, ii.209, iii.228.

Nature of Site: hill-top settlement.

Comments: the coins come mainly from private collections.



1530 coins

WIDDEBIERGLiterature: Carte Arch.(see Aspelt).23.A.65.Source: FMRL i.389 and ii.217.Nature of Site: temple.Comments: the coins were recovered in private excavations on the site.

469 coins

WIDDEBIERG

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
251-275	95															137
275-294	15															
294-307	9			7	1			1								
307-318	68			51	8	5	1							3		
318-330	36	2		18	4	1	2		2			2		1	4	3
330-341	176			86	22	11		2	2			1		5	47	20
341-348	54			28	2	2									22	1
348-354	38			23	2	2		1	1						9	1
354-361	4			2					1						1*	2
361-364	-															
364-378	44			7	5	7		1	2			2			20	
378-402	13			3	4	1		1							4	

348/	Aes2 L	6				1	1		1							3	
350	Aes2 S	5			2	1	1			1							
	Aes3	9			6											3	
350	Magentius																
	ph. 1	1			1												
	ph. 2	-															1
	ph. 3	1														1	
	Constantius II & Vetrano																
		-															
351/	Magentius																
354	ph. 4	1			1												
	ph. 5	8			6											2	
	ph. 6	2			2												
	ph. 7	5			5												
	Poem	-															
	Constantius II																
		-															
354/358		4			2					1						1*	2
358/361		-															

* maybe earlier: Gallus, Falling Horseman, 351-4, Aes 3 ?

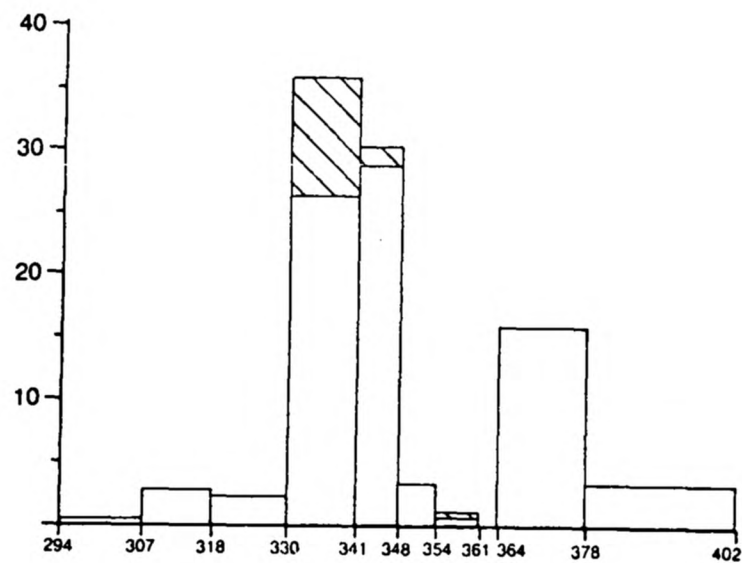
KREFELD-GELLEP

Literature: NGL.no.39.

Source: FMRD forthcoming.

Nature of Site: fort and harbour.

Comments: the coins come from the activities of private collectors in the area of the Roman harbour.



2891 coins

KREFELD-GELLEP

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
251-275	60															83
275-294	6															
294-307	16	2		4	5				1		4					
307-318	90	20		49	6	7	1		1					6		
318-330	80	3		37	8	2	2		2					3	23	1
330-341	839			333	87	61		7	7			5		11	328	304
341-348	586			293	54	37		5	2			5		5	185	28
348-354	57		1	31	2	2		1	1						19	
354-361	15													1	14	7
361-364	-															
364-378	642			61	73	168		48	27			50			215	
378-402	226			33	24	42		4	2					4	117	

348/ 350	Aes2 L	13			7	1										5	
	Aes2 S	3					1		1	1							
	Aes3	13			7											6	
350	Magnentius																
	ph. 1	1			1												
	ph. 2	-															
	ph. 3	3			2											1	
	Constantius II & Vetrano																
	-																
351/ 354	Magnentius																
	ph. 4	4			2		1									1	
	ph. 5	11			7	1										3	1
	ph. 6	-															
	ph. 7	4		1	1											2	
	Poem	4			4												
	Constantius II																
	-																
354/358	9														1	8	7
358/361	6														6		

COLOGNE

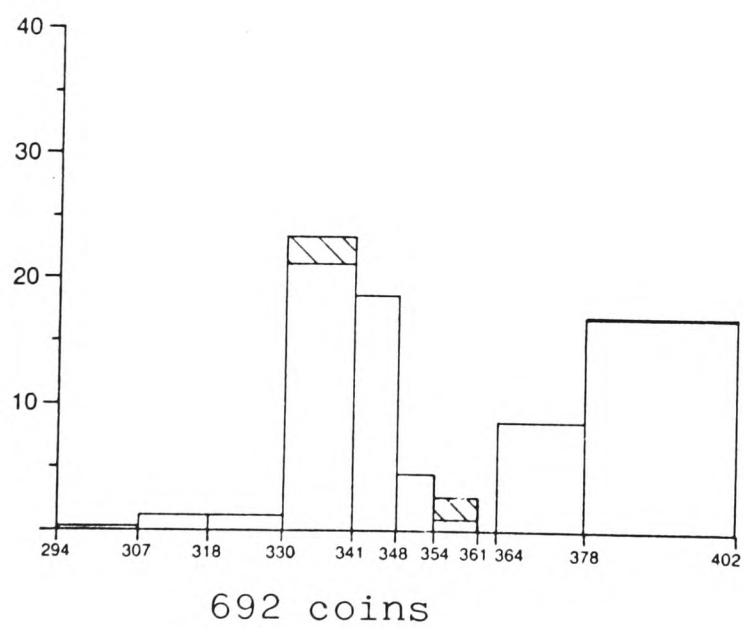
Literature: FMRD vi.1.1.

Führer zu vor- und frugeschichtlichen Denkmälern.37.Mainz.
1980.

Source: FMRD vi.1.1001.2a, 2b & 2c, but excluding the coins
in 1001.14.

Nature of Site: walled city.

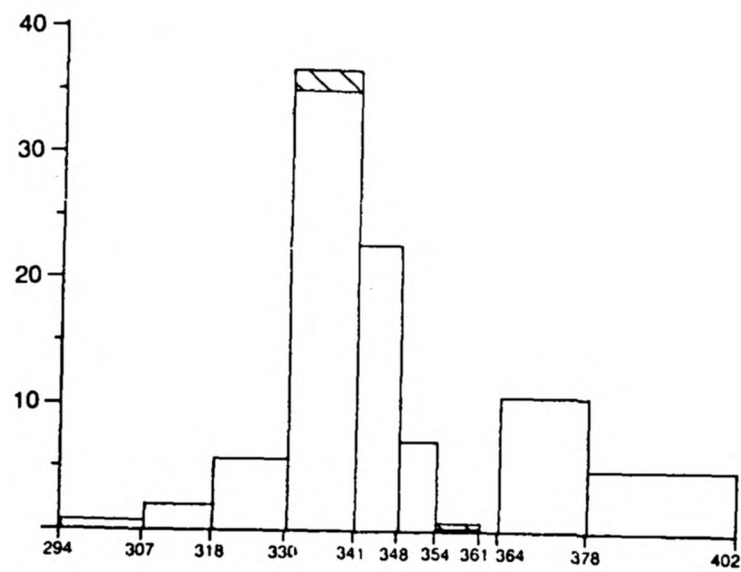
Comments: the coins were recovered during excavations since
1963 in the area around the cathedral.



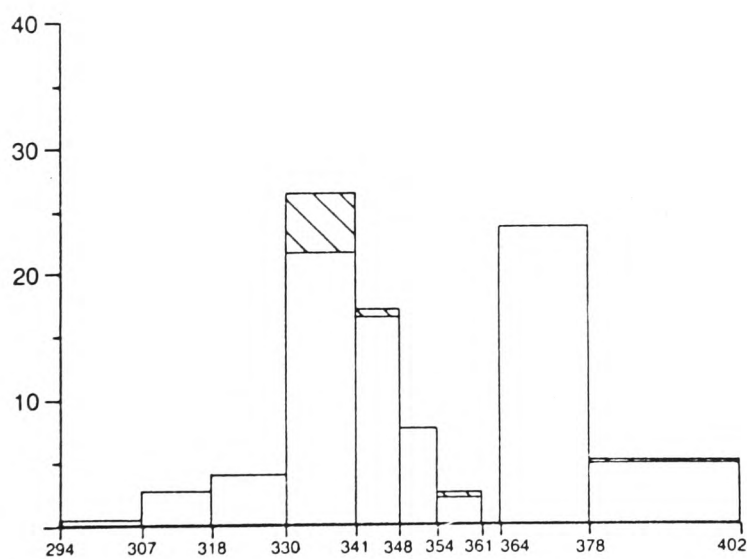
COLOGNE, Cathedral excavations

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
251-275	84															83
275-294	2															
294-307	2						1								1	
307-318	9	1		5											3	
318-330	10			7											2	
330-341	162			52	20	5			5			1		4	75	17
341-348	91			40	5	7			1			1		1	36	
348-354	19			15	1	1									2	
354-361	5					1									4	8
361-364	-															
364-378	84			9	14	23		2	6						30	
378-402	284			15	15	18		5	5					1	225	1

348/	Aes2 L	1				1											
350	Aes2 S	1			1												
	Aes3	9			7										2		
350	Magnentius																
	ph. 1	1			1												
	ph. 2	-															
	ph. 3	2			2												
	Constantius II & Vetricio																
		-															
351/	Magnentius																
354	ph. 4	1				1											
	ph. 5	1			1												
	ph. 6	-															
	ph. 7	2			2												
	Poem	1			1												
	Constantius II																
		-															
354/358		4				1									3		8
358/361		1													1		

DEUTZLiterature: FMRD vi.1.1.p.617ff.Source: FMRD 1011.2.Nature of Site: Constantinian bridgehead fort opposite Cologne.Comments: most of the coins come from excavations in 1927-38 and 1967.

367 coins

TRIER (ALTBACHTAL)Literature: FMRD iv 3/1.Source: FMRD iv 3001.6A,36A,37aA,37A,43A,44A,48/49A,70A & 3002.Nature of Site: the Altbachtal was a temple precinct within the city which had largely been converted to secular use in the fourth century.Comments: the coins are from the excavations of the precinct in 1924 to 1934.

1582 coins

TRIER, ALTBACHTAL

	Official														Barb.	
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East		?
251-275	129															192
275-294	7															
294-307	7			3			1			2					1	
307-318	46	3		30	3	4			2					1	3	
318-330	73	2		42	6	2	1					1		3	16	1
330-341	376			150	31	17		2	4			5		11	156	83
341-348	184			97	8	6		1	2					1	69	6
348-354	72		1	33	1	2		2	1					1	31	
354-361	24			5	1				4					1	13	
361-364	-															
364-378	525			44	63	117		32	28			16			225	
378-402	177			51	14	24		9	1			1			77	5

348/ 350	Aes2 L	5			4											1	
	Aes2 S	7			1	1	1			1						3	
	Aes3	22			12				1						1	8	
350	Magnentius																
	ph. 1	1															1
	ph. 2	1															1
	ph. 3	2			2												
	Constantius II & Vetrano																
	-																
351/ 354	Magnentius																
	ph. 4	3			1		1										1
	ph. 5	11			6												5
	ph. 6	3			2												1
	ph. 7	9		1	3												5
	Poem	1			1												
	Constantius II																
	1			1													
354/358	22			5	1					4						12	4
358/361	2														1	1	

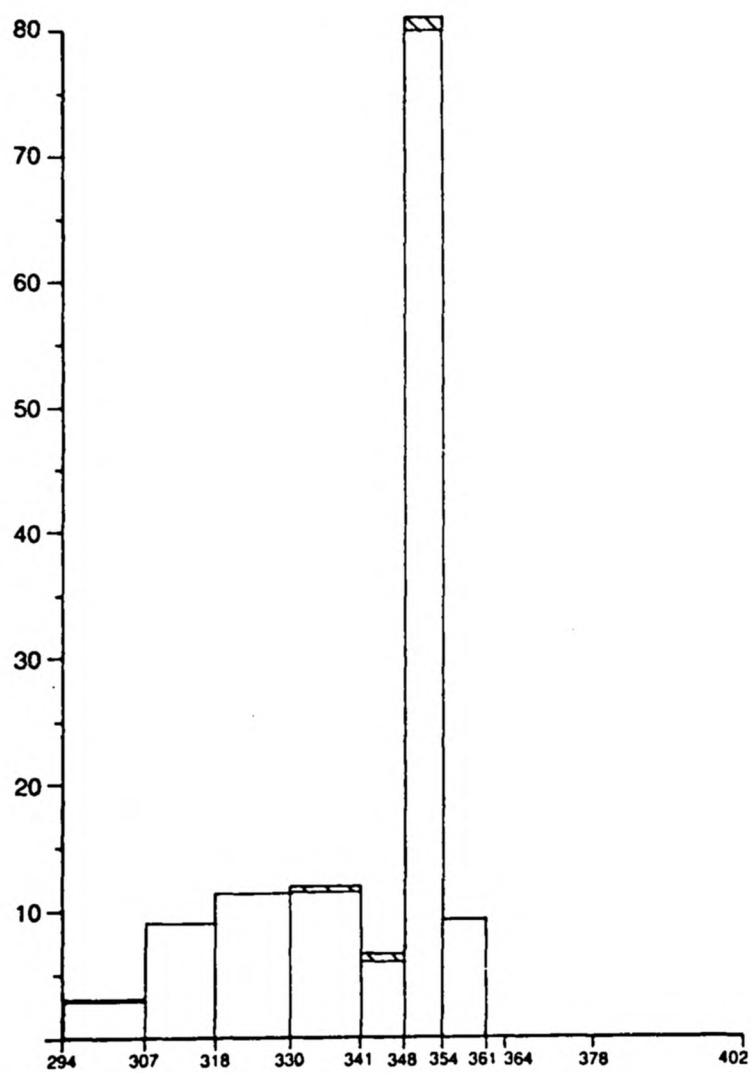
HONTHEIM

Literature: Gilles (1985) no.28.p.128ff.

Source: FMRD forthcoming.

Nature of Site: fortified hill-top.

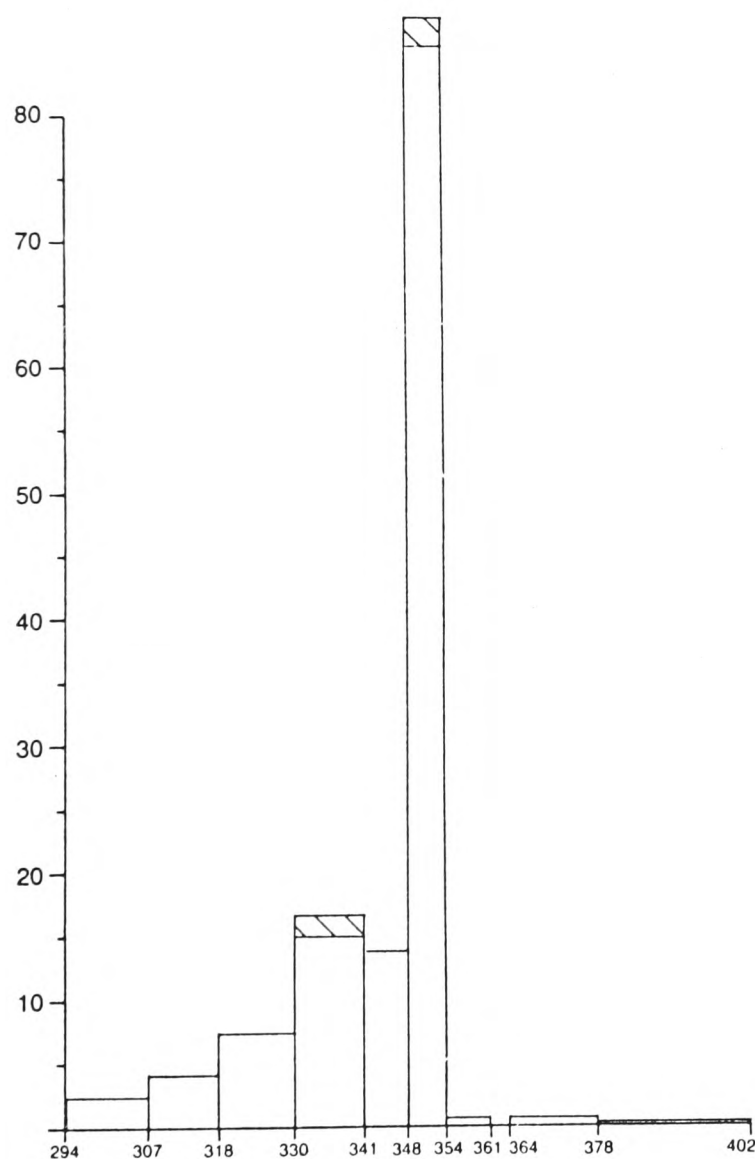
Comments: the coins were recovered by private collectors.



759 coins

ALTEBURG bei ZELLLiterature: Gilles (1985) no.27.p.211ff.Source: FMRD forthcoming.Nature of Site: fortified hill-top.

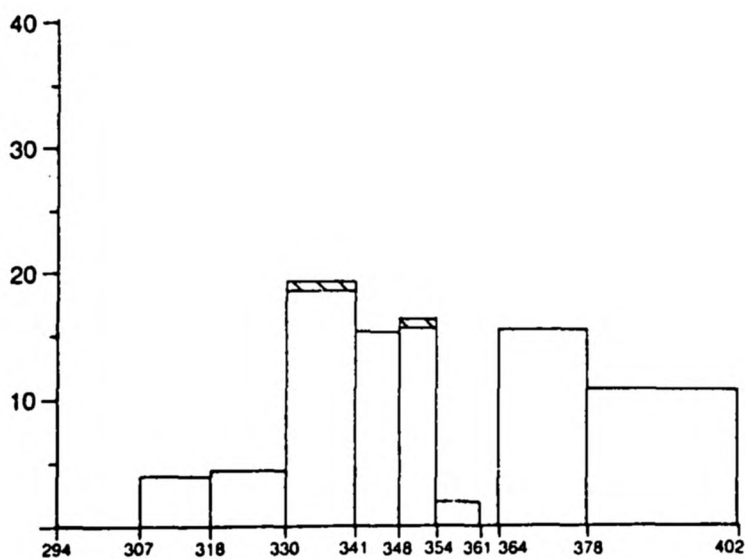
Comments: the coins were recovered during illegal private excavations. In 1980 a votive deposit was discovered some 25 metres in front of the defensive ditch; it contained 170 coins, culminating in Fel.Temp. issues of 353-358.



433 coins

EDIGER-ELLERLiterature: -Source: FMRD, forthcoming.Nature of Site: hill-top.Comments: the coins come from a number of private collections.

It is significant that all but three of the coins of 348-358 come from just one collection, and were apparently found together, suggesting that these coins form a hoard. Lack of more detailed documentation prevents any further conclusions, but the possible terminal coin is Falling Horseman, 354-358.



235 coins

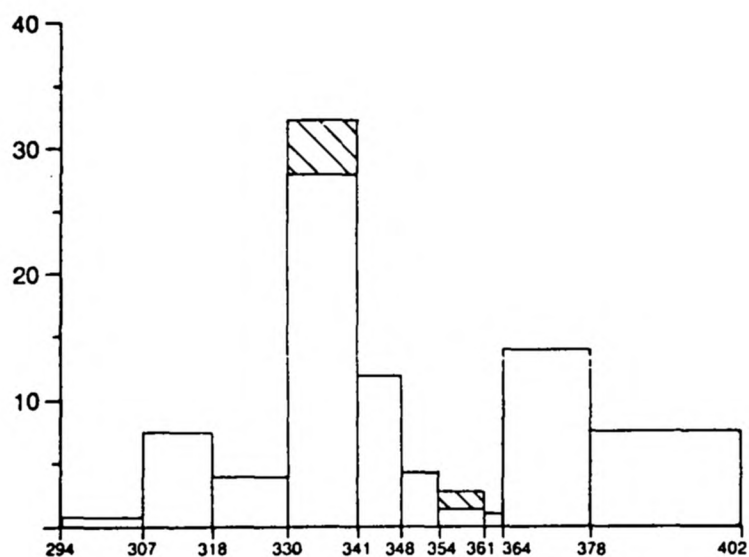
POMMERN, MARTBERG

Literature: J.Klein, "Der Marberg bei Pommern an der Mosel und seine Kultstätte". BJb.101.1897.p.62ff.

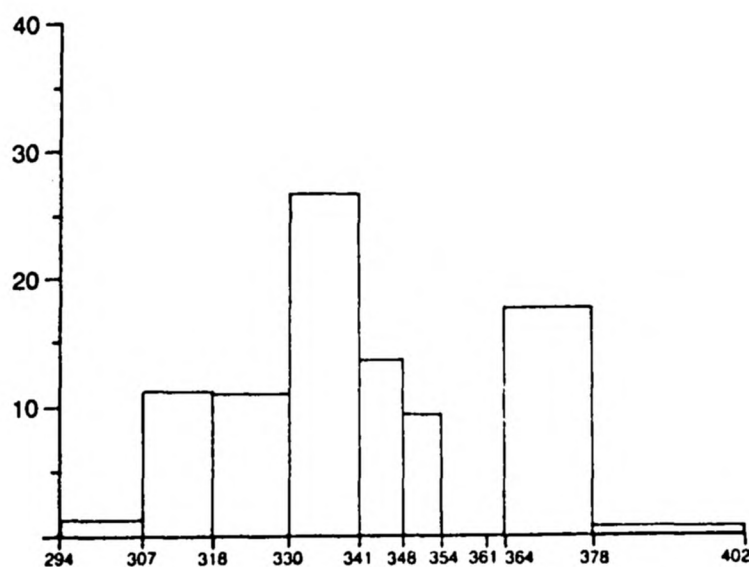
Source: FMRD, forthcoming.

Nature of Site: hill-top temple complex.

Comments: all of the coins listed below come from private collections. As a comparison, the coins excavated and published by Klein (1897) are displayed in histogram 2.



321 coins



104 coins

Histogram 2.

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
251-275	104															287
275-294	5															
294-307	3			2			1									
307-318	26	4		17	2										3	
318-330	15	1		9	2		1		1						1	
330-341	99			43	7	8			1			1		2	37	15
341-348	27			13	3	1									10	
348-354	8			5	1									1	1	
354-361	3					1									2	3
361-364	1 ?														1 ?	
364-378	63			7	12	15		4				6			19	
378-402	58			7	4	5		3	1					1	37	

348/	Aes2 L	-															
350	Aes2 S	-															
	Aes3	4		4													
350	Magentius																
	ph. 1	-															
	ph. 2	-															
	ph. 3	-															
	Constantius II & Vetrano																
		-															
351/	Magentius																
354	ph. 4	1			1												
	ph. 5	-															
	ph. 6	1		1													
	ph. 7	-															
	Poem	-															
	Constantius II																
		2													1	1*	
354/358		3				1										2	3
358/361		-															

*maybe earlier, 348-54

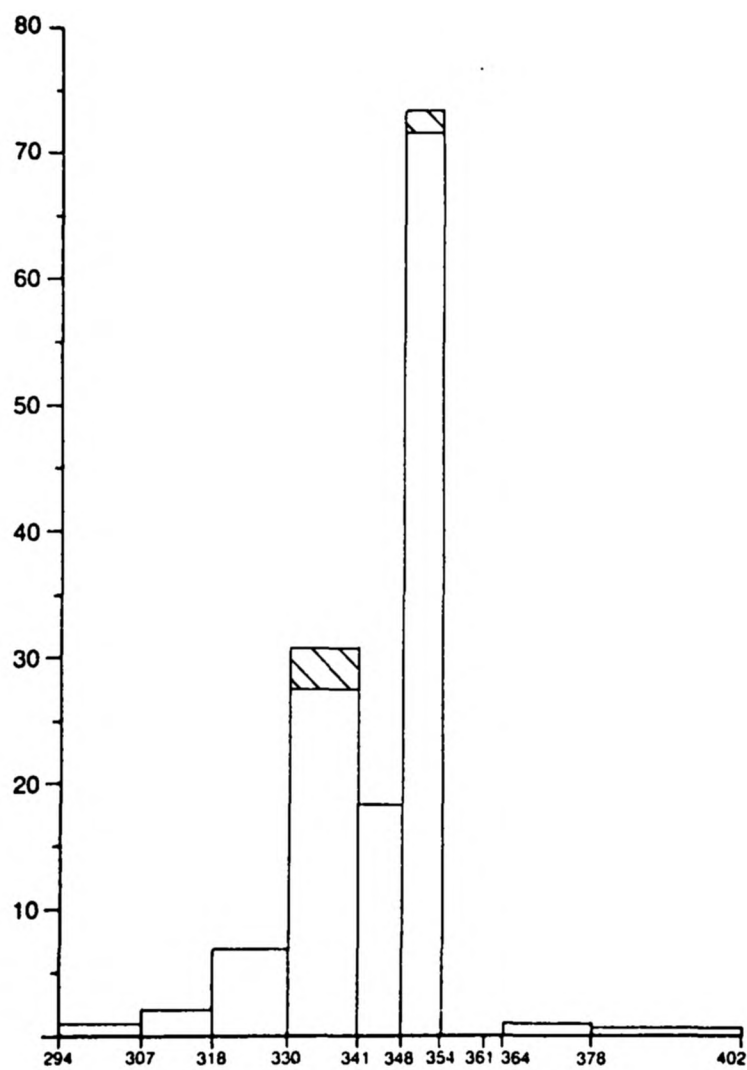
BINNINGEN

Literature: Gilles (1985) no.19.p.111ff.

Source: FMRD forthcoming.

Nature of Site: fortified hill-top.

Comments: the coins come from private collectors.



90 coins

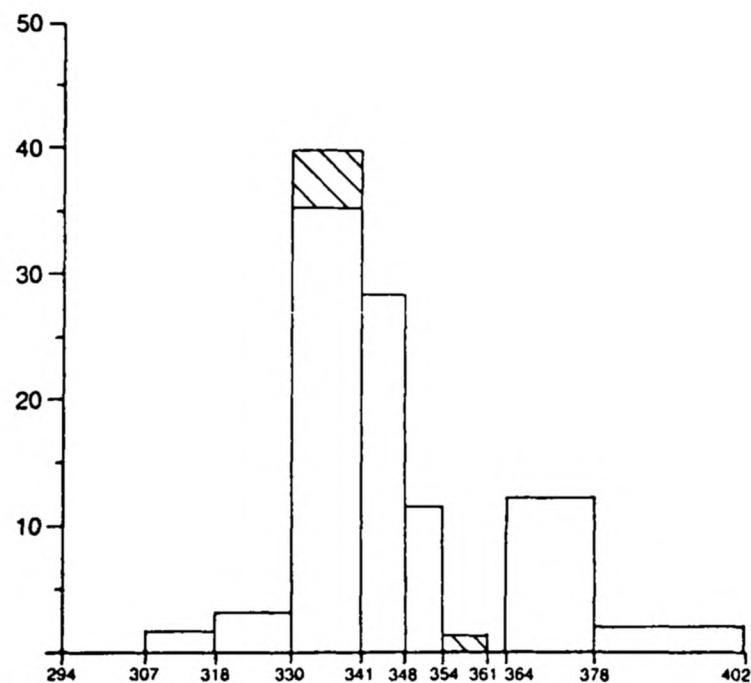
AHRWEILER

Literature: H.Fehr, Denkmalpflege in Rheinland-Pfalz.1979-81.p.150ff. & 1982-3.p.177ff.

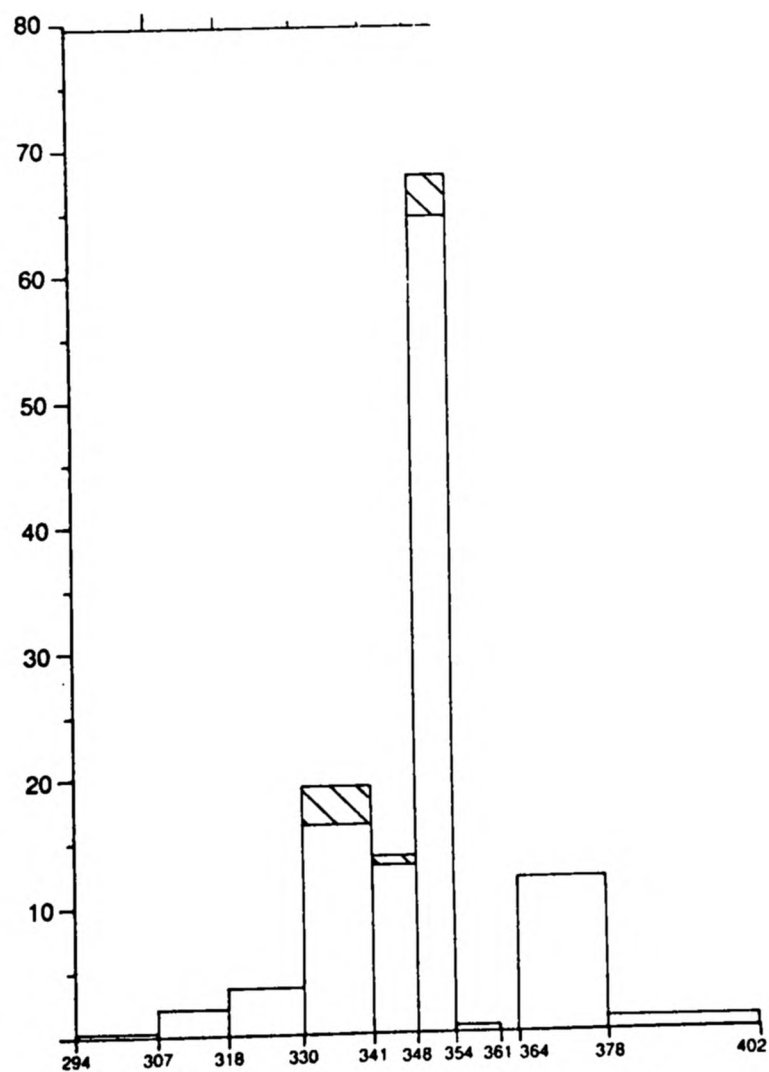
Source: FMRD forthcoming.

Nature of Site: villa, converted into a hostel in the late-third century.

Comments: all of the coins come from excavation of the site since 1980.



100 coins

ANDERNACH, FLUR LANGETROG.Literature: -Source: FMRD forthcoming.Nature of Site: probably a Romano-Celtic temple within a small settlement outside the town of Andernach.Comments: the coins, which were all recovered by a private collector, seem to have formed a votive deposit. The majority of the coins of 348-354 appear to have been found in one small area, suggesting that an unrecognised hoard of these years is present, the exact composition of which cannot be determined due to the lack of detailed documentation.

205 coins

ANDERNACH, Flur Langetrog

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
251-275	57															41
275-294	2															
294-307	1			1												
307-318	5			3	2											
318-330	9			7	1										1	
330-341	37			15	7	4								1	10	7
341-348	19			11	2	1						1			4	1
348-354	80		2	48	8	1			1						20	4
354-361	1								1							
361-364	-															
364-378	35			1	5	13		4	3			1			8	
378-402	6			2	1				1						2	

348/	Aes2 L	3			2	1											1
350	Aes2 S	4				3			1								
	Aes3	1														1	
350	Magentius																
	ph. 1	1			1												
	ph. 2	1			1												
	ph. 3	4			2		1								1	1	
	Constantius II & Vetrano																
		-															
351/	Magentius																
354	ph. 4	9			2	1										6	
	ph. 5	24			14	3										7	1
	ph. 6	11		2	8											1	
	ph. 7	12			9											3	1
	Poem	9			9												
	Constantius II																
		1															1*
354/358		1							1								
358/361		-															

* Δ behind bust : i.e. Central or Eastern

KOBLENZ (MOSELBRÜCKE)

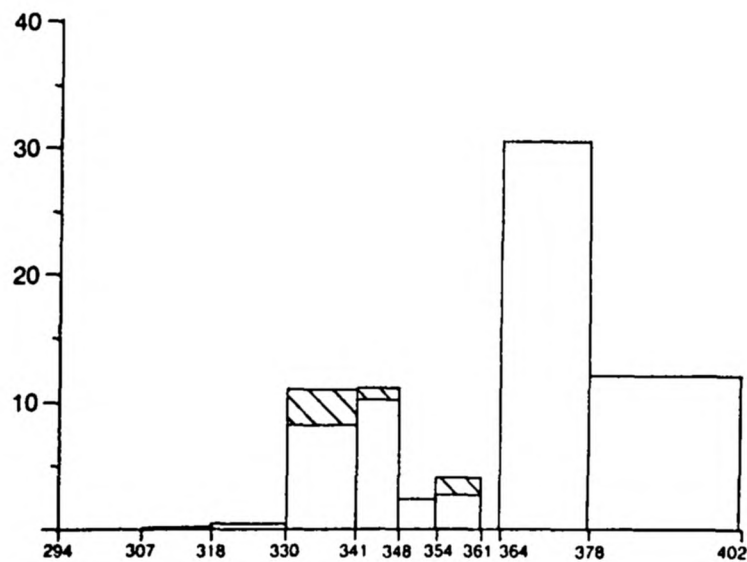
Literature: Bodewig, WZ.17.1898.p.223ff., esp.p.236.

A.Günther, BJb.142.1937.p.35ff., esp.p.74.

Source: Rheinisches Landesmuseum Bonn, and FMRD forthcoming.

Nature of Site: river crossing by fortified town.

Comments: dredging operations in the Moselle in 1894 produced enormous quantities of Roman coins from the river-bed beneath the Roman bridge. The coins listed here represent only that part of the find which went to the Museum in Bonn, however from what is known of other elements of the find it is probably a good cross-section.



546 coins

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
251-275	9															25
275-294	-															
294-307	-															
307-318	2			2												
318-330	4			1	1										2	
330-341	51			18	4	8			2					2	17	17
341-348	42			19	9	2		1	1			1			9	3
348-354	9			3	1			1	1					1	2	
354-361	12				1			1	1			1	1	4	3	5
361-364	-															
364-378	237			20	57	66		38	24			8		4	20	
378-402	164			39	30	39		11	11					2	32	

348/ 350	Aes2 L	-															
	Aes2 S	-															
	Aes3	1			1												
350	Magnentius																
	ph. 1	-															
	ph. 2	1			1												
	ph. 3	-															
	Constantius II & Vetricano																
	-																
351/ 354	Magnentius																
	ph. 4	1															1
	ph. 5	-															
	ph. 6	-															
	ph. 7	2			1												1
	Poem	-															
	Constantius II																
	4				1			1	1						1		
354/358	7				1			1	1				1	1	2		5
358/361	5														2	3	

BINGEN

Literature: FMRD iv.1.p.100ff.

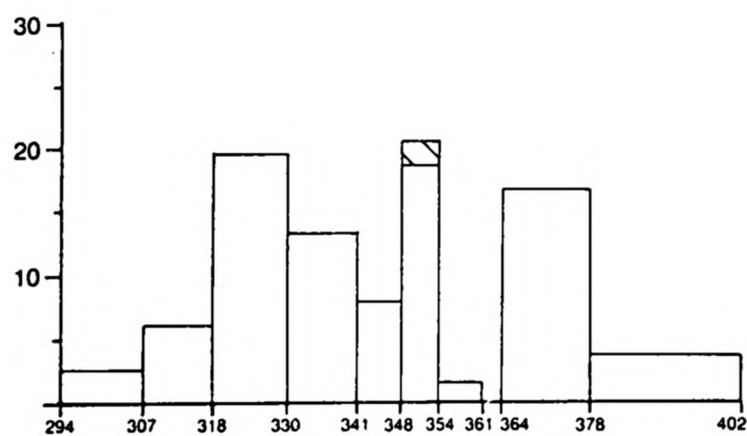
G.Behrens. Kataloge west- u.süddeutscher Altertumssammlungen.iv.Bingen.Frankfurt.1920.

Führer zu vor- u.frühgeschichtlichen Denkmälern.12.Nördliches Rheinhessen.Mainz.1969.p.127ff.

Source: FMRD iv.1054.

Nature of Site: vicus, fortified in the late-third or fourth century.

Comments: a part of the coins originate from Behrens' catalogue of finds from Bingen, published in 1920; as for the remaining coins, Franke notes in FMRD only that they are in the Heimatmuseum in Bingen, but fails to include any details about find circumstances and date.



89 coins

	Official																Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?		
251-275	79															2	
275-294	12																
294-307	3			1											2		
307-318	6	3		2											1		
318-330	21	1		8	2	2								1	7		
330-341	13			5	2	1						1			4		
341-348	5			3								2					
348-354	10			1			1		1						7	1	
354-361	1														1		
361-364	-																
364-378	21	9		3	2		2					1			13	9	
378-402	8			1	1			1				1			4		

348/	Aes2 L	-															
350	Aes2 S	1					1										
	Aes3	-															
350	Magnentius																
	ph. 1	1														1	
	ph. 2	2				1										1	
	ph. 3	-															
	Constantius II & Vetrano																
	-																
351/ 354	Magnentius																
	ph. 4	-															
	ph. 5	1													1	1	
	ph. 6	-															
	ph. 7	-															
	Poem	1			1												
	Constantius II																
	2															2*	
354/358	1														1		
358/361	-																

* maybe 348 - 354

MAINZ "A"

Literature: FMRD iv.1.p.198ff.

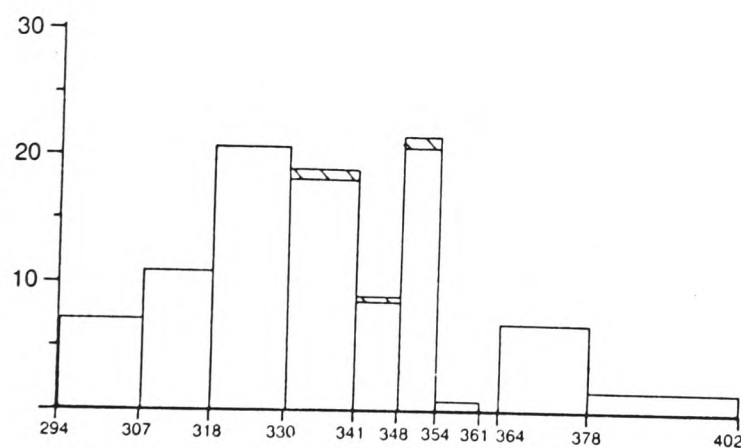
Führer zu vor-u.frühgeschichtlichen Denkmälern.11.Mainz.

D.Baatz. Die Römer in Hessen.Stuttgart.1982.p.425ff.

Source: FMRD iv.1148, 1157, 1173 & 1174.

Nature of Site: legionary fortress with associated walled civilian settlement. The fortress was abandoned at an uncertain date in the fourth century.

Comments: very few of the coins listed come from controlled archaeological excavations. They are mainly chance finds, and a large part is made up by the collection of Professor Fremersdorf; this collection was formed by purchasing finds (supposedly made in Mainz) from private persons over a period of many years.



371 coins

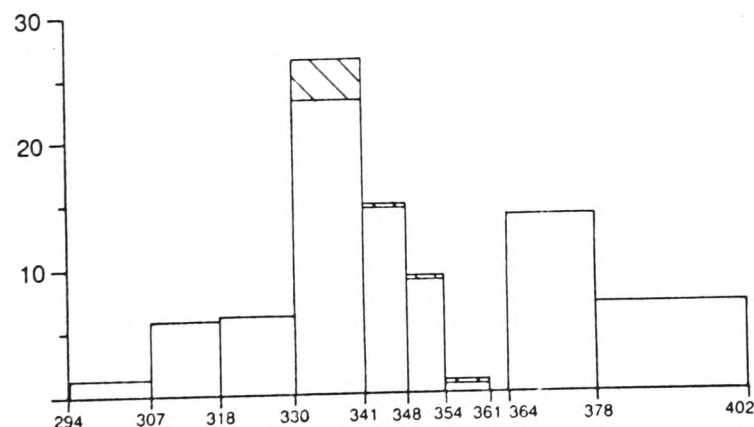
MAINZ "B"

Literature: see Mainz "A".

Source: G.Rupprecht, Landesdenkmalamt Mainz, unpublished.
J.Gorecki, FMRD forthcoming.

Nature of Site: see Mainz "A".

Comments: the coins come mainly from private collectors who seem to operate with extreme attentiveness, recording exact find-spot and locating even the smallest fragmentary coins.

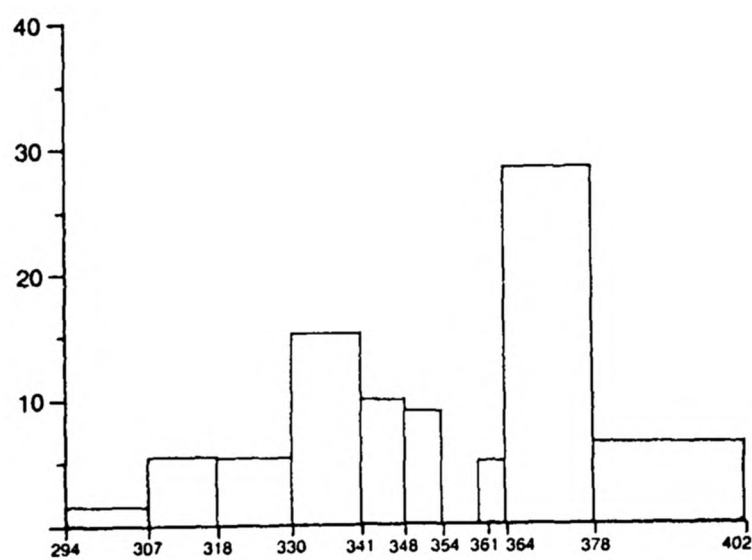


489 coins

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
251-275	101															151
275-294	9															
294-307	9	1		4	2		1	1								
307-318	33	4		19	2	4			2			1			1	
318-330	38	6		23	2		1							2	4	
330-341	127			57	10	9		1	3					6	41	17*
341-348	51			22	5	5			2						17	1
348-354	27		3	19											5	1
354-361	3			1											2	1
361-364	-															-
364-378	97			7	12	30		12	9			7			20	-
378-402	83			3	7	22		3				1		2	45	1

348/ 350	Aes2 L	3		2												1	
	Aes2 S	1		1													
	Aes3	2		1												1	
350	Magentius																
	ph. 1	1		1													
	ph. 2	1		1													
	ph. 3	2		2													
	Constantius II & Vetrano																
351/ 354	Magentius																
	ph. 4	3		2												1	
	ph. 5	4		4													1
	ph. 6	4		1	3												
	ph. 7	2		1												1	
	Poem	2		2													
	Constantius II																
	1		1														
354/358	3		1													2	1
358/361	-																

*including 1 cast-copy of a coin from Cyzicus

BAD KREUZNACH "A"Literature: Führer (see Bingen).p.143ff.Source: FMRD, forthcoming.Nature of Site: vicus with Valentinianic fort.Comments: the coins listed here are all from the collection of the Heimatmuseum in Bad Kreuznach, and were recovered in excavations in the 19th and early-20th centuries.

203 coins

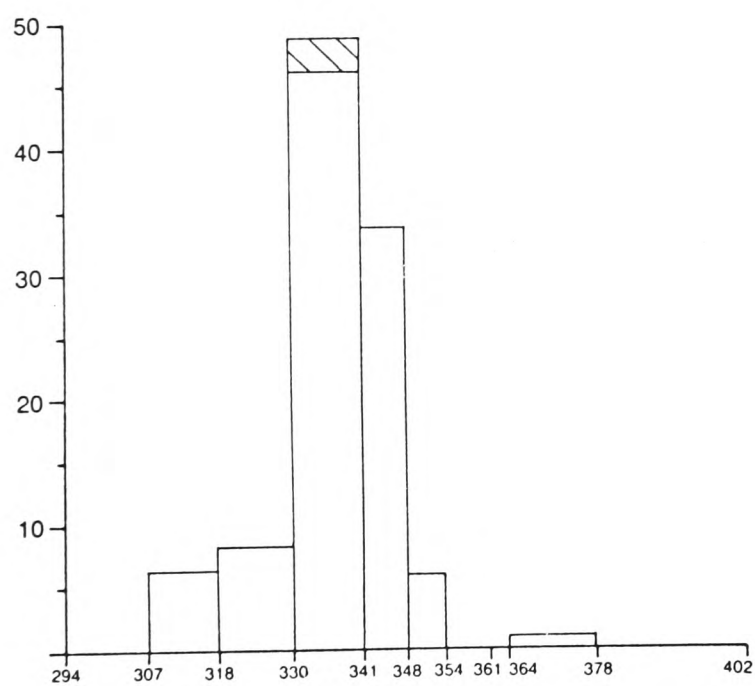
BAD KREUZNACH "B"

Literature: as Bad Kreuznach "A" plus:
MZ.75.1980.p.252f. & 76.1981.p.169.

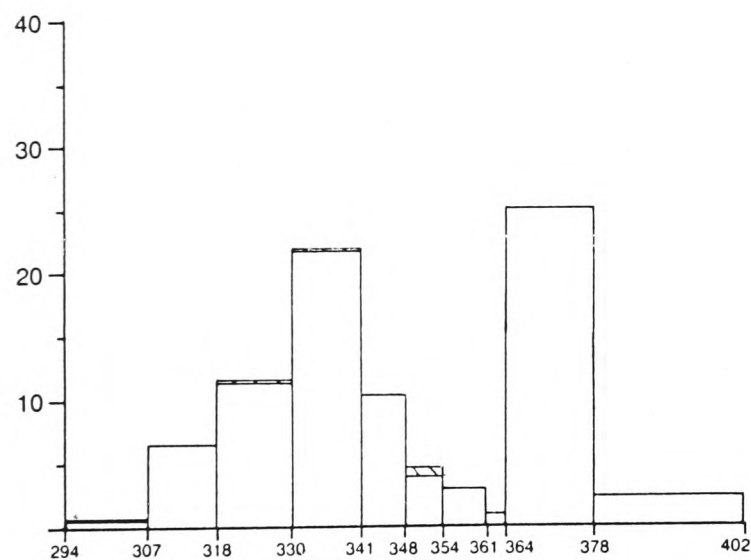
Source: FMRD, forthcoming.

Nature of Site: see Kreuznach "A".

Comments: excavations in 1977/8 produced the coins listed here.



139 coins

ALZEY "A"Literature: W.Unverzagt. Germ.38.1960.p.393ff.Führer (see Bingen) p.214ff.FMRD iv.1.p.27ff.Source: FMRD iv.1002, with corrigenda.Nature of Site: vicus with Valentinianic fort.Comments: the majority of the coins are from excavations in the late-19th and early-20th centuries.

658 coins

ALZEY "B"

Literature: as Alzey "A" plus:

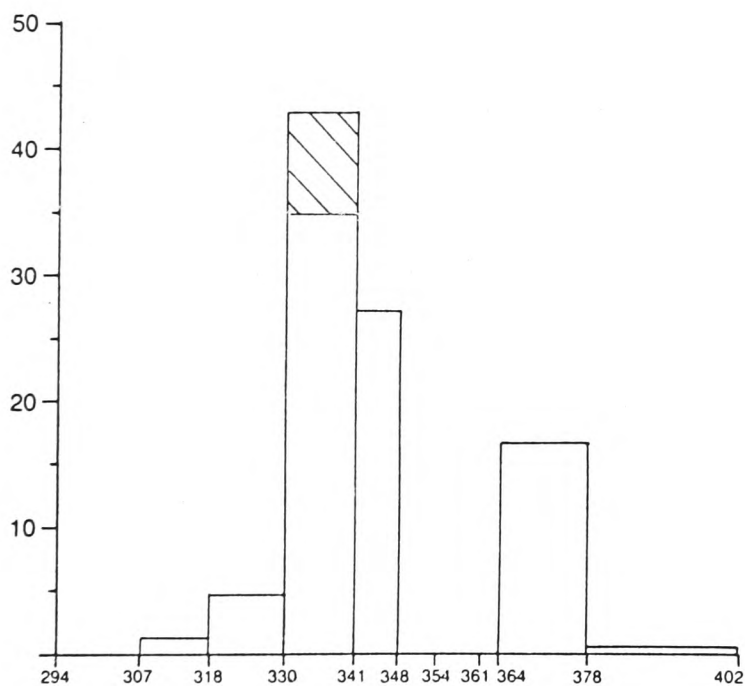
Denkmalpflege in Rheinland-Pfalz.1979/81.p.157.

MZ.77/78.1982/3.p.199.

Source: FMRD, forthcoming.

Nature of Site: see Alzey "A".

Comments: the coins were recovered in excavations in 1974/5/9.



67 coins

SPEYER

Literature: FMRD iv.2.p.489ff.

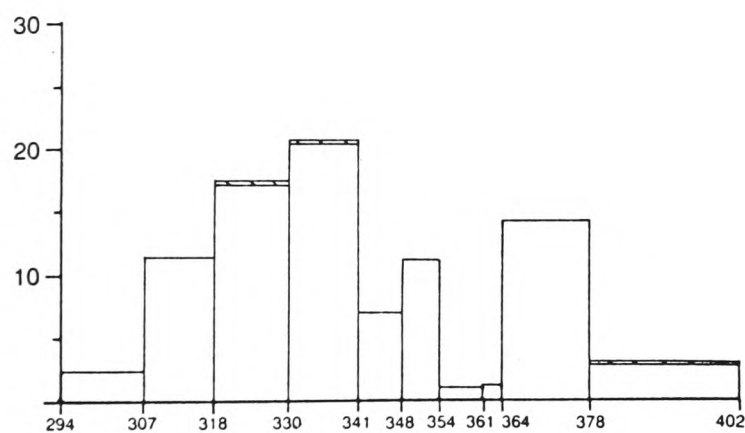
Source: FMRD iv.2317.

Nature of Site: capital of the Civitas Nemetum. Valentinianic fortifications have recently been discovered.

Comments: the coins originate mainly from

a) the activities of private collectors in the 19th and early-20th century, and

b) drain-laying in 1927-31: Chantraine (FMRD p.494) says of these finds "there is a justified suspicion that not all of the material recovered during the drain-laying is included here."

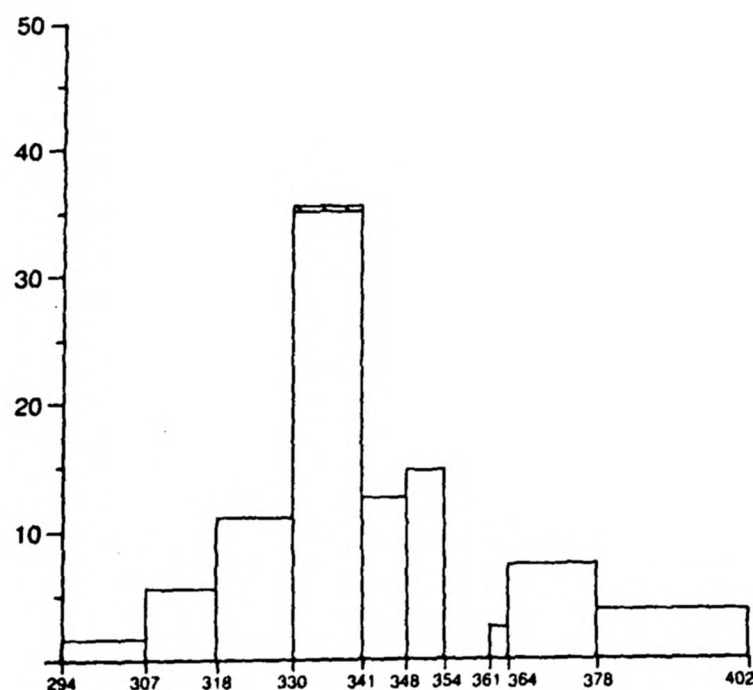


284 coins

RHEINZABERN "A"Literature: FMRD iv.2.p.80ff.Source: FMRD iv.2073.

Nature of Site: vicus, and important centre of the ceramics industry. Probably the Tabernae of Not.Dig.xli, a castellum and seat of the Praefectus militum Menapiorum.

Comments: the coins listed under FMRD 2073 originate from the excavations of Ludovici in the late-19th and early-20th century, as well as the activities of numerous "archaeologists" in the 19th century whose interests were devoted mainly to the spectacular and were not averse to passing off their own forgeries as genuine. Chantraine discusses the problems involved at great length in FMRD (esp.p.81f.), and voices his doubts about the reliability of the coin series.



257 coins

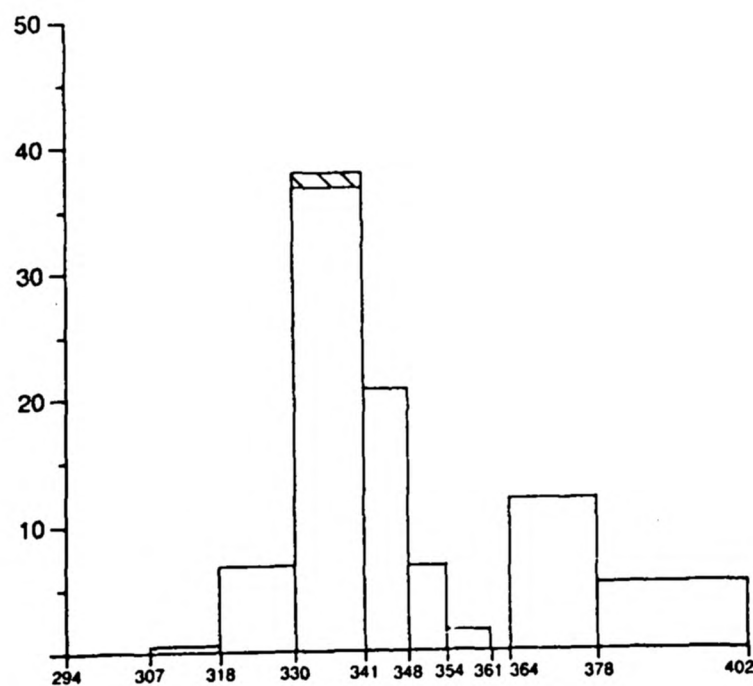
RHEINZABERN "B"

Literature: F.Reutti. "Tonverarbeitende Industrie im römischen Rheinzabern. Vorbericht für die Grabungen der Jahre 1978-1981". Germ. 61.1983.1.p.33ff.

Source: F.Reutti, Rheinzabern, unpubl. The coins were identified by P-H.Martin & G.Dreisbusch, Karlsruhe.

Nature of Site: see Rheinzabern "A".

Comments: the coins were recovered during the excavations of 1978-1982.



172 coins

KREIMBACH, HEIDENBURGLiterature: FMRD iv.p.287ff.

Bernhard (1981) p.58ff.

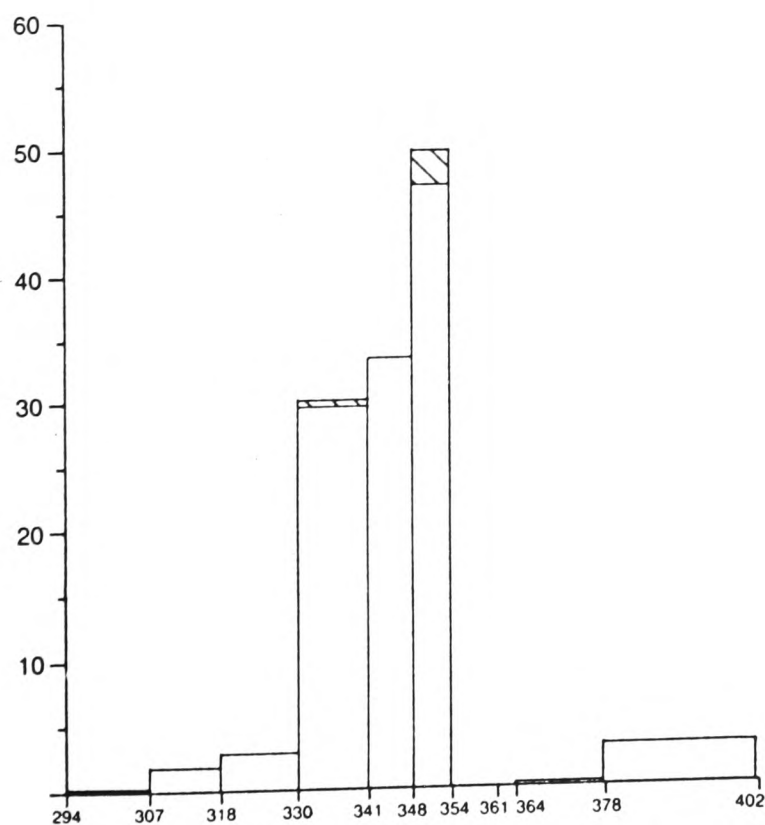
Westricher Heimatbl.8.1977.p.3ff.Source: a) FMRD iv.2111.b) Westricher Heimatbl., above.

c) Dr.von Schnurbein, Römisch-Germanische Kommission Frankfurt, forthcoming.

Nature of Site: hill-top settlement, uncertain whether fortified.Comments: complex a) presumably comes from old excavations, b) is the product of illegal private excavations, and c) were recovered in excavations in 1983 by the Römisch-Germanische Kommission.

All three complexes have very much the same composition. The 1983 excavations also make it clear that the coins are scattered across the entire hill-top, and do not form a single dispersed hoard.

There was no evidence of destruction or burning in the 1983 excavations.



391 coins

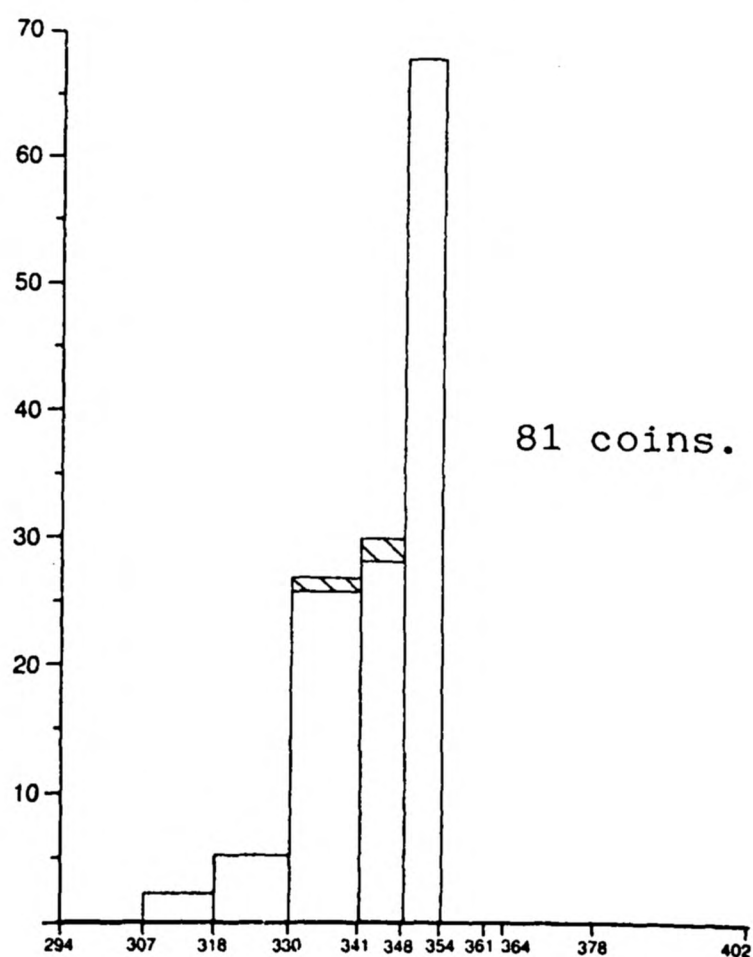
KINDSBACH, DER GROSSE BERGLiterature: FMRD iv.p.238ff.

Bastien (1964) p.126.

Num.Nachrbl. Apr.1962.p.71.Kaiser. Germ.39.1961.p.225ff.Source: Dr.H.Bernhard, Landesdenkmalamt, Speyer, unpublished.Nature of Site: fortified hill-top.Comments: Bastien refers to a hoard from Trajan to Magnentius; these are the 200 coins mentioned by Kaiser in his brief excavation report (see also FMRD iv.p.239.n.4), who however does not indicate that the coins indeed form a hoard.

The coins listed below originate mainly from the activities of private collectors and have nothing to do with Kaiser's excavations. It was not possible to examine and incorporate Kaiser's material, but he notes (p.227) that coins of Magnentius were particularly common, while Num. Nachrbl. also refers to the presence of coins of Constans; this would parallel the composition of the private collections.

I am informed by Dr H-J.Schulzki and Dr Bernhard that excavations at Kindsbach in 1985 have produced enormous quantities of Magnentian coins, including a number of scattered hoards.



LEMBERG

Literature: FMRD iv.2.p.440f.

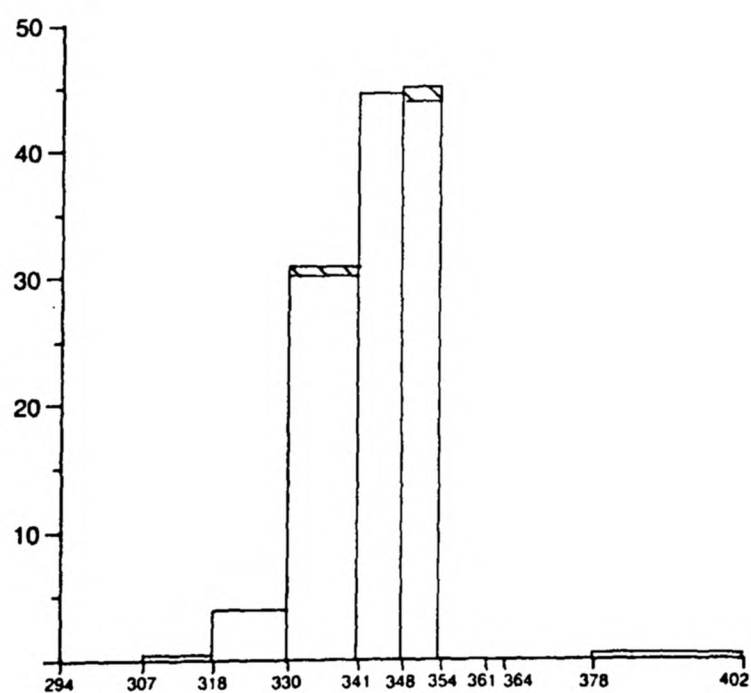
Kästner & Kaiser. Mitt.HVP.68.1970.p.196ff.

Bernhard (1981) p.51.ff.

Source: FMRD iv.2280.

Nature of Site: fortified hill-top.

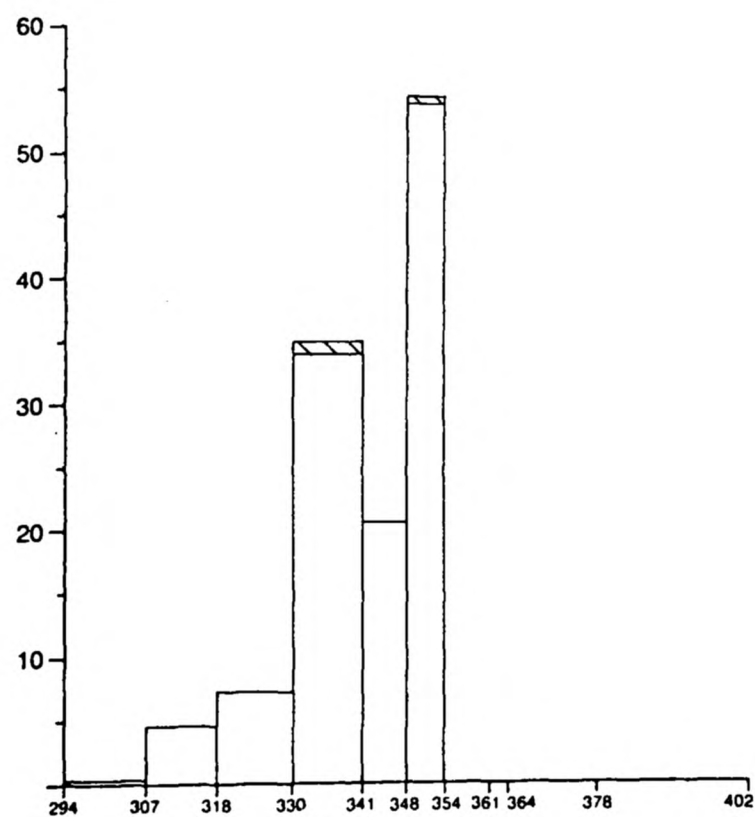
Comments: Kästner and Kaiser recovered the coins during excavations in 1957. Over 160 coins were found in an area which had been levelled off in medieval times, a find which is interpreted by Chantraine (FMRD iv.2.p.431.n.6ff.), followed by Bernhard, as a scattered hoard. However Kästner and Kaiser also record that stray finds were made elsewhere on the hill-top, but give no further details.



143 coins

WALDFISCHBACH, HEIDELSBURGLiterature: FMRD iv.2.p.431ff.Mitt.HVP.78.1980.86ff.

Bernhard (1981) p.53.

Source: a) FMRD iv.2287.b) Mitt.HVP. 1980, above.Nature of Site: fortified hill-top.Comments: complex a) comes mainly from excavations in 1928/9, complex b) from illegal private excavations. Both complexes have very much the same composition.

296 coins

PACHTEN

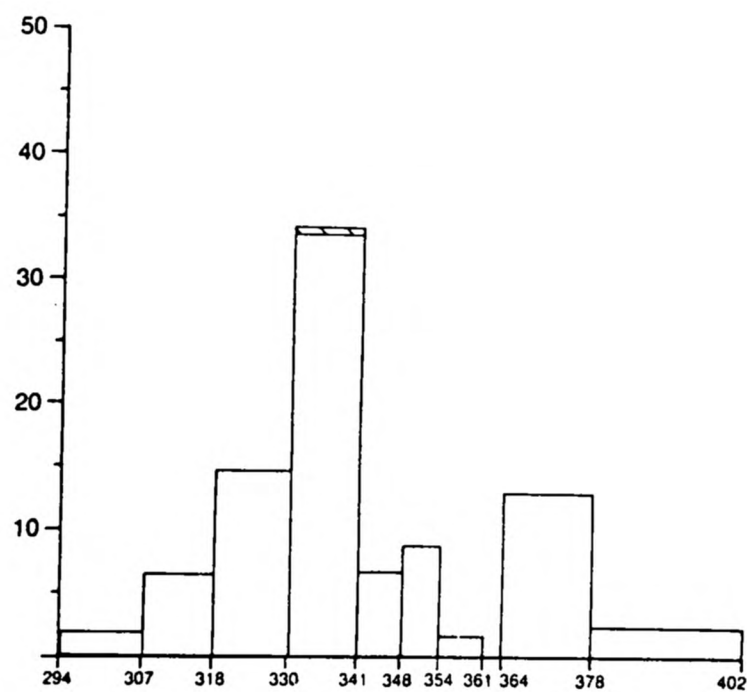
Literature: FMRD iii.p.190ff.

Führer zu vor- u.frühgeschichtlichen Denkmälern.5.Saarland.
Mainz.1966.p.164ff.

Source: FMRD iii.1143.

Nature of Site: vicus with fourth-century fortifications.

Comments: the majority of the coins come from the Schmitt collection, published in 1850.



170 coins

KAISERAUGST

Literature: K.Stehlin, Baseler Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Altertumskunde.10.1911.

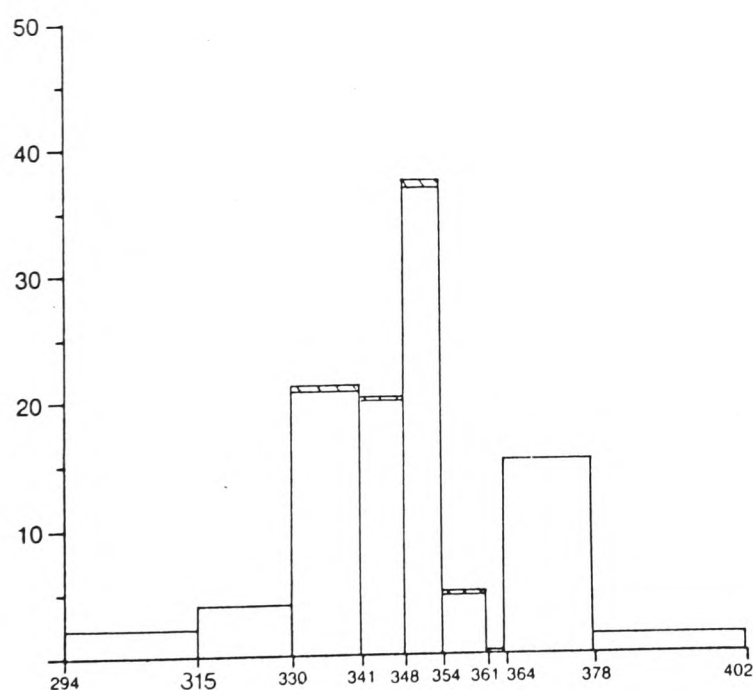
M.Martin, Beiträge und Bibliographie zur Augster Forschung. Part 2: Bibliographie von Augst und Kaiseraugst. 1911-1970.Basle.1975.

R.Laur-Belart, Führer durch Augusta Raurica.4th ed.Basle 1966.

Source: M.Peter, Römermuseum Augst, unpublished.

Nature of Site: fortress with vicus.

Comments: the coins come from recent excavations.



1594 coins

KAISERAUGST

I. Fortress

	Official	Barb.
59-275	74	23
75-294	5	
94-315	77	
15-330	99	
30-341	368	9
41-348	224	3
48-354	355	6
54-361	54	2
51-364	1	
54-378	341	
78-402	55	

	Official Total	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Aqu	Rom	Sis	Sir	East	?	Barb.
18-350	136											2
10/ 12	Magnentius											
	ph. 1-5	219										4
12/ 14	Magnentius & Constantius II											
	-											
4/358	?			2	5	2	2	1		1		2
8/361	?			6	1					1		
1/364	1					1						

Vicus

	Official Total	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Aqu	Rom	Sis	Sir	East	?	Barb.
4/358	?			1	1							
8/361	?				1					2		
1/364	?						1					

MONT TERRI

Literature: A. Quiquerez, Monuments de l'ancien évêché de Bâle. Le Mont Terrible. 1862.

H. Cahn, SNR. 30. 1943. p. 110.

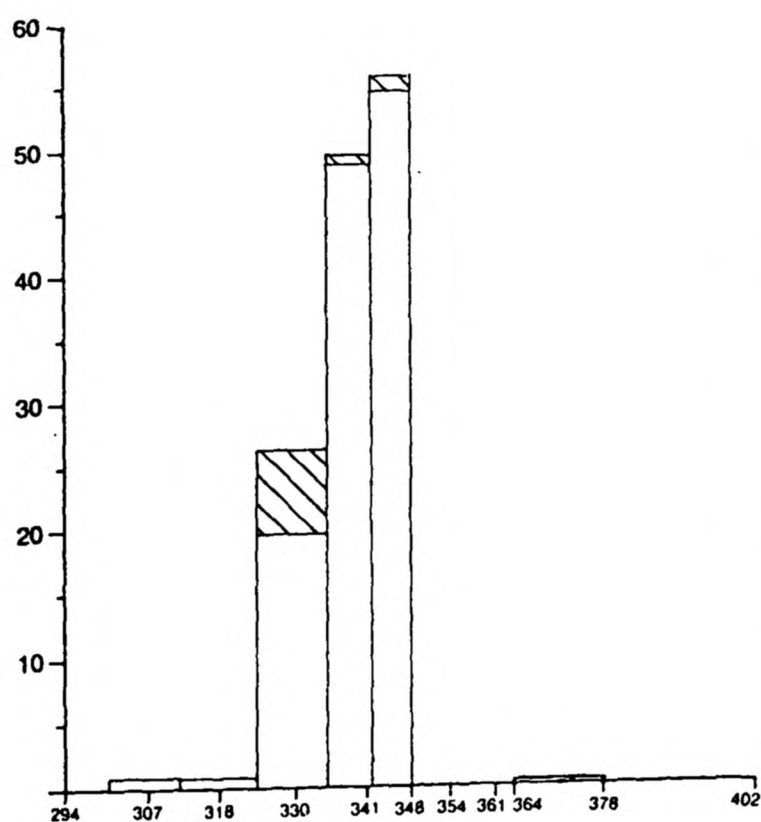
Bastien (1964) p. 124.

G. Helmig, Arch. der Schweiz. 7. 1984. 3. p. 104ff.

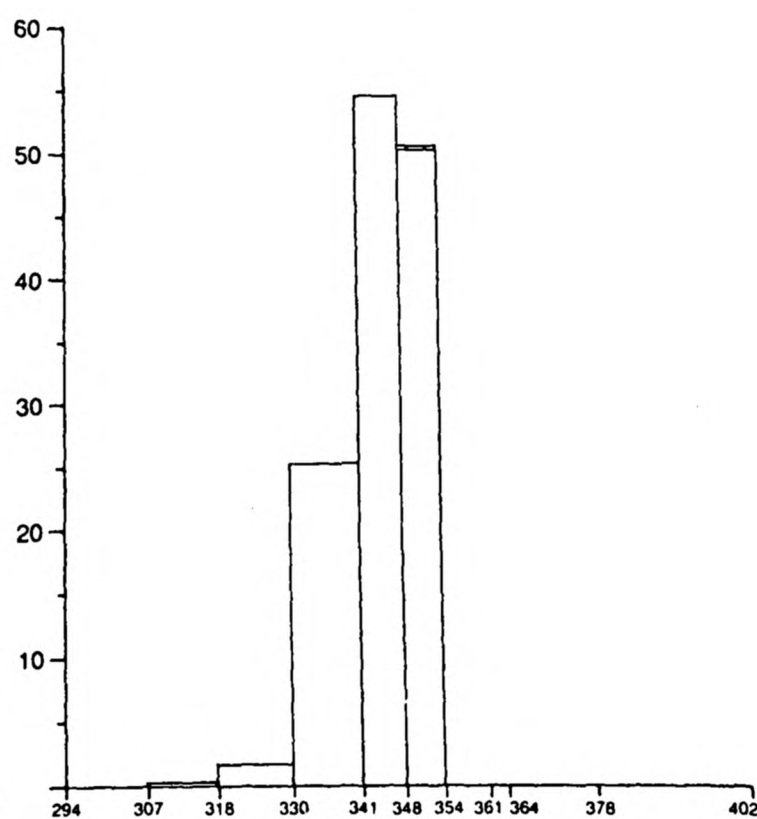
Source: a) Historisches Museum Basle, unpublished,
b) Historisches Museum Berne, inventoried by F. Koenig.

Nature of Site: fortified hill-top.

Comments: the coins from Quiquerez's excavations were divided between the Museums in Berne and Basle, and the Office du patrimoine historique in Porrentruy, whereby the majority are in Porrentruy.



413 coins
(Basle)



571 coins
(Berne)

VINDONISSA

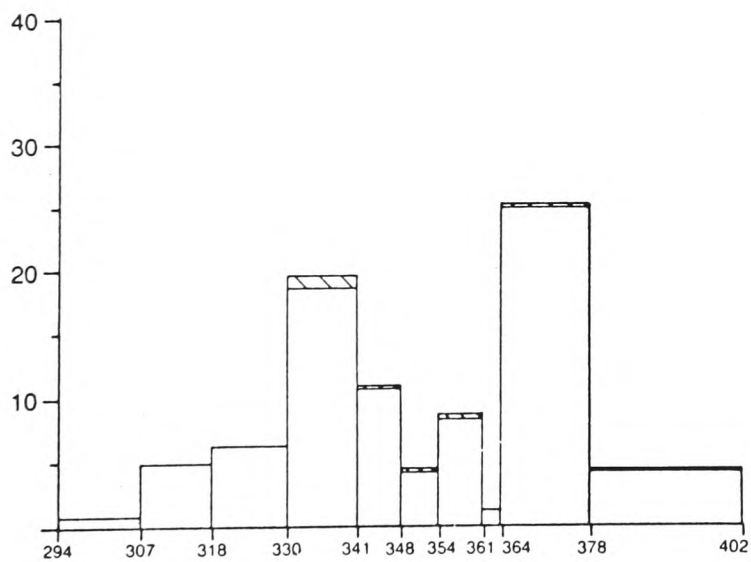
Literature: T.Pekary, "Zur Geschichte von Vindonissa in spätrömischer Zeit". Gesellschaft pro Vindonissa.Jahresbericht.1966.p.5ff.

Ur- und frühgeschichtliche Archäologie der Schweiz.V.Die röm.Epoche.Basle.1975.passim.

Source: T.Pekary, Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa von Hadrian bis zum Ausgang der Römerherrschaft.Brugg.1971.

Nature of Site: fortress.

Comments: Pekary's publication includes all coins found before 1965 and deposited in the Vindonissa Museum in Brugg and the Landesmuseum in Zürich.



1779 coins

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
251-275	203															39
275-294	36															
294-307	24	2		4	1		5		3		4				5	
307-318	100	12		29	14	8	7	1	6	2		7		5	9	
318-330	137	13		47	8	9	8	3	6			14	1	4	24	1
330-341	370			90	43	26		13	19			25		31	123	19
341-348	137			40	18	11		5	5			4		5	49	2
348-354	47			18	12	2		4	4			1			6	2
354-361	106				7	22		6	3			8		5	55	4
361-364	7				1	3			1						2	
364-378	630			11	108	91		94	34			46	1	4	241	4
378-402	182			7	26	51		9	15			1			73	7

348/ 350	Aes2 L	6			1	1	1			1						2	
	Aes2 S	7			2	1				4							
	Aes3	13			10	1										2	
350	Magentius																
	ph. 1	-															
	ph. 2	3				1	1			1							1
	ph. 3	10			4	5										1	
	Constantius II & Vetrano																
	-																
351/ 354	Magentius																
	ph. 4	2	1			2											1
	ph. 5	2	1			1				1							1
	ph. 6	-															
	ph. 7	-															
	Poem	1			1												
Constantius II																	
	2								1			1					
354/358	75				2	10		6	3			6		5	43	4	
358/361	31				5	12						2			12		

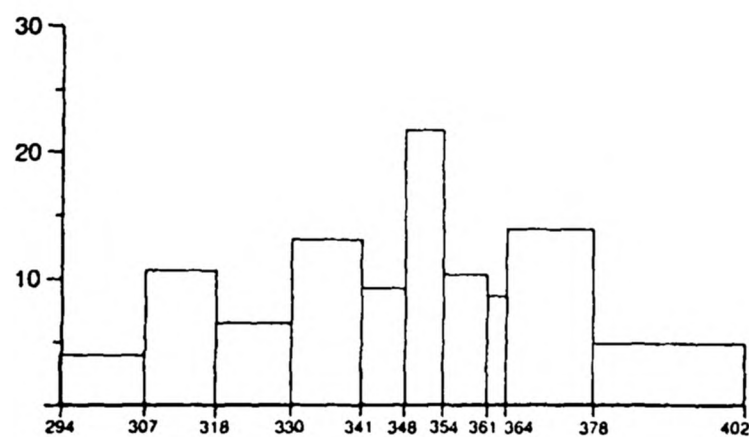
BREGENZ

Literature: B.Overbeck, Alpenrheintal I. p.20ff. & II.p.22ff.

Source: B.Overbeck, Alpenrheintal II.no.4.

Nature of Site: town.

Comments: the fourth-century coins originate from the Sammlung Bergmann, now in the Vorarlberger Landmuseum in Bregenz, and chance finds, rather than organised excavation.



153 coins

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
251-275	29															5
275-294	14															
294-307	8			2			2				1				3	
307-318	18			5	1		1	1	2			1		1	6	
318-330	12			5	1	1			1			3			1	
330-341	22			1	1				3	2		5		3	7	
341-348	10					1			1						8	
348-354	22			1	3	2			5	1		1		1	8	
354-361	11					1			3						7	
361-364	4				1	2			1							
364-378	30					1			4	5		5		2	13	
378-402	18			1	1	3			2	3					8	

348/ 350	Aes2 L	5			1	1	1		1						1	
	Aes2 S	-														
	Aes3	1										1				
350	Magnentius															
	ph. 1	-														
	ph. 2	-														
	ph. 3	3				1			2							
	Constantius II & Vetrano															
	-															
351/ 354	Magnentius															
	ph. 4	1				1										
	ph. 5	2							1						1	
	ph. 6	-														
	ph. 7	1					1									
	Poem	-														
Constantius II																
	7								2					1	4	
354/358	10					1			2						7	
358/361	1								1							

SCHAAN-KRÜPPEL

Literature: H-J.Kellner, "Die Kleinfunde aus der spät-römischen Höhensiedlung "Auf Krüppel" ob. Schaan".

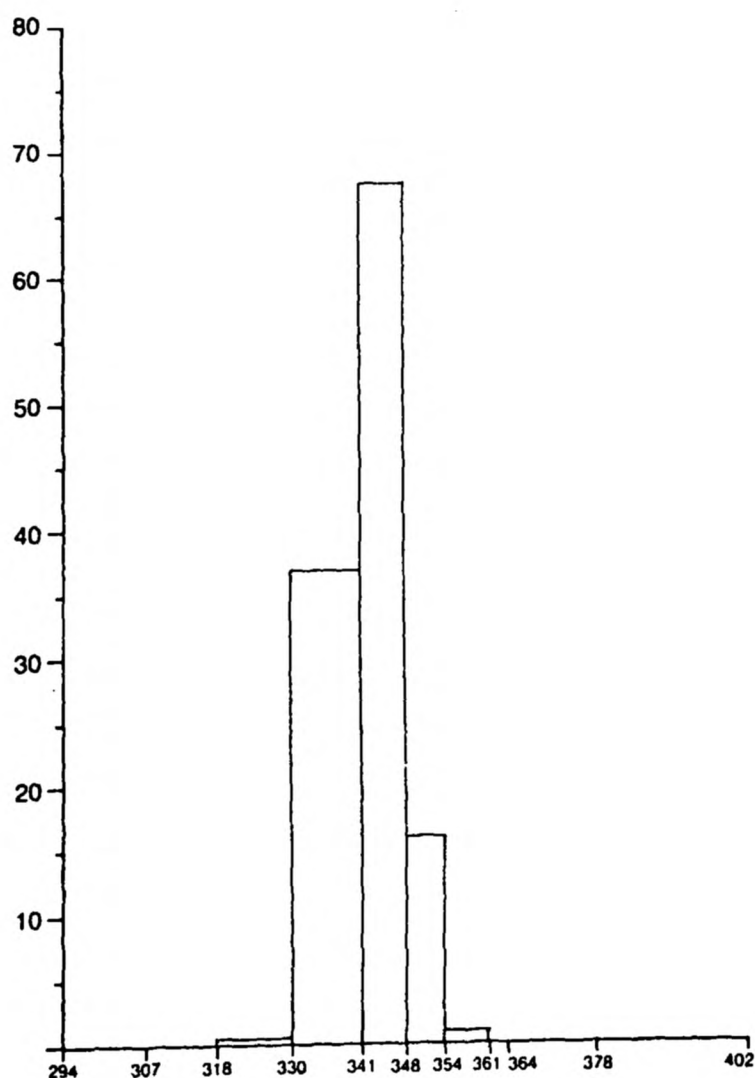
JbFL.64.1965.p.53ff.

Overbeck, Alpenrheintal I.p.106ff.

Source: B.Overbeck, Alpenrheintal II.no.77.

Nature of Site: fortified hill-top.

Comments: the coins were recovered in excavations in 1961-3. Kellner thinks that the fourth-century coins may be a scattered hoard; similar hoards would be Cologne III, IV & V, and L'Estrade.



122 coins

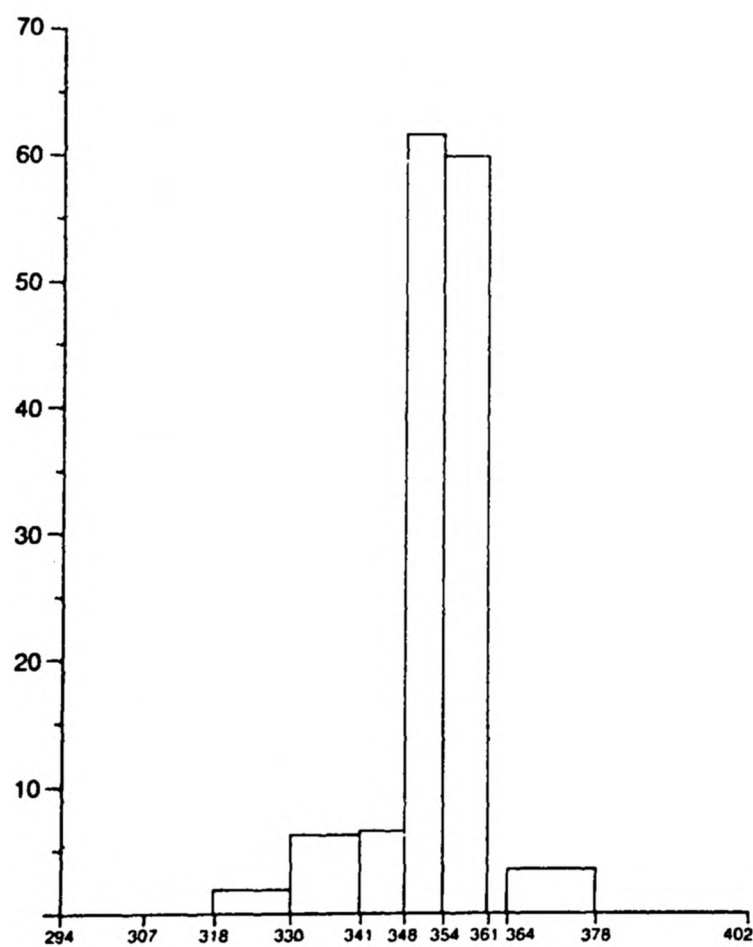
BALZERS-GUTENBERG

Literature: B.Overbeck, Alpenrheintal I.p.95ff.

Source: B.Overbeck, Alpenrheintal II.no.69.

Nature of Site: hill-top settlement.

Comments: most of the coins are from excavations in 1933.



40 coins

CHUR

Literature: B.Overbeck, Alpenrheintal I.p.34ff.

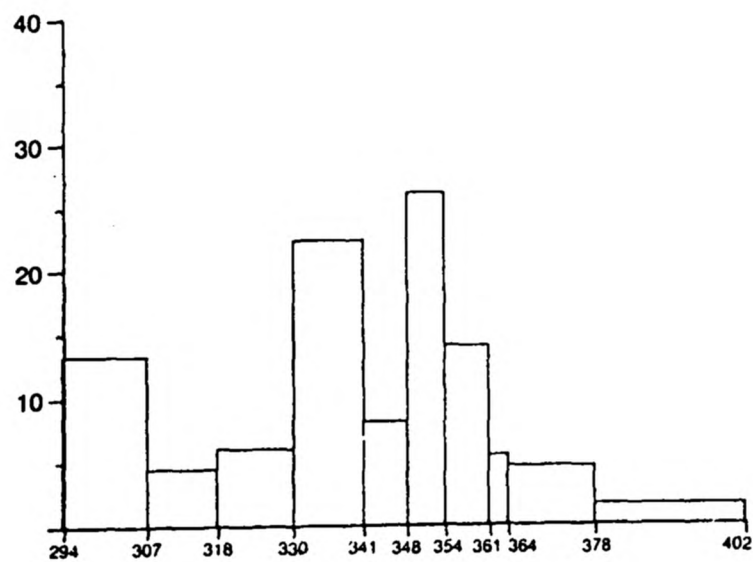
Source: B.Overbeck, Alpenrheintal II.no.91

Koenig, SNR.56.1977.p.135ff.

Overbeck, SNR.61.1982.p.87ff.Kat.I & II.

Nature of Site: vicus.

Comments: the coins come mainly from the Rätisches Museum in Chur and the Schweizerisches Landesmuseum Zürich, although some are also from excavations since 1962.



120 coins

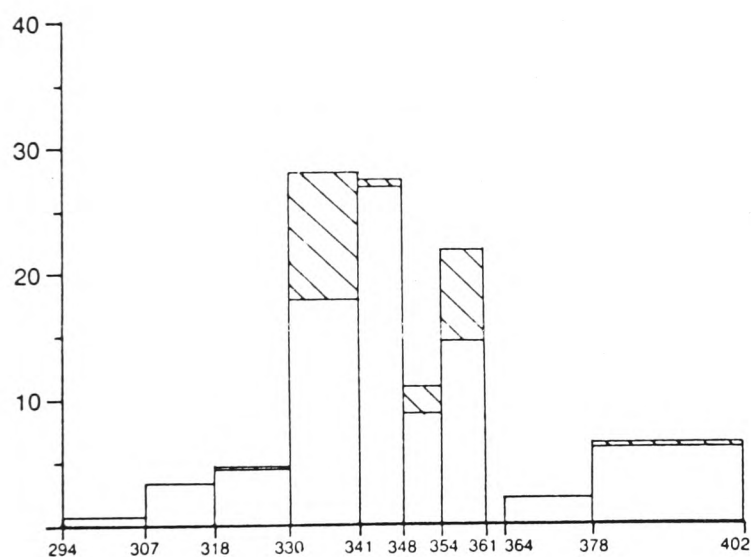
ARLES

Literature: G. Depeyrot, "Les Trouvailles monétaires d'Arles (1976-80)". Rév. arch. de Narbonaise. 16. 1983. p. 247ff.

Source: as above.

Nature of Site: fortified city.

Comments: the coins were all recovered in excavations in 1976-1980.



476 coins

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
251-275	33															24
275-294	3															
294-307	4									4						
307-318	17			1	2	4			1	1		1		1	6	
318-330	25	2		7	1	3	1	1				4		3	3	1
330-341	94			8	3	20		1	4			1		9	48	53
341-348	90			6	1	39		1							43	2
348-354	25		1	1	4	2			5			1			11	6
354-361	49				1	14		1	1					1	31	24
361-364	-															
364-378	13					3			3						7	
378-402	70				1	7		2						2	58	3

348/	Aes2 L	-															
350	Aes2 S	1			1												
	Aes3	7		1	1	1						1				3	
350	Magnentius																
	ph. 1	-															
	ph. 2	1							1 ?								
	ph. 3	2			1											1	
	Constantius II & Vetricano																
		-															
351/	Magnentius																
354	ph. 4																
	ph. 5	2				1									1		4
	ph. 6																
	ph. 7	3				1									2		
	Poem	-															
	Constantius II																
		5				1			4								2
354/358		37				10		1	1					1	24		22
358/361		12			1	4									7		2

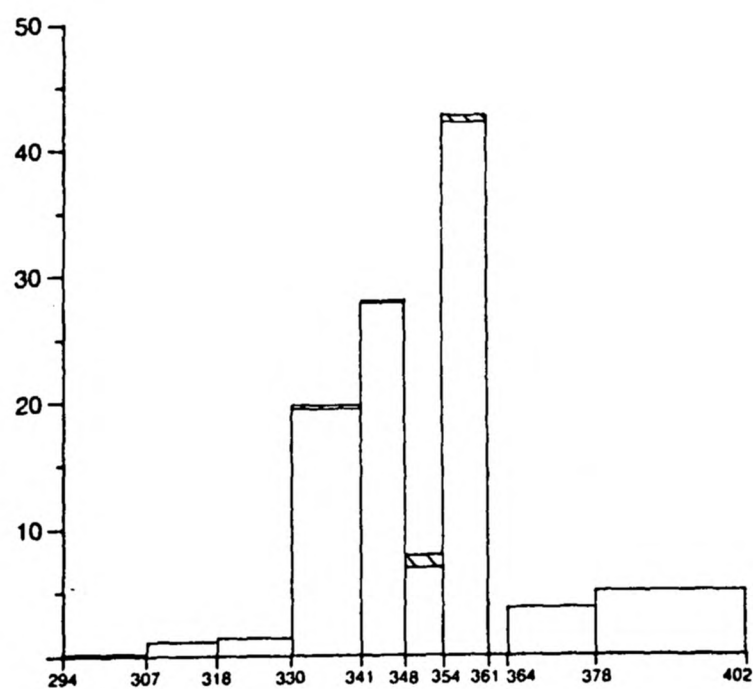
CONIMBRIGA

Literature: I.Pereira, J-P.Bost & J.Hiernand, Fouilles de Conimbriga.III.Les monnaies.Paris.1974.

Source: as above.

Nature of Site: civilian settlement.

Comments: the coins were recovered in excavations since 1964.



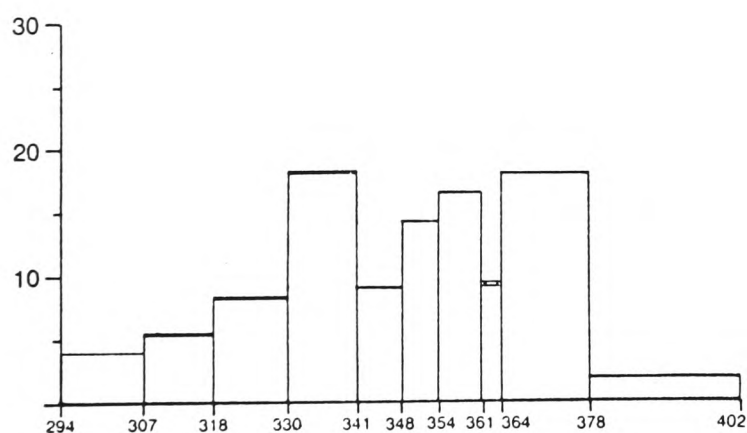
2669 coins

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
251-275	752															47
275-294	15															
294-307	15			2	1				5		1			6		
307-318	41	2		6	7	11	2	1	7	1					4	
318-330	63	3		12	2	10	3	1	6			5	1	12	8	
330-341	586			54	36	85		2	137			1		115	156	7
341-348	529			24	58	114		7	29			4		147	146	2
348-354	117		2	7	11	22		2	32			1	1	19	20	15
354-361	801			2	14	88		23	145			14	3	123	389	7
361-364	-															
364-378	149			1	2	4		7	20			7		19	89	
378-402	337			2	14	45		13	32			7		115	109	

348/ 350	Aes2 L	6			1		3									2	2
	Aes2 S	3				1	1			1							
	Aes3	11			1	1	5									4	
350	Magentius																
	ph. 1	1			1												
	ph. 2	5			3	1				1							
	ph. 3	8		1		2	2			1						2	3
350	Constantius II & Vetrano																
		-															
351/ 354	Magentius																
	ph. 4	3				2	1										2
	ph. 5	23			1	3	8		2	6						3	8
	ph. 6	3		1		1	1										
	ph. 7	1					1										
	Poem	-															
351/ 354	Constantius II																
		53								23			1	1	19	9	
354/358	639			2	11	76		22	141			12	3	100	272	7	
358/361	162				3	12		1	4			2		23	117		

CARNUNTUMLiterature: FMRö iii.1Source: as above.Nature of Site: fortress and civilian settlement.

Comments: FMRö lists only coins of definite provenance found before 1969. They come from a variety of sources, mainly private and museum collections, fewer from recent excavations. At least half, and probably a great deal more were found before 1930.



3470 coins

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
251-275	1705															51
275-294	604															
294-307	176	1		2	1		32	30	14		21	39	3*	31	2	
307-318	210			1	2	5	11	6	22	2		114	1*	43	3	3
318-330	339	4		13	3	20	35	6	4			126	2	122	4	6
330-341	696			10	8	20		26	37			239		292	64	2
341-348	216			3		1		25	7			114		46	20	1
348-354	294			1	3	6		17	12			163	11	64	17	
354-361	398				2	7		34	9			204	37	49	56	1
361-364	94				2	9		7	8			29	22	12	5	2
364-378	876			1	14	24		99	74			550	12	47	55	1
378-402	153			2	12	6		59	9			19		20	26	1

348/ 350	Aes2 L	15			1				2			4		7	1		
	Aes2 S	25							7	2		6		10			
	Aes3	99					2		2			84		9	2		
350	Magnentius																
	ph. 1	-															
	ph. 2	1							1								
	ph. 3	3				2			1								
	Constantius II & Vetricano																
		28										22		5	1		
351/ 354	Magnentius																
	ph. 4	2					1									1	
	ph. 5	5					2		2	1							
	ph. 6	1							1								
	ph. 7	1				1											
	Poem	-															
	Constantius II																
		113							5	5		47	11	33	12		
354/358		330				1	5		25	8		178	29	43	41	1	
358/361		68				1	2		9	1		26	8	6	15		

*struck in Serdica

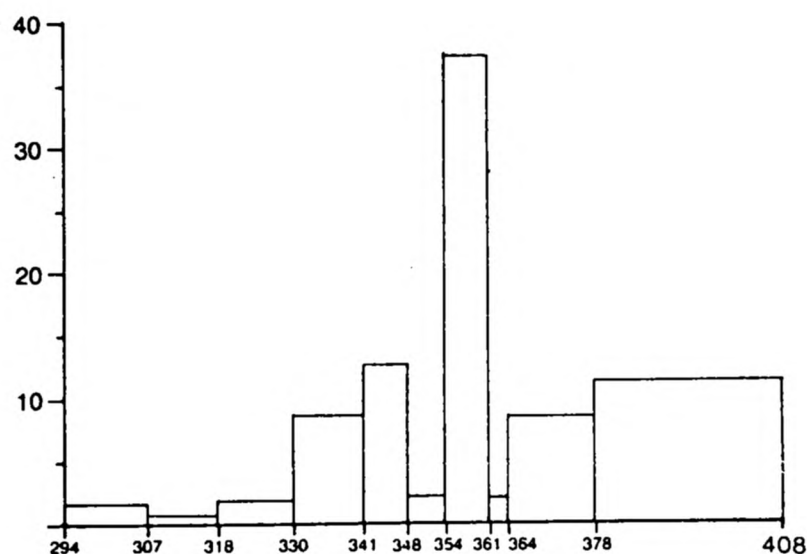
ATHENS

Literature: M.Thompson, The Athenian Agora.vol.ii.Coins.
Princeton.1954.

Source: as above.

Nature of Site: city centre.

Comments: the coins were recovered during the American excavations in 1931-1949.



9997 coins

	Official												Barb.
	Total	Gall	Ital	Balk	The	Her	Con	Nic	Kyz	Ant	Ale	?	
294-307	226	-	5	-	4	56	-	-	143	-	7	11	
307-318	91	5	20	2	13	4	-	11	9	6	2	19	
318-330	240	14	13	22	45	21	5	33	24	14	1	48	3
330-341	966	5	10	8	69	61	216	128	156	42	12	259	
341-348	906	1	9	8	49	32	75	78	105	50	6	493	
348-354	135		2	3	44	6	24	7	12	2		35	
354-361	2635	2	24	44	169	55	281	119	203	59	17	1662	3
361-364	65			1	23	5	11	2	4	6	3	10	
364-378	1237	2	16	27	225	7	129	30	76	35	6	684	1
378-408	3488	3	105	27	696	68	430	161	379	103	46	1470	2

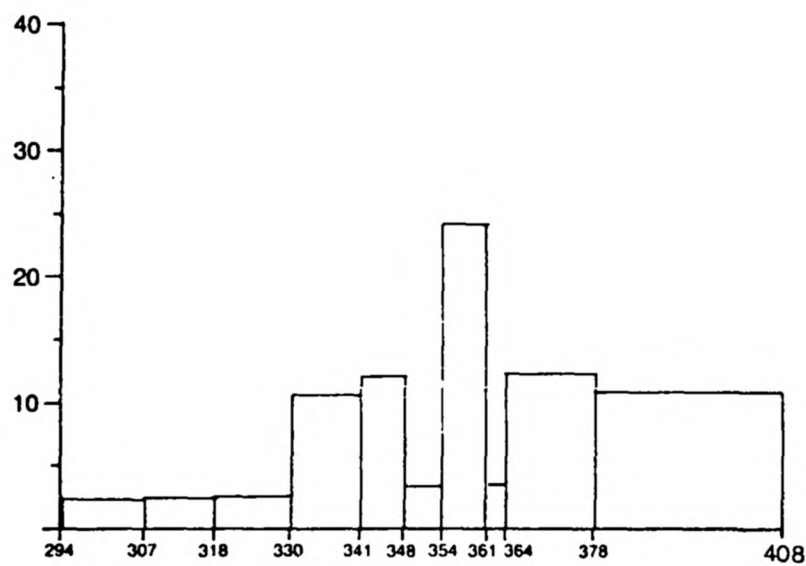
ANTIOCH-ON-THE-ORONTES

Literature: D.Waage, Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Crusaders' coins. Antioch-on-the-Orontes.iv,2.Princeton. 1952.

Source: as above.

Nature of Site: city and surrounding areas.

Comments: the coins were recovered during excavations in 1932-9 in Antioch and the surrounding areas; including the port of Seleucia Piera.



6142 coins

	Official Total	Gall	Ital	Balk	The	Her	Con	Nic	Kyz	Ant	Ale	?	Barb.
294-307	193		1		1	10		1	119	56	3	2	
307-318	170	21	34	7	3	5		14	5	43	9	29	
318-330	191	11	10	4	13	17	2	20	12	71	8	23	
330-341	721	2	1	1	6	14	43	17	37	291	20	289	
341-348	524				1		1		9	205	6	302	
348-354	126	1 ?			1 ?	1	5	1	2	42	2	71	
354-361	1049	1	5	3	2	1	18	2	13	165	13	826	
361-364	64		3							49		12	
364-378	1079		15		4	1	20	6	8	267	28	730	
378-408	2025		37	2	12	6	73	44	37	600	9	1205	

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CATALOGUE 2: HOARDS

Explanation of Catalogue

The catalogue of hoards is arranged along similar lines to Catalogue I, and contains the following entries for each find:

1: Literature. Not a complete bibliography, but a list of the most important publications. This entry also contains references to two recent studies of mid-fourth century hoards, Bastien (1964 & 1983) and Callu (1980).

2: Found. A brief note of the date, location and circumstances of the find.

3: Context. A description of the archaeological context of the find, including details of any container, associated finds and signs of destruction related to the hoard.

There then follows a discussion of more general matters, such as whether the hoard was recovered complete, its history since discovery and any other points relevant to an analysis of the find, or which may affect its reliability as evidence.

The Tables:

Where possible these are set out almost identically to those for the site-finds, except that coins struck before A.D.251 are now included, as are coins which cannot be assigned to a particular period. The period 354-361 is already subdivided in the first table and is therefore no longer included in the second. Additionally there is a line for unidentified coins in both tables, the line in the second table being for coins which cannot be more closely dated than 348-354.

Where a hoard contains only coin struck in 348-354 the first table is excluded.

Hoardings which are too poorly or briefly published to be tabulated in this way are listed in the manner most suitable to the individual finds.

Section 1: Hoards of 350-354BALGREGGAN

Literature: Sir G. Macdonald, PSAScot.1913-4.48.p.395.

A. Robertson, PSAScot.1949-50.83.p.151.

C. Sutherland (1937) p.78.

Bastien (1964) p.133.

Found: 29th October 1913, during turf-stripping.

Context: the coins were found along with the sherds of a pot.

125 coins were recovered, 119 of which went into the National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh. Macdonald published a list of all 125 coins, Robertson only the coins in the Museum.

Macdonald says the hoard had a similar composition to Croydon and Cobham Park (qv.), both of which are composed mainly of post-348 Aes2.

	Robertson	Macdonald
Constantine I	1	1*
" (divus)	1	1
Helena	1	1
Constantinopolis	1	-
Constantius II	18	31
Constans	22	24
Constans/Constantius II	15	-
Magnentius	55	61
Decentius	1	2
Uncertain	4	4
	119	125

* Constantine/Constantinopolis hybrid.

HEDDON

Literature: A. Robertson, ANRW.ii.3.p.412.

Found: 1752.

Context: the coins were perhaps contained in a wooden box.

Only 23 coins of the c.3,000 found were recorded; they were coins of Constantine I, Constantius II as Caesar and Augustus, Constantinopolis, Magnentius and Decentius.

COLESHILL

Literature: W.Seaby, Trans.Birmingham Arch.Soc.66.1945/6
p.170.

R.Bland (British Museum), unpublished.

Found: 4th October 1939 by workmen.

Context: the coins were in an earthenware pot that was
already smashed.

3,250 coins were recovered, 3,228 of which are still
accessible. R.Bland has identified 2,668 of these, and the
remaining 569 coins apparently present roughly the same
range of types and periods.

HANHAM

Literature: C.Sutherland, NC.1954.p.213ff.

Bastien (1964) p.117.

Callu (1980) no.9.

Found: in 1951 by workmen digging up a hedgerow.

Context: no container or associated finds were recorded.

Sutherland believes that some coins have probably been lost, leaving 199.

HANHAM

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
pre-192																
192-251																
251-294	1															
294-307	-															
307-318	-															
318-330	5	1													4	1
330-341	23			6	2	2									13	
341-348	155			74	5	13		1	1						61	
348-354	6			2	1										3	1
?	7														7	

348/	Aes2 L	-															1*
350	Aes2 S	-															
	Aes3	3		2											1		
350	Magnentius																
	ph. 1	-															
	ph. 2	1													1		
	ph. 3	1													1		
	Constantius II & Vetrano																
		-															
351/	Magnentius																
354	ph. 4	1			1												
	ph. 5																
	ph. 6																
	ph. 7																
	Poem																
	Constantius II																
?																	

* overstruck on a coin with diademed obverse

EASTERTON

Literature: WAM.10.1867.p.178ff.

T.Moorhead, WAM.forthcoming.

Found: "some years before" 1866.

Context: the coins were contained in a pot, perhaps together with a bronze brooch.

Some 100 coins were found, 90 of which have been relocated by T.Moorhead in the Devizes Museum (Table 2). Since the reconstructed find is incomplete the absence of coin of 351-Aug.353 might be accounted for by the missing pieces. However this gap is also present in a selection of coins from the find published in WAM.1867 (see below, Table 1) and is paralleled, although to varying degrees, in other British hoards: Wycombe, Cobham Park, Coleshill and Croydon.

Table 1: the following Emperors and reverses were recorded in WAM.1867:

Constantius II:	Fel.Temp.- Hut, Galley and Falling Horseman.
Constans:	Fel.Temp.- Hut, Galley and Phoenix.
Magnentius:	phases 2 & 3.

WOODEATON

Literature: NC.1875.proc.p.7.

RIC.viii.p.86.

Bastien (1983)p.293.

Found: -

Context: -

According to RIC the hoard consists of mainly 2-Victories (ph.4-6), with some Salus (ph.7 & Poem.) issues.

WYCOMBE

Literature: C.King, Heberden Coin Room, Oxford, forthcoming.

Found: by a metal detecting club.

Context: unknown

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
pre-192																
192-251																
251-294																
294-307																
307-318																
318-330																
330-341																
341-348																1
348-354	61		1	30	3	4									23	25
?																

348/	Aes2 L	26		14		1										11	13
350	Aes2 S	-															
	Aes3	1		1													
350	Magnentius																
	ph. 1	3		1		2											
	ph. 2	12		8	2	1										1	8
	ph. 3	13		1	5	1										6	
350	Constantius II & Vetrano																
		-															
351/ 354	Magnentius																
	ph. 4	-	} 4													} 4	} 4
	ph. 5	-															
	ph. 6	2			1												
	ph. 7																
Poem																	
351/ 354	Constantius II																
?																	

BERKSHIRE

Literature: E.Hillyard & P.Hill, NC.1954.p.211ff.

Bastien (1963) p.116.

Callu (1980) no.6.

Found: unknown.

Context: unknown.

Nothing is known about the origin of this find, only that the 24 coins were kept together in a private collection. Hillyard and Hill identified them as a small hoard or part of one, quite possibly from Britain.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, GADEBRIDGE PARK

Literature: D.Neal, Excavations of the Roman Villa in Gadebridge Park, Hemel Hempstead. RRCSALon.31.1974.p.104 & p.115ff.

Found: during excavations of the villa at Gadebridge Park in 1963-8.

Context: "in one-time waterlogged levels northwest of the bathing pool." A large number of bronze objects were found associated with the coins: rings, bits of bracelets and toilet implements.

173 coins were recovered. The find is probably to be interpreted as a votive deposit.

CROYDON

Literature: G.F.Hill, NC.1905.p.36.

Bastien (1964) p.130.

Found: in 1903 by workmen digging a trench.

Context: the coins were found together with two broken pots.

Approximately 3,600 coins were found, of which only 2,796 were catalogued. Since the pots could not be reconstructed, there is no way of knowing whether the contents of the two were different.

Hill did not distinguish between official and barbarous coins, so that generally the only indications that particular coins are imitations are a blundered legend or mint-mark. Thus any well-executed copies will have gone unnoticed. In addition Hill states that all of the coins were Aes2, yet some coins have mint-marks known only for Aes3; such coins are perhaps also imitations.

The British Museum has a number of barbarous coins from the hoard, but since it is not always possible to identify the pieces in Hill's catalogue, they are not included in the tables below - with one exception: a Felicitas Reipublice ph.2 piece with an Amiens mint-mark. Amiens does not seem to have started striking until ph.3 (see Bastien, 1964 p.130).

Therefore only those coins which can be definitely identified as barbarous in Hill's catalogue are listed as such in the tables, and the actual number of copies is probably much higher.

CROYDON

		Official											Barb.
		Total	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Aqu	Rom	Sis	Sir	East	?	
348/	Aes2 L	1961		1117	179	247*	40	183	1		1	193	21
350	Aes2 S	1		1									
	Aes3	-											
350	Magnentius												
	ph. 1	103		101		1						1	
	ph. 2	309		190	72	27		1				19	3
	ph. 3	314	39	167	48	34		3				23	
	Constantius II & Vetricano												
		2							2				
351/ 354	Magnentius												
	ph. 4	-											
	ph. 5	1	1										
	ph. 6	-											
	ph. 7	1			1								
	Poem	2		2									
Constantius II													
		48	1	17	2	1	2	2	4		17	2	
?		30										30	

*87 Fel.Temp.Falling Horseman coins for Constantius II catalogued here as 348-350, could be either 348-350 or Magnentius phases 1-3, as the mint-marks are not given in sufficient detail to identify the coins more closely.

COBHAM PARK

Literature: C.Roach Smith, NC.1885.p.108ff.

Bastien (1964) p.129.

Callu (1980) no.25.

Found: spring 1883, by workmen grubbing the roots of a tree.

Context: the coins were in an earthen pot.

Although the find was thoroughly recorded by Roach Smith, there are some problems with his catalogue. Often the mint-marks he gives are clearly incorrect, for example of 119 coins from Trier for Magnentius with the reverse Felicitas Reipublice, 112 are listed as having the mint-mark PTR or STR, which is very unlikely, TRP or TRS being normal at this time. However whether these are mistakes by Roach Smith or barbarous copies is uncertain; he records only that "some few, however, show inferior and even rude workmanship" but does not specify particular coins as imitations.

Three coins are of particular interest:

- a) Two Felicitas Reipublice (phase 2) coins from Siscia would, if genuine, be unique and imply that Magnentius was briefly in control of part of the Balkans before the declaration of Vetricano as Augustus, which is not elsewhere recorded. A misreading of a Lyons mint-mark may be the explanation, e.g. ESIS for RSLC.
- b) the coin struck for Constantius Gallus in 351-354 (listed in Table below under 351/4: mints under control of Constantius II), is a Falling Horseman piece with an illegible mint-mark, and the obverse legend is not recorded in RIC viii except for an unconfirmed milⁱarensis from Sirmium (RIC 12).

In the absence of an exact dating of the Gallus coin the terminal date of the hoard remains uncertain; Magnentius ph.7 or later. Bastien states that some of the coins struck for Constantius II in Rome, Aquileia and Trier may postdate the fall of Magnentius, but in fact all have mint-

marks recorded only for 348-350. On the other hand, two coins from Lyons may be later; their mint-mark SLC is recorded in RIC only for 348-350, but if the mint-mark is partly missing, then (R)SLC would be possible, dated in RIC to 353-354.

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
pre-192																
192-251																
251-294																
294-307																
307-318	1			1												
318-330	-															
330-341	-															
341-348	-															
348-354	835															
?																

348/	Aes2 L	402		166	26	36*		11	71			4			88	
350	Aes2 S	-														
	Aes3	2		2												
350	Magnentius															
	ph. 1	16		15												1
	ph. 2	240		119	86	22						2				11
	ph. 3	114	17	52	30	6										9
	Constantius II & Vetranio															
		-														
351/	Magnentius															
354	ph. 4	9	exact figures not given													
	ph. 5	34														
	ph. 6	1														
	ph. 7	16														
	Poem	-														
	Constantius II															
		1														
?																

*17 Fel.Temp.Falling Horseman coins for Constantius II catalogued here as 348-350, could be either 348-350 or Magnentius phases 1-3, as the mint-marks are not given in sufficient detail to identify the coins more closely.

DAMME

Literature: Van Gansbeke, RBN.101.1955.p.24.
Bastien (1964) p.125.

Found: in 1852, in a peat-bog near Damme.

Context: unknown.

37 coins of Claudius II, Tetricus, Victorinus,
Constantine I and Magnentius were recovered.

KOPSTUKKEN

Literature: A.Zadoks-Josephus Jitta, "De laate Romeinse
muntvondst van Kopstukken". Gronigse Volksalmanak.1958.
p.111ff.

W.Van Es (1960) p.102.

Bastien (1964) p.122.

Callu (1980) no.20.

Found: Mussel Aa Canal, 1889.

Context: unknown.

Zadoks-Josephus Jitta listed 45 coins in the Groningen
Museum to which Van Es added a further ph.5 coin of
uncertain mint (included in the Table below).

Van Es thinks that the find is incomplete, and
suggests that the following coins may also belong to the
hoard (not included in the Table):

SOEST

Literature: FMRD vi.5071.

Bastien (1983) p.289.

Found: 19th century.

Context: unknown.

No details of the find are known, and it is unclear in FMRD whether the 17 coins form a complete hoard, or only part of one.

COLOGNE I

Literature: FMRD vi.1008.4.C.

Found: Aachenerstr., 1886?

Context: unknown.

The inventory of the Rheinisches Landesmuseum in Bonn has 20 Roman bronze coins entered under the no.4365 for the year 1886. 38 coins now have this inventory number and it is impossible to ascertain whether this is due to an error in the inventory or the later addition of other coins. There is also no certainty that the find is in fact a hoard.

	Official														Barb.	
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East		?
pre-192																
192-251																
251-294																
294-307	2				1										1	
307-318	-															
318-330	12	1		5	4										2	
330-341	3			2											1	
341-348	4			1	1										2	
348-354	17			10					1						6	
?																

348/	Aes2 L	3														3
350	Aes2 S	-														
	Aes3	-														
350	Magnentius															
	ph. 1	-														
	ph. 2	3		2				1								
	ph. 3	4		4												
	Constantius II & Vetrano															
		-														
351/ 354	Magnentius															
	ph. 4	-														
	ph. 5	-														
	ph. 6	-														
	ph. 7	7		4											3	
	Poem															
	Constantius II															
?																

COLOGNE IILiterature:

C.Stedfeld, BJb.1892.p.262ff.

" WZ.Korrbl.15.1896.p.126ff.

A.Blanchet no.747.

J.Klinkenberg, Die Kunstdenkmäler der Stadt Köln.Düsseldorf.1906.p.245.

H.Lückger, ZN.1930.p.25ff.

H.Schmitz, Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium.Köln.1956.p.243ff.

Bastien (1964) p.127.

FMRD vi.1003.3.A-C.

Found: April 1889 in the Stephanstr. during drain-laying work.

Context: the coins were in six or more pots.

Our knowledge of the find is based on four complexes of coins: two complexes published in the 1890s, and two complexes which are in the Römisch-Germanisches Museum in Cologne.

1. The complexes published in the 1890s (FMRD.1005.3.a. See Tables A & B)

Stedfeld published as two separate hoards two complexes of coins found near the corner of Stephanstraße and Hohestraße/Hohepforte:

Complex A (BJb.1892

-Wallraf-Richartz Museum Inv.1889.no.46.)

The find circumstances are well documented: "In April 1889, during drain-laying work in Stephanstr. not far from Hohepforte, a very large number of Roman bronze coins were discovered at a depth of 2 1/2 metres."

Complex B (WZ.Korrbl.1896.

-W-Richartz Museum Inv.6th July 1894.no.3128.)

Stedfeld could provide no more accurate date than "recently". Find-spot and circumstances were "in the Stephanstr. in front of the cornerhouse Hohestr.2, during drain-laying work."

Although the two complexes have generally been regarded as separate finds (so Klinkenberg, Schmitz et.al.), Lückger, followed by FMRD, is very probably correct in arguing that the two complexes are in fact two parts of the same hoard which came separately into the Wallraf-Richartz Museum. Lückger was an eye-witness to the find and reports six pots of coins being discovered in April 1889. He saw four (some 6-8,000 coins), but was able to save the contents of only one for the Museum. This is clearly Complex A. He also reports that two further pots of coins found later on the same day at the same spot were sold off by the labourers, and only came into possession of the Museum later; they were not recognised as part of the same hoard, but published separately as Complex B (see FMRD p.116 & Lückger p.29.n.5). This argument is supported by the almost identical find-circumstances of the two complexes.

However a further claim by Lückger is more dubious. He maintains that the hoard was composed of only coins for Magnentius, Decentius and Constantius II with the Salus/Christogram reverse (i.e. ph.7 and Poemenius issues), and that all other pieces published as belonging to the find are later additions of different origin.

But as is pointed out in FMRD (see also Bastien) this second claim must be regarded with extreme suspicion. In order to establish that a Christian community in Cologne was the victim of a vicious persecution in c.A.D.352, Lückger was determined to prove that the hoard must have been buried by Christians; and his main evidence for this is the supposed presence in the find of only coins with the christogram reverse. In fact Lückger cannot be treated as an impartial source of information, and in the absence of any reliable independent evidence to support his claim his assertion that the find consisted only of Salus coins must

be rejected.

Indeed logic suggests that Complex A, which Lückger thought originated only partly from the Stephanstr., is actually more reliable than Complex B as an indicator of the original composition of the hoard, for Complex A came into the Museum immediately after its discovery, whereas Complex B was acquired only some five years later; its fate during that period is unknown, and its composition could have been substantially altered.

We are left then with the probability that Complexes A & B originate from the same hoard. Since the hoard was only recovered in part, we can only guess at its original composition, but it was perhaps similar to Complex A.

The coins at present in the Römisch-Germanisches Museum in Cologne (formerly the Wallraf-Richartz Museum).

Complex C (FMRD.1003.3.b. See Table C below.)

This consists of coins in the R-G. Museum which are not inventoried, but supposedly originate from the Stephanstr. hoard.

Certainly not all of Complexes A & B are present in Complex C, nor can all of C originate from A & B. For example the barbarous radiates, the coins of 341-348, and some of the coins of 318-330 must come from sources other than A & B.

However for the coins struck after 348 the correspondence between the old publications and the surviving coins seems, superficially at least, to be much closer. For example the lack of Fel. Temp. Aes3 from 348-350 is common to A and C; the proportion of coins from the various phases of the Magnentian coinage is very similar, although in C some of the phase 7 coinage is missing and too many Poemenius pieces are present (perhaps due to Stedfeld having identified some Poemenius coins as Magnentius?).

But exactly how far can Complex C be regarded as reliable evidence for more detailed questions about the orig-

inal composition of the hoard, e.g. mint-distribution and terminal date, which are not immediately deduceable from Complex A?

Although Complex A was published in only cursory form, a closer study leads to conclusions about its composition which suggest that at least the post-348 elements of Complexes A and C correspond very closely, and therefore that for the period 348-354 Complex C can indeed be regarded as reliable evidence for the original composition of the hoard.

I. A combination of factors make it extremely likely that the terminal date of Complex A is later than the death of Magnentius in August 353.

a) The ratio of Constans to Constantius II obverses among the Fel.Temp. coins is 66:94. Yet with the exception of three Swiss finds (Pizokel, Chamoson and Bassecourt), all N.W.European hoards of 350-August 353 with statistically significant numbers of Fel.Temp.coins have many more obverses of Constans than of Constantius II. Fel.Temps for Constantius II only appear in large numbers in hoards after August 353. This is a direct result of the minting policy of Constans, who struck much more coin for himself than for his brother in the Gallic mints (see Depeyrot 1982.p.103 & pl.80/81).

b) There is a large number of Falling Horseman reverses in the complex. Considerations similar to those in a) apply here since Falling Horseman reverses were not struck in numbers in Western mints until they came under the control of Constantius II. The presence of so many in Complex A is probably to be explained by Falling Horseman coins struck in Gallic mints after the death of Magnentius.

c) The Concordia Militum coin, which must have been struck in a Balkan mint in 350-352. However non-Magnentian coinage (see p.146ff.) of 350-353 first appears in N.W.European hoards after August 353, suggesting that Cologne is also perhaps post-Magnentian.

(There is of course the possibility that both points a) and b) could be explained by a large number of Falling

Horseman coins for Constantius II struck in non-Magnentian mints in 350-Aug.353, but then the argument in c) would apply, also suggesting a post-Magnentian terminal date.)

d) The Constantius Gallus coin: if this was struck before Aug.353 (i.e. in a mint not under the control of Magnentius) then the same considerations apply as in c). Otherwise the coin is post-Magnentian anyway.

These factors make it extremely likely that the terminal date of Complex A is later than August 353.

II. The Concordia Militum coin in Complex A testifies to the presence of coin struck in 350-Aug.353 in mints outside the territory of Magnentius. Possibly more is present among the Fel.Temp. coin, but cannot be identified because Stedfeld gave no mint-marks.

These elements of Eastern/Central coin of 350-353, and post-Magnentian coin of Aug.353-354, which are almost certainly present in Complex A, are precisely those found in Complex C. The correspondence between A and C is more than just superficial, indicating that the latter can be regarded as reliable evidence for the original composition of the hoard.

Complex D (FMRD vi.1005.3.c. See Table D, below)

This group of coins in the R-G.Museum is inventoried as coming from the Stephanstr. They were incorporated in the main collection, and catalogued under the individual Emperors. Particular coins will have been chosen not because the type was common in the find, but because that type or mint-mark was not already in the main collection, explaining why the proportions of coins from various periods in D do not correspond to those in A and C.

However the coins generally come from the same range of periods as Complexes A and C, the terminal date is the same, and coin of 350-354 from Central and Eastern mints is present.

Summary

- a) The find consists of only one hoard, not two.
- b) The original composition of the hoard cannot be exactly reconstructed, but Complex A is probably a more reliable guide than Complex B.
- c) A close study of Complex A suggests that the terminal date is later than August 353, and that coin struck in Eastern and Central mints in 350-Aug.353 is present.
- d) Two other complexes of coins, C and D, which come from the Stephanstr. have a composition similar to Complex A, and can probably be taken as reliable evidence for the more detailed composition of Complex A.

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
pre-192	1															
192-251	2															
251-294	13															
294-307	2															
307-318	210															
318-330	25															
330-341	11															
341-348	-															
348-354	2498															1
?																

348/	Aes2 L	96*															
350	Aes2 S	63															
	Aes3	-															
350	Magnentius																
	ph. 1	2															
	ph. 2	35															
	ph. 3	44															
	Constantius II & Vetrano																
		1*															
351/	Magnentius																
354	ph. 4	} 601															
	ph. 5																
	ph. 6																
	ph. 7	1628															
	Poem	27															
	Constantius II																
		1*															
?																	

* A large number of the 96 Aes2 L coins catalogued under 348/350 are identified only as Constantius II/Falling Horseman, and so could have been struck in 350-354. This element consists of all the Fel.Temp. coins in the find for:

Constans:	348-350:	66 coins
Constantius II:	348-354:	94 "
Constantius Gallus:	351-354:	1 "

	Official														Barb.	
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East		?
pre-192	4															
192-251	-															
251-294	1															65
294-307	2			2												
307-318	101	16		51	7	13	5		2					2	5	
318-330	154	15		75	21	8	3	2	5			4		19	2	
330-341	27			18	3	1								1	4	6
341-348	14			11		1									2	3
348-354	3070		57	2669	65	21		14	25			5	1	3	210	15
?																

348/	Aes2 L	14		8	2			2				1			1	2
350	Aes2 S	57		7	13	5		12	20							
	Aes3	-														
350	Magnentius															
	ph. 1	3		3												
	ph. 2	30		20	5	3			2							1
	ph. 3	45		34	7										4	
	Constantius II & Vetrano															
		-														
351/	Magnentius															
354	ph. 4	44	1	31	5										7	7
	ph. 5	322	8	228	19	4			1						62	1
	ph. 6	86	15	57	2	3									9	
	ph. 7	2247	24	2096	12	6									109	3
	Poem	150		150												1
	Constantius II															
		53	9	35					1			4	1	3		
?		19							1							18

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
pre-192																
192-251																
251-294																
294-307																
307-318	14	1		8		1	1		1			1			1	
318-330	11			2	2			1				1		4		
330-341	4					1			1			1			1	
341-348	-															
348-354	44		1	20	10	2		1				2		1	7	3
?																

348/	Aes2 L	4		1											3	1
350	Aes2 S	3		1	1			1								
	Aes3	1									1					
350	Magentius															
	ph. 1	-														1
	ph. 2	4		2	1	1										1
	ph. 3	5		3	2											
	Constantius II & Vetrano															
		-														
351/	Magentius															
354	ph. 4	3		1	1											1
	ph. 5	6	} 2	2	2	1										1
	ph. 6	1		2	1											
	ph. 7	8		4	2											2
	Poem	3		3												
	Constantius II															
		4	1	1								1		1		
?																

n.b. The following coins, although included in the table, are not from the Stephanstr. It is however not possible to be more specific, since the coins have become mixed in with others in the Museum. (See FRMD.1003.3.c. introduction.)

- 307-318: 3 coins
- 318-330: 2 "
- ph. 5-7: 1 "

METTERNICH

Literature: W.Hagen, BJb.1940.p.80ff.

Bastien (1964) p.117.

Callu (1980) no.8.

Found: late February 1935.

Context: two pots of coins were found on a site riddled with burned timber and clay and both pots showed signs of burning. The surrounding area has extensive remains of Roman occupation.

The composition of the coins in the pots is almost identical, and there is no reason to think that they were separate hoards. The only major difference is in the representation of coins struck after the Fel.Temp. reform of 348:

		Pot 1	Pot 2
Constans	Aes2:	5	4
	Aes3:	2	4
Constantius II	Aes2:	9	-
	Aes3:	1	1
Magnentius:		26	-

The hoard also contains a siliqua struck for Magnentius in Trier in phase 1, A.D.350.

VILLING

Literature: Linckenheld, Ber.RGK.17.1927.p.147.

Blanchet, RN.1929.p.247/8.

J.Schwartz (1957) .p.33ff.

Bastien (1964) p.119.

Callu (1980) no.14.

Found: Linckenheld writes "some months ago".

Context: the coins were found along with a kitchen implement and various debris in a hollowed out stone in the cellar of a villa that had been destroyed by fire.

73 coins were found, in extremely good condition, hardly circulated, and with a visible silver wash.

Schwartz (p.35) states that the find contains only two barbarous coins, both with Aquileia mint-marks. Which two coins is nowhere explicitly stated, but they would appear to be:

Constans, C.18, mm.AQT .

Constantius II, C.54, mm.AQS.

In note 10 Schwartz attributes the two Fel.Temp./hut coins with illegible mint-marks to the same mint, possibly Aquileia, comparing them with the barbarous Constantius II-Fel.Temp./Hut coin with an Aquileia mint-mark. Such a comparison would only be valid if these two coins were also barbarous, but this is nowhere suggested by Schwartz; indeed he categorically states (p.35) that only two coins are barbarous.

SCHLEIDWEILER

Literature: B**J**b.128.1923.pp.150, 152 & 155.

K-J.Gilles, TZ.43/4.1980/1.p.335ff. & notes 16 & 23.

Bastien (1983) p.301.

Found: 1922/3 during excavations in a Roman building.

Context: unknown.

130 coins were recovered.

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
318-330	1															
330-341	49															
341-348	52															
348-354	10															
?																18

348/	Aes2 L																	
350	Aes2 S	}	2															
	Aes3																	
350	Magnentius																	
	ph. 1																	
	ph. 2																	
	ph. 3																	
	Constantius II & Vetrico																	
351/ 354	Magnentius																	
	ph. 4	}	6															
	ph. 5																	
	ph. 6																	
	ph. 7																	
Poem																		
	Constantius II																	
?			2															

The terminal coin is RIC VIII. 350. Trier, struck in 353/4.

BENGEL II

Literature: W.Binsfeld, TZ.40/1.1977/8.p.127ff.
Bastien (1983) p.297.

Found: during excavations in 1976/7.

Context: the coins were found in a destruction layer along with pottery that could be dated to the first half of the fourth century, and including the pot that had contained the coins.

268 coins were found.

REIL

Literature: K.-J.Gilles, TZ.43/4.1980/1.p.317ff.
Bastien (1983) p.297.

Found: in 1980 during excavations in a Roman villa.

Context: the coins were scattered about the floor of the frigidarium in the baths, in a 2-5 cm. thick destruction layer containing numerous nails and fragments of window glass, as well as the sherds of a single pot. Above this destruction layer were some 40-50 cm. of collapsed wall and roof.

517 coins were found and K.-J.Gilles thinks that they fell to the floor in a pot (perhaps placed in the rafters for safe keeping) during the course of the fire which destroyed the villa.

TRABEN-TRARBACH

Literature: W.Binsfeld, TZ.36.1973.p.119ff.
Bastien (1983) p.297.

Found: during building work.

Context: in a ruined Roman building. The site was covered with a layer of rubble composed of slate, roof tiles and white plaster that seems to have come from the walls and ceiling of an upper storey. Under this was a thin destruction layer of burned material, and it was in this layer, at the bottom of the rubble, that iron and bronze fragments, pottery, glass and some 1000 coins were found.

	Official														Barb.	
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East		?
pre-192																
192-251																
251-294																
294-307																
307-318	1			1												
318-330	-															1
330-341	1			1												345
341-348	3			2											1	1
348-354	68		1	51	2			1							13	
?																c.600

348/ 350	Aes2 L	-														
	Aes2 S	1						1								
	Aes3	1		1												
350	Magnentius															
	ph. 1	-														
	ph. 2	1		1												
	ph. 3	1			1											
	Constantius II & Vetricano															
		-														
351/ 354	Magnentius															
	ph. 4	1		1												
	ph. 5	3	2	1	1	1									2	
	ph. 6	-														
	ph. 7	20		9											11	
	Poem	38		38												
	Constantius II															
?																

The barbarous coins are all minimi: the majority have a diameter of 8 mm.

KOBLENZ

Literature: FMRD forthcoming.

Found: 20th December 1980 by builders.

Context: the coins were found in undisturbed earth along with the remains of the metal components of a chest.

38 coins were found. However they were somewhat scattered, and it is possible that not all of the coins belong to the hoard. Certainly coins of the first and second centuries and folles of 294-307 are rare in hoards of the mid-fourth century, but they are by no means impossible.

PERSCHEID

Literature: WZ.Korrbl.1.1882.p.39

J.Hagen, Römerstraßen der Rheinprovinz.Bonn and Leipzig.
1923.p.225.

H.Lehner, Führer durch das Provinzialmuseum in Bonn.Bd.1.
2nd ed.1924.p.118.

FMRD forthcoming.

Found: during excavations in the Roman vicus at Hellenpütz,
near Perscheid, before 1882.

Context: the coins were found along with a spherical stone
jug in the ruins of a Roman house.

264 coins were bought by the Provinzialmuseum in Bonn
in 1882.

PALATINATE

Literature: Bernhardt, PfMus.35.1918.p.51.

Kraft, PfälzH.5.1954.p.1ff.

FMRD iv.2331.

Bastien (1964) p.106ff.

Callu (1980) no.96.

Found: unknown.

Context: unknown.

Bernhardt originally identified these coins, which were already in the Historisches Museum in Speyer, as coming from a single find on the basis of their similar style and patina, although they were not labelled as such in the collection.

Bernhardt also included four Valentinianic coins from official mints which Kraft eliminated because they are very much more worn than the coins of 348-350, because they have a different patina, and because he thought it unlikely that a hoard of 370 or later would contain so many Aes2 of 348-350.

The coins are all well-executed copies and barely worn.

Many of the coins are die-linked, including a die-link to a coin in the Rheinzabern II (Sarkophagfund) hoard.

While Bernhardt is probably right in assigning all of the coins to a single find, the lack of information about both the find-circumstances and the history of the coins before their arrival in the Museum prevents any guarantee that they form a complete find. The find-spot is assumed to be somewhere near Speyer in the Palatinate (Pfalz).

LINGENFELD

Literature: FMRD iv.2070.

Bastien (1964) p.126 & (1983) p.288.

Callu (1980) no.5

Bernhard (1981) p.44.

Found: early 1945 during military trench-digging.

Context: the coins were found with various tools, metal cart-components, and a barrel-hoop, as well as the metal parts of a chest that had presumably contained them. Bernhard proves that 6 glasses originally attributed to the hoard in fact form a separate complex found nearby.

44 coins were recovered.

RHEINZABERN II (Sarkophagfund)

Literature: Hettner, WZ.7.1888.p.137ff. & p.162 no.73

FMRD iv.2077.

Bastien (1964) p.118 & (1983) p.290.

Callu (1980) no.50

Found: supposedly in a burial excavated in 1854.

Context: see above.

The difficulties and problems posed by this hoard are discussed at great length by Prof.Chantraine in FMRD (p.209ff.), and are only briefly summarised here.

The apparent finder, Kaufmann, was notorious for his forgeries of antiquities; probably no more than the approximate date and location are correct, and there are good reasons to doubt that a burial was involved.

On the other hand there is no reason to question whether, with one or two exceptions discussed below, the coins now in the possession of the Badisches Landesmuseum in Karlsruhe do indeed form a homogenous find, even if the exact origin remains uncertain.

Two coins in Karlsruhe apparently do not belong to the hoard:

1) Chantraine (FMRD p.212) correctly excludes a Valens coin (Cohen 11) from the find. It is very much more worn than the other coins.

2) FMRD iv.2077.459 obv. Constantius II
rev. Spes Reipublice

(The obverse legend is almost totally illegible, and there is no reason to assign the coin to Constans, as did Chantraine.)

The coin appears to have been cleaned, rendering difficult a judgement on the basis of patina/wear as to whether it really belongs to the hoard. However the majority of the hoard is in good condition, little worn with a slight green patina, whereas the Spes Reipublice coin is

MACKWILLER

Literature: J.Schwartz (1957) p.33ff.

J.Hatt, CAAAH.1.1957.p.51ff.

Bastien (1963) p.117.

Callu (1980)no.10.

Found: 29th June 1955 during excavations in the Mithraeum at Mackwiller.

Context: in and around a broken pot in a layer of mud and silt which contained numerous traces of burning and charred wood.

404 coins were found, which Hatt interpreted as the contents of a pot for offerings which fell from its place on a shelf onto the floor during a fire which destroyed the Mithraeum.

Schwartz's publication contains certain problems, for although he repeatedly refers to 404 coins, he catalogues only 392. Furthermore his catalogue contains the following Magnentian coins:

2 x ph.1 (incl. 1 x barb.)

3 x ph.2

1 x ph.3

1 x ph.4

but on p.42 Schwartz states that the Magnentian coins present were:

9 x ph.1 (incl.5 x barb.)

1 x ph.2 (" 1 x ")

1 x ph.4/5

In addition Schwartz states (p.46) that 105 coins struck after the reform of 348 are present, so if the find originally contained 404 coins, probably 10 post-reform coins are missing from the catalogue.

The figures in the table below are drawn from Schwartz's catalogue of the find.

STRASBOURG

Literature: J.Hatt, CAHA.130.1949.p.274ff.

J.Schwartz (1957) p.33ff.

Bastien (1963) p.120.

Callu (1980) no.18.

Found: during the course of excavations in the church of St.Etienne in the summer of 1948.

Context: the coins were in a small fourth-century dry-stone building. Hatt refers to a destruction level containing coins of 335-348, but never explicitly describes the exact relationship between hoard and destruction level. However since he suggests (p.276) that the hoard was deposited when the building burned down, presumably the coins were found in the destruction level.

109 coins were recovered.

No exact figures for the numbers of barbarous coins are given, but Schwartz states (p.3) "Barbarous imitations of Constans and Constantius II Aes2 are particularly common (more than 50%) as well of Constans Aes3 with Fel.Temp./Phoenix on globe reverse (also more than 50%); there are 3 barbarous coins of Magnentius ph.5, for which the mint-mark is illegible. In general the barbarous coins form the large majority of the coins with illegible mint-mark."

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
pre-192																
192-251																
251-294																
294-307																
307-318																
318-330																
330-341																
341-348	1														1	
348-354	104			44	11	7						21			21	4*
?																

348/	Aes2 L	11		6	1	1									3	1
350	Aes2 S	1		1												
	Aes3	54		20		1						21			12	
350	Magentius															
	ph. 1	-														
	ph. 2	5		3		1									1	
	ph. 3	16		4	6	4									2	
	Constantius II & Vetricano															
		-														
351/	Magentius															
354	ph. 4	1			1											
	ph. 5	11		9	2											3
	ph. 6	1	1	1	1											
	ph. 7															
	Poem															
	Constantius II															
?		3													3	

*For more details about the imitations see text above.

RUMERSHEIM

Literature: Blanchet suppl.no.1316.
Bastien (1964) p.126.

Found: March 1900 in a vinyard.

Context: unknown.

All of the 85 coins recovered were of Magnentius, packed together as if in a roll.

KAISERAUGST I

Literature: Schmid, Antiqu.Gesellschaft in Zürich.12th.
Dec.1937.

T.Burkhardt-Biedermann, WZ.25.1906.p.175.

H.Cahn, SNR.30.1943.p.110.

Bastien (1964) p.119.

M.Martin (1977) p.28.

Found: uncertain. Burkhardt-Biedermann attributes the coins he published to a find made in 1888 in the western part of Kaiseraugst, south of the main street, and is followed by Martin. However he also quotes an eye-witness as saying that the 1888 find contained coins of Valens and Valentinian. Cahn on the other hand attributes the coins to a find of 4000 coins made in 1837, a find which was described by Schmid as being composed of coins of Constans and Constantius II. Martin also mentions another find made in 1900 as the possible origin.

Context: unknown.

Burkhardt-Biedermann was able to identify only 157 of the 454 coins which he obtained:

330-341	26
341-348	78
Constantine I	4
Constantine II	5
Constantius II	9
Constans	20
Magnentius/Decentius	1
uncertain	14

The composition of this part of the hoard is typical of hoards composed mainly of pre-348-Fel.Temp. reform Aes3, with a small "tail" of Fel.Temp. and Magnentian coinage (cf. Hanham, Bengel II, Reil, Metternich, Rheinzabern II etc.)

155 coins are still in the Historisches Museum in Basle, only a small proportion of which could be identified, but they confirm the picture of the hoard suggested above, mainly Aes3 of 330-348. This composition corresponds well to Schmid's description of the 1837 find as containing mainly coins of Constans and Constantius II.

Cahn identified the terminal coin as a 2-Victories coin for Magnentius (Laffranchi period 4 = Bastien phase 5) of uncertain mint.

Burkhardt-Biedermann observed that the coins were badly burned.

KAISERAUGST II

Literature: H.Cahn & R.Laur-Belart, SM.66.1967.p.50ff.

Callu (1980) no.59.

M.Martin (1977) p.28.

Bastien (1983) p.303.

Found: in 1965 during conservation work in the late-Roman baptisterium.

Context: the coins were found baked together in a hole dug into a red mortar floor which was clearly older than the church.

160 coins were found in the hole. 14 other bronze coins and a siliqua of Julian, included by Laur-Belart in the hoard, are shown by M.Martin to be definitely not part of the find.

The coins were in extremely good condition, some of them seemingly having come direct from the mint, although many show signs of having been burned. Die-links among the Lyons ph.5 coins are numerous, also suggesting that hoarding took place soon after the arrival of the coins from the mint, before the die-linked pieces had had time to be dispersed in circulation.

		Official											Barb.
		Total	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Aqu	Rom	Sis	Sir	East	?	
348/	Aes2 L	-											
350	Aes2 S	-											
	Aes3	1							1				
350	Magnentius												
	ph. 1	-											
	ph. 2	1			1								
	ph. 3	-											
	Constantius II & Vetrano												
		-											
351/ 354	Magnentius												
	ph. 4	7			7								
	ph. 5	151			151								
	ph. 6												
	ph. 7												
	Poem												
	Constantius II												
	?												

KAISERAUGST III

Literature: M.Thury, Magisterarbeit, Basle University.

Found: -

Context: -

I am grateful to M.Peter of the Römermuseum, Kaiser-
augst, for informing me of the existence of this find. The
terminal coin is from Bastien ph.5.

BAUMOTTE

Literature: see Bretigney.

Found: "dans les ruines de Baumotte".

Context: unknown.

Clerc records only that "Medailles de Magnence, les derniers en date" were found. However what he understood as the latest coins of Magnentius remains a matter of speculation, since the chronology of the Magnentian coinage had not yet been established when he wrote.

BRETIGNEY

Literature: E.Clerc, Essai sur l'histoire de la Franche-Comté.2nd ed.1870.p.53.no.1.

J.Gauthier, "Rep.Arr.de Baume, C.de Baume" in Annuaire du Doubs.1882 p.52.

L.Lerat, "Les Trésors de Monnaies Romaines en Franche-Comté".RAE et CE.19.1-4.1968.p.177.

Bastien (1983) p.289.

Found: see below.

Context: see below.

Lerat quotes the following extract from Clerc: "Medailles de Magnence, les derniers en date, dans les ruines de Baumotte, près de Mornay: dans celles de Bretigney deux vases contenant 90 médailles au revers GLORIA ROMANORUM." Lerat treats this as one find, but there seem to be in fact two; one from Baumotte consisting of coins of Magnentius, and one from Bretigney.

Lerat continues "qui (sc.Gauthier) situe le trouvaille vers 1850 et précise a été fait sous un murger près de la route de Baume." But does this refer to Baumotte or Bretigney? It has not been possible to check the original publications.

If the coins from Bretigney are also for Magnentius, then they are all phase 3.

BASSE COURT

Literature: H.Cahn, Actes de la Soc.d'Emulation Jurassienne.1945.49.p.195ff.

Bastien (1964) p.119.

Callu (1980) no.16.

Found: in 1913.

Context: on the site of a Roman villa.

102 coins were recovered.

There are several die-linked coins:

Of the Lyons ph.3 coins, 4 share an obverse die, and of these 3 share a reverse die. Another 2 coins are obverse and reverse die-linked.

Two of the ph.2 imitations are obverse and reverse die-linked.

KALLNACH

Literature: H.Cahn, SNR.30.1943.p.109f.

Jahrbuch d.Hist.Mus.Bern.1899.p.68.

Bastien (1964) p.116.

Found: before 1899.

Context: -

Details of the find are very limited. The Jahrbuch. d.Hist.Mus.Bern refers to "1500 small bronzes Constantius, Constantinus and Constans etc." from Kallnach which were acquired by the Museum. This suggests that the hoard is composed of mainly Aes3 issues of 330-348 (cf. Hanham, Reil, Bengel II, Metternich, Rheinzaubern II).

Cahn identifies the terminal coins as "4 folles of Magnentius - 2 of ph.2, and 2 of ph.3."

CHAMOSON

Literature: C.Martin, SM.16.1966.p.150-161.

Bastien (1983) p.291.

Found: November 1932 during ploughing.

Context: the coins were contained in a purse next to a skeleton. It was clearly not a burial, but seems to have been the remains of someone who had died on his travels.

147 coins were recovered; they are not a hoard in the strict sense of the word, since they were not deliberately buried, but were the cash being carried by someone at the time of his death.

FUSSACH

Literature: Overbeck, Alpenrheintal II.no.13.

G.Dembski, NZ.91.1977.p.40.G3.

Callu (1980) no.23.

Bastien (1983) p.299.

Found: 1911.

Context: the coins were found with the remains of a leather purse.

130 coins were discovered.

		Official											Barb.
		Total	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Aqu	Rom	Sis	Sir	East	?	
348/	Aes2 L	9		2		1			1		2	3*	
350	Aes2 S	5		1					2			2	
	Aes3	1										1	
350	Magentius												
	ph. 1	-											
	ph. 2	1		1									
	ph. 3	-											
	Constantius II & Vetrano												
		3							3				
351/	Magentius												
354	ph. 4	-											
	ph. 5	1				1							
	ph. 6	-											
	ph. 7	1										1	
	Poem	-											
	Constantius II												
		33					2	4	6	6	6	9	
	?	76									1	75	

* these may be later (350) from Central mints.

CHUR-WELSCHDÖRFLI II

Literature: B.Overbeck, SNR.61.1982.p.81ff.

Found: during excavations in the Roman vicus at Chur-Welschdörfli, in 1975.

Context: the coins were scattered on a wooden floor beneath a collapsed wall. The building was subsequently reused and a fireplace built over the debris.

The exact stratigraphy of the find is unclear, but the distribution of the coins makes it clear that two separate complexes are involved;

a) 70 coins up to A.D. 282,

b) 50 coins from the 4th century.

The two latest coins of complex b) are thought to be associated with the subsequent reuse of the building (one was found in the immediate vicinity of the fireplace), leaving the terminal coin of the main 4th-century complex as the 348/350 or the ph.5 piece. Significantly the ph.5 coin is in almost mint condition, whereas the coin of 348/450 is slightly worn, suggesting that the later coin is the terminal piece.

Many of the coins show signs of burning.

EINING

Literature: FMRD i.2038.

Bastien (1964) p.134.

Found: during excavations in the Roman fort on October 8th 1877.

Context: near the west tower.

233 fire damaged coins were found. Originally identified by the excavator, Sellmaier, as mainly coins of Constantine I, with a few Urbs Roma, a list of coins probably from this find which was published a year later has the following:

1 x Gallienus
 2 x Maxentius
 2 x Constantine I
 2 x Constantine II
 1 x Urbs Roma
 1 x Constantinopolis
 2 x Theodora
 c.69 x Constans
 c.30 x Constantius II
 1 x Magnentius

No further publication was made, and the find seems to have been mixed in with the other excavation coins.

Kellner (FMRD) observes that the excavation coins have an overpreponderance of 2-Victories coins of 341-348. If this is due to the presence of the hoard among these coins, then a comparison with other hoards would suggest that the Eining hoard was composed mainly of Aes3 coin struck in 330-348. (cf. Rheinzabern II, Metternich, Reil, Bengel II, Hanham etc.)

If the Magnentian coin is still present among the excavation coins it must be either:

FMRD i.2031.699; Gloria Romanorum, ph.3 Aquileia, or
" 700; 2-Victories, ph.5 Aquileia.

The Magnentian coin is not necessarily the terminal piece, since the Constantius II pieces were not more exactly identified, and a terminus post quem of up until 361 is possible.

FRAUENSATTLINGLiterature: FMRD i.2122.

Bastien (1983) p.290.

Found: 1805 on the "hill nearest the Lichtenberger mill near Vilsbiburg".Context: unknown.

The original size of the hoard is unknown and only 13 coins are preserved in the Kreis- und Stadtmuseum Landshut; a further 3 are known from various publications.

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
pre-192	3															
192-251	-															
251-294	1															
294-307	-															
307-318	3								2			1 ?				
318-330	2						2									
330-341	3			1								1		1		
341-348	2			1										1		
348-354	2*			2												
?																

*both coins are Magnentius ph. 5.

CHAVANNES

Literature: A.Blanchet, RN.1931.Chronique p.104.
Bastien (1964) p.133.

Found: in a field in 1929-30.

Context: unknown.

The hoard was composed of "petits bronzes" of Constantine I, Crispus, Helena, Licinius I, Fausta, Constantine II, Constantius II, and some "M.Br" (i.e. Aes2) of Magnentius.

"LYONS AREA"

Literature: J.Schwartz (1957) p.48-9 & n.21.

Bastien, BSFN.1956.p.76f.

" RBN.1962.108.p.49ff.

" (1964) p.121.

Callu, (1980) no.19.

Found: during the "Second Empire".

Context: unknown.

In 1955 this hoard of 10,000 coins was sold before it could be properly examined. The circumstances and location of its discovery are unknown, but is generally assumed to have been made in the neighbourhood of Lyons because of the high percentage of coins from that mint.

Bastien (1956) described the hoard as containing "a few Constans Fel.Temps, otherwise Magnentius and Decentius 2-Victories (ph.4-6)." Quoting P.Strauss, Bastien (1962) adds that the find definitely contained no ph.7 coins. What has since come to light about the composition of the hoard fits in with this description, except that the Fel. Temp. coins are missing.

In 1957 Schwartz briefly published 1900 coins which had been located by P.Strauss (Part A below), and Bastien was able to publish a further 458 in 1962 (Part B). The two parts are very similar, the main divergence being in the percentage of barbarous coins; this could be due to the subjective nature of identifying imitations, or else when the hoard was divided, it was not into identical lots.

There are numerous die-links among the imitations, and a large proportion copy Amiens mint-marks, which is in stark contrast to the official coins in the find which include only one coin from Amiens.

AUXY

Literature: M.de Romiszovsky, Mém.de la Soc.Eduenne.
n.s.1908.p.320ff.

J.Schwartz (1957) p.46.

Bastien (1964) p.123.

Found: 1908.

Context: the coins were contained in a fragile black pot or a leather purse, perhaps together with an iron object.

156 coins were recovered, 127 for Magnentius and 29 for Decentius. All are from ph.5-7, but how many from each phase is not stated; various mints are represented, and the ph.7 coins ^{are} mainly ^{from} Lyons with some from Arles.

The find also contains an unspecified number of imitations.

BUSSY-EN-OTHE

Literature: Blanchet no.254.

Bastien (1964) p.133.

Found: in a field.

Context: the coins were contained in a vase.

The find was composed of coins of "Constantine, Constans, Magnentius etc." No further details are known.

SILLERY

Literature: Blanchet no.131.
Bastien (1964) p.125.

Found: 1848.

Context: unknown.

1,200 "moyens bronzes" dating from Diocletian to Decentius were found.

MAREUIL

Literature: Blanchet no.73.
Bastien (1964) p.125 & (1983) p.295.

Found: 1826.

Context: unknown.

The find contained coin from Postumus to Magnentius, as well as a coin of the Remi.

OISEL

Literature: Blanchet suppl.no.1121.

Bastien (1964) p.126.

Found: 1903.

Context: unknown.

76 coins dating from Postumus to Magnentius were recovered.

ST MEEN-LE-GRAND

Literature: G.Aubin, Annales de Bretagne.1973.80.p.155.

Bastien (1983) p.295.

Found: about 1857.

Context: unknown.

The find contained coins of Maximian, Maximinus, Severus, Maxentius, Licinius, Constantine and Magnentius. Aubin thinks the complex is probably a hoard, but can give no further details.

OLONNE

Literature: Blanchet no.580.
Callu & Garnier (1977) p.309.

Found: 1856.

Context: unknown.

Blanchet reports "une trouvaille de monnaies bronze de l'époque de Constantin. Il y avait beaucoup de petits bronze de Rome et de Constantinople dont la plupart sont d'un travail très barbare. Quelques pièces portaient le monogramme du Christ."

The description of coins with Christogram would fit the Salus coins for Magnentius, Decentius and Constantius II (phase 7 and Poemenius). On the other hand a simple reference to a mint-mark (e.g. PCONST^{*}) is equally possible.

Section 2. Hoards of 354-358

COVESEA

Literature: Scott, PSAScot.1930/1.65.p.209.

A.Robertson, ANRW.ii.3.p.412.

J-P.Callu & J-P.Garnier (1977) p.304.

Bastien (1983) p.299.

Found: during excavations in 1929.

Context: the coins were found in a Roman occupation layer together with pottery, bronze toilet fragments, glass, beads etc.

About 230 coins were found, of which 45 were published.

All three Urbs Roma coins in the hoard are pierced; they also seem to be the only pierced coins present.

Scott (p.209) mentions the following numbers of barbarous coins:

Gloria Exercitus - 3, Fel.Temp. - 54, Victoria Augusti - 3, Roma -2. However his catalogue contains 3, 28, 1 & 1 respectively, as well as 1 x Divus Constantinus.

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
pre-192																
192-251																
251-294																
294-307																
307-318																
318-330																
330-341	4														4	5
341-348	2			1		1										
348-354	2		1	1												
354-358	1														1	28
?																c.186**

348/	Aes2 L	-														
350	Aes2 S	-														
	Aes3	-														
350	Magentius															
	ph. 1	-														
	ph. 2	1		1												
	ph. 3	-														
	Constantius II & Vetrano															
		-														
351/ 354	Magentius															
	ph. 4	-														
	ph. 5	-														1*
	ph. 6	1		1												
	ph. 7	-														
	Poem	-														
	Constantius II															
		-														
?																

* catalogued as Victoria Augusti, this coin appears to be a Constantius II obv./Magentius ph. 4-6 rev. hybrid.

** Robertson refers to a total of c. 220 barbarous "of the reign of Constantine & Falling Horseman."

CHESTERHOLM

Literature: A.Robertson, ANRW.ii.3.p.412.

Found: 19th cen.

Context: unknown.

The find consisted of approximately 300 coins, "some of Constantine II and Constans, but mostly of Constantius II and Magnentius." The fact that there are clearly more coins for Constantius II than Constans in the find suggests that the hoard is post-Magnentian; Constans is almost always more common in hoards buried before August 353.

HESLINGTON

Literature: R.Carson & J.Kent, NC.1971.p.207ff.
Bastien (1983) p.303.

Found: 1st March 1966 during construction work for York University.

Context: the coins were in a dark grey jar which was already broken when found.

All 3,862 coins recovered were published.

Barbarous overstrikes

The following coin was overstruck with a Magnentius ph.2 copy:

Gloria Exercitus/1 standard.

The following coin was overstruck with a Magnentius 2-Victories copy:

Gloria Exercitus/2 standards.

The following coin was overstruck with a Fel.Temp.(Galley) copy:

Fel.Temp.(Phoenix).

The following coins were overstruck with Falling Horseman copies:

1	Tetricus I.
1	Requies Opt Merit.
29	Gloria Exercitus/1 standard.
52	" " 2 "
28	Urbs Roma.
19	Constantinopolis.
6	Helena.
1	Theodora.
68	Victoriae dd auggq nn.
1	" (copy)
22	Falling Horseman.
66	uncertain.

BESTHORPE

Literature: A.Cotteril, H.Mattingly & M.Todd, Trans. Thoroton Soc.1965.69.p.40.

Bastien (1983) p.299.

Found: 1964 in Besthorpe gravel pits.

Context: the coins were contained in a pot. The find spot is thought to have been the site of a substantial Roman settlement, now lost.

All 1,347 coins recovered were published.

Barbarous overstrikes

The following official coins were overstruck with Falling Horseman imitations:

- 18 Gloria Exercitus
- 17 Victoriae dd auggq nn
- 6 Constantinopolis
- 5 Urbs Roma
- 3 Pax Publica
- 1 Fel.Temp. (Phoenix?)

The following were overstruck with Magnentius 2-Victories imitations:

- 1 Fel.Temp. (Galley)
- 1 Urbs Roma.

OLDCROFT

Literature: J. Rhodes, NC.1974.p.65ff.
Bastien (1983) p.304.

Found: 1971/2.

Context: the coins were found together with various silver objects: a pin, a small loop of strip, 4 small bars and two Siliquae (see below). They were probably originally in a purse with the mass of bronze coins.

An estimated 3,333 coins were found, of which 3,258 were published.

The Siliquae were:

Constantius II/Pax Augustorum	mint-mark: TR	A.D.342-3.
Constans/Victoria Augustorum	mint-mark: SIS	"

Barbarous overstrikes:

The following coins were overstruck with Magnentius ph.7
copies (Salus):

2	Gloria Exercitus/1	standard.
2	"	" 2 "

The following coins were overstruck with Falling Horseman
copies:

1	illegible radiate
15	Gloria Exercitus/1 standard.
35	" " 2 "
12	Urbs Roma.
15	Constantinopolis.
14	Victoriae dd auggq nn.
1	Fel.Temp.(Phoenix)
1	Magnentius 2-Victories.

The following coins were overstruck with unidentified
copies:

11	Gloria Exercitus/2 standards.
20	illegible.

LYDNEY PARK I

Literature: J.Pearce in, R & T.Wheeler, Report on the Prehistoric, Roman and Post-Roman site in Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, RRSCALon.9.1932.p.112.

Bastien (1983) p.299.

Found: during archaeological excavations in 1928.

Context: the coins were "below the flagged pavement in the north-east ambulatory of the temple."

Pearce states that the find "consists, with three earlier exceptions, of 126 coins of Constantine and his immediate successors." However his list includes only 116 coins.

Pearce thinks it impossible that the hoard was buried before the construction of the temple, which he dates to A.D.364 or soon after.

Barbarous overstrikes

The following coin was overstruck with a Magnentius ph.7 copy:

1 Radiate

The following coins were overstruck with Falling Horseman copies:

2 Gloria Exercitus/1 standard.

1 " " 2 "

2 Constantinian

The following coin was overstruck with an unidentified copy:

1 Gloria Exercitus/2 standards.

FRECKENHAM

Literature: H.Mattingly.NC.1953.p.69ff.

Found: during ploughing in March 1948.

Context: the coins were in a 9in. high earthenware pot which was broken by the plough when found.

595 coins were found, of which Mattingly published 539. (Although p.69 n.5 refers to 540 coins, and the list of mints also includes 540 coins, the catalogue contains only 539.)

Barbarous overstrikes

The following official coins were overstruck with Falling Horseman copies:

- 3 Gloria Exercitus/2 standards.
- 1 Urbs Roma.
- 1 Victoriae dd auggq nn.
- 1 Divo Claudio/altar.

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
pre-192																
192-251																
251-294																
294-307																
307-318																
318-330	5															
330-341	6															
341-348	-															
348-354	277															65
354-358	88															100
?																

348/	Aes2 L	41														
350	Aes2 S	4														
	Aes3	-														
350	Magnentius															
	ph. 1	3														
	ph. 2	41														14
	ph. 3	58														
	Constantius II & Vetrano															
		2														
351/ 354	Magnentius															
	ph. 4															
	ph. 5	23														5
	ph. 6															
	ph. 7	40														5
	Poem	13														
	Constantius II															
		57														7
?																

n.b. The 351/354 Constantius II element contains 47 Falling Horseman coins for which no mint-mark is given: some may be earlier, 348-350.

WOKINGHAM

Literature: Bastien (1983) p.299.

Found:-

Context:-

This unpublished hoard contains coins of Magnentius, Constantius II and Gallus.

RICHBOROUGH

Literature: R.Reece in B.Cunliffe, Richborough V.
 RRCSALon.23⁽¹⁹⁶⁸⁾p.191.Hoard 5.
 H.Mattingly & W.Stebbing, NC.1939.p.112.

Found: 10th September 1931 while clearing away the surface layers in the course of excavations.

Context: the coins were all found within the remains of a burned wattle and daub hut.

1221 coins were recovered, but the find is probably incomplete. Mattingly and Stebbing note "though much time was spent in collecting them it is only too probable that many were carried away and lost in the dump."

They further remark that the find circumstances suggest that the coins belong to one or more hoards, but that "at the same time, it was quite impossible to determine, by any objective test, which of the coins collected belong to the hoard or hoards and which were casual deposits."

Although the find contains two Valentinianic/Theodosian copies, it is included here since the main mass of the complex ends with the Falling Horseman imitations: the otherwise prolific Valentinianic issues are not present, and the Valentinianic Gloria Romanorum imitation is not securely identified (Mattingly and Stebbing p.115: "Small and very barbarous, but it is probable that this reverse was in mind."), leaving the possibility that the Salus Reipublicae imitation is a later intrusion.

Barbarous overstrikes

Two of the Falling Horseman imitations were overstruck, one on Victoriae dd auggq nn.

The Salus Reipublicae imitation may be overstruck.

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
pre-192																
192-251																
251-294	4															11
294-307	-															
307-318	-															
318-330	1															
330-341	7															71
341-348	8															4
348-354	2															
354-358	-															137
?	1															

348/	Aes2 L	-														
350	Aes2 S	-														
	Aes3	-														
350	Magnentius															
	ph. 1	-														
	ph. 2	-														
	ph. 3	-														
	Constantius II & Vetrano															
		-														
351/ 354	Magnentius															
	ph. 4	-														
	ph. 5	1														
	ph. 6	-														
	ph. 7	-														
	Poem	-														
	Constantius II															
		-														
?		1														

Plus: 973 uncertain and barbarous fragments
 1 x Gloria Romanorum (364-378) copy
 1 x Salus Reipublicae (388-402) copy

COLOGNE III

Literature: FMRD vi.1001.14.

G.Precht, KJb.12.1971.p.62.

Found: immediately to the south of Cologne cathedral, during archaeological excavations in 1969/70.

Context: in a destruction level on the floor of a room. The coins had probably been contained in a lead casket.

43 coins were recovered, but Precht notes that due to the continuation of building work which the excavations preceded, probably only a small part of the find was recovered.

COLOGNE IV

Literature: FMRD vi.1005.7.C.

J.Bracker, Kölner Domb1.31/2.1970.p.142. &
40.1975.p.109ff.(esp.129f.)

Found: during construction of the underground at the east corner of the Neumarkt.

Context: in the filling of a pit, just above the bottom, beneath a hexagonal pool. The coins were found with marble and porphyry fragments and a dish; some of the coins were in the dish.

34 coins were recovered.

COLOGNE V

Literature: FMRD vi.1005.8.

W.Binsfeld, KJb.5.1960/1.p.73ff.

M.R-Alföldi " p.80ff.

Found: between the Cäcilienstr. and the Sterngasse,
Cologne, during construction of the Post Office in 1958.

Context: the coins were found together with building rubble
and destruction material in the filling of a well. There
was no container.

22 coins were recovered.

MARSCHERWALD

Literature: FMRL i.228, ii.142 & iii.162.

Bastien (1983) p.298.

Found: in a field over a period of years after ploughing.

Context: the coins were all fairly close together, but no container has been found.

888 coins have been published so far, and the find is presumably still incomplete.

SIMMERN

Literature: BJb.103.1898.p.233.

FMRD, forthcoming.

Found: before 1897.

Context: unknown.

The find was bought by the Landesmuseum in Bonn and inventoried on May 5th 1897.

BOCKENAU

Literature: G.Behrens, Germ.26.1942.p.158.

Baldes, Heimatblätter (Kreuznach).3/4.1924.

FMRD, forthcoming.

Found: unknown.

Context: unknown, but probably a hoard.

Kreuznach Museum purchased 133 coins belonging to the find from the Antoni collection, of which 85 were published. The original size and nature of the find remains uncertain.

MAINZ II

Literature: FMRD iv.1169.

Found: October 1920 in the French military quarter.

Context: the coins were not contained in a pot, but simply lay in the earth. Brooches and pottery were found nearby.

103 coins were obtained by the Altertumsmuseum in Mainz from the collection of Professor Fremersdorf, who had purchased them from the finder.

The find contains no coins for Constans, although in 340-350 he minted much more heavily for himself than for Constantius II (see e.g. G.Depeyrot 1982.p.103 & pl.80/81). This would be explained if only a part of the found was purchased by Prof. Fremersdorf; probably the original find contained a great deal more coin of 340-350 for Constans, mainly from Western mints.

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
pre-192																
192-251																
251-294																
294-307																
307-318	17	1		13	2	1										
318-330	37	2		26	5	1			1			1		1		
330-341	30			14	5	3			1			3		3	1	
341-348	17			7	4	2						2		2		
348-354	1*														1	
354-358	1														1	
?																

*Constantius II 351/354.

REGENSBURG VIII

Literature: FMRD i.3086.

Bastien (1964) p.131 & (1983) p.302.

Callu (1980) no.30.

Found: 1910/11 on the western side of Domplatz during work on the water supply.

Context: the find was made in a layer of fire debris, and the coins themselves bear traces of fire damage.

140 coins were recovered. The latest pieces from Siscia do not appear to have been in circulation long.

HENGESBERGLiterature: FMRD i.2009.

Bastien (1983) p.300.

Found: in a field north of Hengesberg, before 1830.Context: unknown.

Only 10 coins from probably a very large find were ever published.

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
pre-192																
192-251																
251-294	1															
294-307	1				1											
307-318	-															
318-330	-															
330-341	3											1		1	1	
341-348	2											1		1		
348-354	1*							1								
354-358	2											1	1			
?																

*Magnentius ph. 5

UNDEVELIER

Literature: S.Martin-Kilcher, Das röm.Gräberfeld von Corroux im Berner Jura. Basler Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte.Band 2.Derendingen.1976.p.140 note 10.
M.Martin (1977) p.41.

Inventory of the Quiquerey collection, Historisches Museum, Basle.

Found: "près de la route, dans les roches entre Berlincourt et les forges." Further details are at present unavailable, but the find probably dates from the mid-19th century.

Context: unknown.

Quiquerez saw at least 28 coins in a private collection, but they probably represent only a part of the find. He listed:

- 1 Probus,
- 1 Constantine I,
- 1 Constantine II,
- 6 Constantius II,
- 18 Magnentius.

THEODULE PASS

Literature: E. Whymper, NC.1897.p.127ff.

Blanchet no.849.

Bastien (1964)p.133.

Found: 24th August 1895 at the summit of the Theodule Pass.

Context: in a rotted bag beneath two stones.

Only 43 of the 54 coins found were published. The find includes a modern 17th century coin, and so had presumably been disturbed since its original deposition.

The coins recorded were:

Aurelian.....	3
Probus.....	8
?/Provident.....	1
Magnentius ph.2, Rome.....	1
Decentius ph.7, Arles.....	1
Constantius II/Falling Horseman	
348/358.....	19
Gallus.....	9

EPIAIS RHUSLiterature: Callu (1980) no.42.

Bastien (1983) p.301.

Found: -Context: -

	Official															Barb.
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East	?	
pre-192																
192-251																
251-294	1															
294-307	-															
307-318	-															
318-330	1															
330-341	10															
341-348	4															
348-354	8*															
354-358	5															
?																

* 2 x Aes 3, 348-350; 6 x Magnentius

FONTAINES-SALEES

Literature: G.Fabre & M.Mainjonet, Gallia.1965.p.151ff.

P.Bastien (1964) p.123 & (1983) p.298.

" RN.1966.p.334f.

Callu (1980) no.33.

Found: 3rd September 1957 during excavation of the site.

Context: scattered on the floor of the "Hostellerie".

246 coins were recovered. Fabre & Mainjonet speculate that they were contained in a purse which fell to the floor and burst during the course of the fire which destroyed the building.

Fontaines-Salées was a sizable spa complex with temples and baths.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Fabre and Mainjonet's catalogue:

Probably official, not barbarous:

- cat.no.79: portrait typical of Arles.
- cat.no.80: portrait typical of Lyons.

Probably barbarous not official:

- cat.nos. 20, 106 & 105(?).

n.b.also:

- cat.no.78 is obverse and reverse die-linked to nos.75 & 76.
- cat.nos.85, 107 & 108 also belong to the "groupe homogène" of 54 barbarous copies of Magnentius 2-Victories (cat.nos. 113-166): they are reverse die-linked to nos.113.129.
- cat.no.137 is reverse die-linked to nos.113-129.

COLLONGES-EN-CHAROLLAIS (AUTUN)

Literature: H.Parriat, Rév.per.de vulgarisation des sciences naturelles et hist.de "La Physiophile".

Soc.d'études d'Hist.Nat.de Montceau-les-Mines.37-8.
1953.p.2f.

J.Schwartz (1957) p.46.

Bastien (1964) p.131.

Callu (1980) no.32.

Found: -

Context: in an unburned building.

49 coins were found.

	Official														Barb.	
	Total	Lon	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Tic	Aqu	Rom	Ost	Kar	Sis	Sir	East		?
pre-192																
192-251																
251-294																
294-307	3															
307-318																
318-330	5															
330-341	15															
341-348	2															
348-354	21*															
354-358	3															
?																

* 7 x Aes 3, 348-350; 7 x Magnentius; 7 x Aes 2, 348-354

CHATEAU-ARNOUX

Literature: H.Rolland, RN.1945.p.192.

Bastien (1964) p.133.

Found: unknown.

Context: unknown.

The find of 24 coins is known only from a manuscript of M.R.Mauret discovered by H.Rolland. Whether the complex is indeed a hoard is uncertain.

The 24 coins were:

Augustus.....	
Hadrian.....	4
Faustina I..	
Gordian III.....	1
Tetricus II.....	1
Aurelian.....	3
Probus.....	1
Constantine I.....	3
Constantius II.....	5
Magnentius.....	3
Gallus.....	3

L'ESTRADE

Literature: G.Depeyrot & M.Passelac, Trésors Monétaires.
I.1979.p.93ff.
Bastien (1983) p.301.

Found: after 1962 in the cemetery at Mireval.

Context: the coins were recovered from spoil which had been removed from a ditch during archaeological excavations.

435 coins were recovered, but the find is possibly incomplete since it was made in earth that had already been removed from its original position.

Section 3. Hoards of 358-361.

COLOGNE VI

Literature: FMRD vi.1005.9.

W.Binsfeld, KJb.6.1962/3.p.89ff.

Found: in the Cäcilienstr. in 1961 during earth-moving work for road construction.

Context: in a destruction level which also contained clay, plaster, roof-tiles, charcoal, iron nails and pottery fragments.

209 coins were recovered. Neither the exact archaeological context, nor how the coins lay in relation to one another seems to have been recorded.

See p.90 for the possibility that the last coin (Spes Reipublice) is an intrusion and does not belong to the hoard.

MAINZ IV

Literature: FMRD iv.1201.

Bastien (1964) p.118.

Callu (1980) no.48.

Found: in the quarry at Weisenau.

Context: unknown.

The 115 coins now in the possession of the Mittelrheinisches Landesmuseum in Mainz were purchased by Prof. Fremersdorf from a quarry worker, and supposedly form a homogenous complex. However the composition of the hoard is unparalleled, and no other mid-fourth century hoard contains anything like as much third-century coin. The suspicion must be voiced that the find was tampered with before being sold to Prof. Fremersdorf.

RHEINZABERN III

Literature: FMRD iv.2076.

H.Bernhard (1981) p.41.

Bastien (1983) p.305.

Found: supposedly at the point where the Roman road crossed the R.Erlenbach in Rheinzabern, after 1810.

Context: unknown.

Prof.Chantraine concluded in FMRD that the 3798 coins today in the possession of the Historisches Museum in Speyer, and inventoried as the Brückenfund, are in fact a combination of several finds, but include a hoard, or part of one, which contains coin from Postumus to c.353/361. He rejects the pre-Postumus (which includes such wondrous rareties as Ptolemaic silver) and Valentinianic coinage, and concedes that even the 352-361 coins may be intrusions.

As for the origin of the complex, Chantraine suggested c.2,000 from the 1847 Bad Dürkheim hoard, and c.1,500 from various Rheinzabern finds.

More recently Bernhard has also suggested that the majority of the find belongs to the Bad Dürkheim hoard, but goes further and rejects all coins later than the 2-Victories issues of 341-348 on two grounds:

a) the patina of the coins struck after 348 differs from that of the earlier coins,

b) he has located another element of 76 coins (probably) from the Bad Dürkheim hoard which ends with issues of 341-348 (Table B).

However, since the post-348 coins in the Brückenfund form only a very small proportion of the entire find, their absence in Bernhard's new element is not surprising, even if the terminal date of the main find is as late as 361.

Clearly the terminal date of the hoard cannot be determined with any certainty, and so no conclusions can be drawn which rely on an exact dating of the deposition of the find. However there is general agreement that the

Section 4. Hoard of 361-364.VAIRANOLiterature: J.Kent, British Museum, unpublished.RIC.viii.p.88.SM.12.45.1962.p.39.Found: spring 1962 during building work.Context: the coins were in a small pot.

	Official											Barb.
	Total	Amb	Tre	Lug	Are	Aqu	Rom	Sis	Sir	East	?	
330-341	2										2	
341-348	3			1							2	
348-354	-											
354-358	37				3	1	4		1	5	23	
358-361	8			1				1			6	
361-364	4			1	2	1						11

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