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**NEW DISCOVERIES IN THE COINAGE OF ROME 328-329
AD AND THE QUESTION OF CONSTANTINE'S PRESENCE
AT HELENA'S BURIAL**

Abstract. During the reign of Constantine I, almost all monetary gold and silver donatives were struck and distributed at the location of the court. The near constant travelling of the emperor resulted in a series of donative emissions produced along the route traveled. With just a few exceptions, these emissions pinpoint the emperor's location at a certain time which can often be narrowed down to a few months. In addition to the gold and silver emissions, the mints along the vicennial journey from Nicomedia to Rome in 326 produced dynastic propaganda tokens in bronze. These dynastic bronze tokens had no precursors and are unique in Roman coinage. Remarkably, a few years later such tokens were struck a second time, in 329 in Rome but in no other mint, after which they were never produced again. I have earlier suggested that the reason for the production of the dynastic tokens in 329 was Constantine's presence at the burial of his mother Helena. The present study examines the numismatic indications for this, revealing that there are more suggestions for such a visit besides the dynastic tokens. In order to set the scene for the events in Rome, it has been necessary in this paper to revise the coinage of Rome from the period in question. New types are described including a previously unknown bronze coin emission, postulated to be the last one before the introduction of the *Gloria* coinage in 330. The emission, struck in very late 329 or possibly early 330, is extremely small and has an enigmatic mint mark, R P L. The position of the L shows that it was not a qualifier to R - Roma - but had an independent meaning. Comparisons to the only two other Constantinian emissions having Roman numeral letters after the officina letter do not indicate that the L stands for 50. Perhaps the mint mark R P L had a propagandistic message similar to the earlier and later R F P and R B P, promoting Rome as *Roma Beata* and *Roma Felicitas*, but one that so far eludes us.

Key words. Constantine, bronze coins, mint mark, emissions, Rome visit, burial, Helena

Background. After Constantine's disastrous vicennial visit to Rome in 326¹ - resulting in the deaths of Crispus² and Fausta³ - the mint of Rome closed. Two and a half years later, when Helena⁴ died in late 328 or very early 329 (see below), Constantine - who was probably in Trier at the time⁵ - ordered the re-opening of the mint. Helena was to be buried in Rome.⁶ This study suggests that it is possible, even likely, that Constantine decided to travel to Rome to attend his mother's funeral. From there we know that he proceeded to Constantinople via Sirmium, Naissus, Serdica and Heraclea.⁷ These events will be elaborated on in the discussion after the numismatic descriptions below.

The coinage of Rome 328-330

Introduction. A vast number of Roman coins have come to light in the last decades, many of them dating from the reign of Constantine I (306-337 AD).⁸ During this time the coins carried mint marks, i.e. letters indicating the producing mint and the workshop (*officina*). Additional letters and symbols were often used for individual emissions. Among newly discovered previously unknown

¹ 18 July to 27 September 326.

² Flavius Julius Crispus, c.300-326, eldest son of Constantine I.

³ Flavia Maxima Fausta, wife of Constantine I, Augusta 324, put to death 326.

⁴ Flavia Julia Helena, 246/248-328/329, mother of Constantine I.

⁵ T. D. Barnes, *The New Empire of Diocletian and Constantine*. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge and London 1982, 77-78; C.Th. 1.4.2, 1.16.4, 7.20.5 = *Codex Theodosianus*. Based on the Latin text of Mommsen and Meyer's edition: *Theodosiani libri XVI cum Constitutionibus Sirmondianis et Leges novellae ad eodosianum pertinentes*. *Consilio et auctoritate Academiae Litterarum Regiae Borussicae ediderunt*. Mommsen et P. M. Meyer, Berlin 1905 (https://droitromain.univ-grenoble-alpes.fr/Codex_Theod.htm). Also a Trier gold emission may indicate Constantine's stay there; P. M. Bruun, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, ed. by C. H. V. Sutherland - R. A. G. Carson, vol. VII: *Constantine and Licinius, A.D. 313-337*. London 1966: Trier nos. 516-517 and page 148: "A gold issue at this particular time supports the contention that Constantine visited Gaul late in 328."

⁶ J. Hillner, *Helena Augusta. Mother of the Empire*. New York, Oxford Univ. Press 2023. Rome was a favoured residence for imperial women. From c.315 Helena spent most of her later life in Rome, the residence also of Constantine's wife Fausta and her mother Eutropia, Constantine's step mother Theodora, his daughters Constantina and Helena, and his half-sisters Anastasia and Eutropia, see N. Lenski, *New Paths to Power: The Bipartite Division of Italy and Its Realignment of Society and Economy in the Fourth Century*. Late Roman Italy. Imperium to Regnum, ed. J. W. P. Wijnendaele (Edinburgh Univ. Press 2023), 47. Some of these women were buried in the imperial tombs on Via Nomentana (J. Bardill, *Constantine, Divine Emperor of the Christian Golden Age*. Cambridge Univ. Press, New York 2012, 184).

⁷ C.Th., see Barnes 1982 *op. cit.* 78; P. M. Bruun 1966 *op. cit.*, 78.

⁸ Reliable data are available only for England and Wales. It was recently reported that the number of coins found in England and Wales with a registered find spot tripled between 1991 and 2023 to 490 154 (R. Henry, *A New Corpus of Roman Coins from England and Wales. An Overview of the Evidence and Analysis of the Data*. Britannia 2024, 1-35). An extrapolation based on the area covered by the Roman Empire and its population density indicates that the number of Roman coins found in total in the last 30 years alone must be in the tens of millions.

types are three bronze coins from a hitherto unrecorded emission from the mint of Rome, dating from 329 or 330 AD, carrying a unique and enigmatic mint mark. Only two coins for Constantine I and one for his son Constantius are known with this mint mark. This emission is remarkable for two reasons: it is the only unrecorded Rome emission discovered since the publication of RIC VII in 1966, and the mint mark is enigmatic. The latter - R P L - is composed of three letters: R for Rome, followed by the workshop P(rima) and finally the letter L. This arrangement, with a letter following *after* the officina letter, is known in only two other cases in the entire coinage from the reign of Constantine. The new emission was struck immediately before the mint of Rome closed down temporarily to prepare for the monetary reform in 330 AD. This introduced the reduced bronze coins of the *Gloria exercitus* type. The two emissions preceding the R P L one have the mint mark R F P alone and R F P flanked by two branches. The first *Gloria* emission also has the mint mark R F P, followed by an emission marked R B P. It is thought that these abbreviations stand for *Roma Felicitas (or Felix)* and *Roma Beata*. These emissions were struck shortly before and soon after the inauguration of the new administrative centre Constantinopolis, and the mint marks may be seen as a kind of propaganda for the old capital. This study describes the new discoveries and revises the final emissions of Constantine's *Providentiae* coinage of Rome.

The laureate R P emission (Fig. 1). Some time before the arrival of Constantine (as postulated here), the mint of Rome opened and began to strike coins of the current *Providentiae* series, with the mint mark R P.⁹ The VOT/XXX type¹⁰ was struck for Constantine I in officinae P and S.¹¹ No corresponding coins of any type are known for the caesars. It is possible that they were produced in very small numbers and none have been discovered but as the same pattern is seen in the following emission it is probable that none were struck. The mint had been closed for 2 1/2 years and it may have taken some time to get back to full capacity, so operation first began in two of the four officinae. However, the view here, based on the parallel striking pattern in the subsequent emission, is that all four officinae were in working order but it was decided that only coins for Constantine himself were to be struck in the first emissions, so only the first two officinae were producing coins.¹² (fig. 1)

In this first post-break emission,¹³ Constantine wears a laurel wreath. At the time, probably early 329, the laurel wreath was anachronistic, having been

⁹ Bruun (1966, *op. cit.*) included the PLVRA NATAL FEL type with this emission (RIC VII Rome 321) but Ramskold recently showed that this type is a modern forgery (L. Ramskold 2023a, *The PLVRA NATAL FEL coin type of Constantine I and the emperor's birth year*. Niš and Byzantium XXI, editor M. Rakocija (Niš 2023), 415-432.

¹⁰ RIC VII Rome 318. The VOT XXX legend was valid already from July 325 so it is of little help in dating the emission more precisely.

¹¹ During this period, the mint of Rome operated with four officinae: P, S, T and Q.

¹² RIC VII lists no coins for the caesars in this emission, nor are any known today. Further, the possibility that such coins for the caesars were mixed in with the earlier RIC VII Rome 267 and 269 finds no support in the iconography.

¹³ This emission is RIC VII Rome 318. There are *c.* 80 examples in the author's data-

abandoned by Constantine in 327-328 and replaced with a developing series of diadems.¹⁴ The laurel wreath in this Rome emission indicates that the mint was unaware of how to properly portray the emperor, apparently because no model of the emperor had been sent to the mint and Constantine had not yet arrived in the city. In the absence of a new model, the Rome mint used the image of Constantine which had been used before the closure in 326. Coins from other mints certainly circulated in Rome, and some recent coins would have shown the emperor in various stages of the developing diadem, but perhaps due to the great variation of these, such coins may have caused more confusion than clarification.

The possibility that this emission was produced already in 326, after the R-wreath-P emission,¹⁵ must be considered. However, iconography supports a gap between the R-wreath-P emission and the R P emission. In the latter, the emperor's head is markedly larger and the hair is invariably waved, whereas in the R-wreath-P emission half of the coins show a punched hair,¹⁶ completely absent from the R P emission. In addition, it appears improbable that two emissions that struck only for Constantine I - this and the rosette diademed R P emission (RIC VII 318 and 320) - would be struck 2 1/2 years apart. Further, the iconography of the two emissions is markedly similar, with the same wavy hair in both emissions, which also indicates a proximity in time. Finally, a hybrid between the two emissions is known¹⁷ which clearly contradicts a major break in time between the two emissions.

The rosette diademed R P emission (Fig. 2). When - as suggested here - Constantine arrived for Helena's funeral, the Rome mint received proper models with an updated iconography for Constantine I. It is probable that the new emission followed immediately on the emission with the laurel wreath, with only a change in obverse iconography. The emperor is shown draped and

base. In both off P and S the hair is invariably wavy, a feature of chronological significance.

¹⁴ The laurel wreath continued to be used for the caesars through Constantine's reign, but not by Constantine himself. For the development of the diadem see L. Ramskold, *Constantine's Vicennalia and the Death of Crispus*. Niš and Byzantium XI, editor M. Rakocija (Niš 2013), 409-456, see 429-432; Ramskold 2020a, 244-254, *A treatise on Constantine's SPES PVBLIC coins, with notes on the Chi-Rho, the staurogram, and the early bronze coinage of Constantinopolis*. Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte, vol. 69-70, 201-360.

¹⁵ The R-wreath-P emission includes Crispus and Fausta and was thus produced in the first half of 326. When Constantine arrived to Rome in July, production shifted to a dynastic emission (Ramskold 2013, *op. cit.*) followed by gold and silver donatives (L. Ramskold 2023b. *Constantine's Gold and Silver Donatives of Rome from 312 to 337*. Numismatic Chronicle 183, 79-138). When Constantine left Rome in August, the mint closed or at least stopped producing coins.

¹⁶ Instead of long wavy strands of hair there are many rows of small punches. Data for RIC VII Rome 287, off P: punched: 31, wavy: 36, single curved: 3. Off S all punched. Further, eleven examples of RIC 318 off. S show a cross-hatched base of the wreath, a feature absent in the R-wreath-P emission.

¹⁷ This is RIC VII Rome 319. This hybrid has the short legend CONSTANTINVS AVG as in the laureate emission but Constantine is rosette diademed.

cuirassed and wearing a fully developed rosette diadem, with the long legend CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG.¹⁸ The reverse iconography of this emission is virtually identical to the one in the laureate type. The mint mark remained the same, R P. As in the preceding emission, no coins for the caesars are known. The coins are rare, only 16 examples are known to the present author.¹⁹

The dynastic emission (Fig. 3). After the preceding, short-lived VOT/XXX emission, a large emission of dynastic propaganda pieces was produced, featuring the remaining three imperial members.²⁰ A new mint mark, SMRP, was used for this emission. These were tokens, not coins, they lacked silvering and their weight was markedly lower than in regular coins.²¹ It is possible that these dynastic propaganda pieces were distributed to the people in connection with Helena's burial. This emission was struck in all four officinae.

It is of interest here to attempt, very approximately, to estimate how many dynastic tokens were struck at the Rome mint in 329, and how long time it took. It has been calculated, from very uncertain figures,²² that the survival rate until today of Roman coins may be somewhere from 1 in 500 to one in 1 000. If so, with 60 to 80 examples from each officina known to the author,²³ each of the four officinae produced in the order of 50 000 to 100 000 dynastic tokens. A total of some 200 000 to 400 000 tokens is fully realistic, considering that these were donative tokens and the population of Rome at the time may have been around one million people.

The time needed to produce these tokens can be better estimated than the total numbers. Die link chains seem to indicate that at the time, the Rome mint operated with a single anvil in each officina. The production per anvil could be from 200-300 coins per hour, with a maximum of c.3,000 coins per day and anvil,²⁴ to 600 coins per hour, i.e., one coin every six seconds, yielding 4,000 to 5,000 coins per day.²⁵ Accordingly, to reach 50 000 or 100 000 coins, an offici-

¹⁸ This is RIC VII Rome 320.

¹⁹ The author's comprehensive database includes only seven examples from off. P and nine from off. S. The rarity may be due to a short period of production, perhaps from Constantine's arrival to the shift to the dynastic emission in connection with Helena's funeral.

²⁰ RIC VII Rome 281-284, re-dated to 329 by Ramskold 2013 (*op. cit.*, 429-432 and Fig. 8). The author's comprehensive database includes a large number of these tokens, in roughly equal numbers from each officina: off. P: 61; off. S: 67; off. T: 75; off. Q: 81.

²¹ The weights of 50 well preserved tokens average 2.38g compared to 3.25g for the coins in the R P emissions.

²² Based on an estimated 25 million Roman coins present today out of perhaps 20 billion or more once produced (K. Pilon 2020, <https://www.forumancientcoins.com/>).

²³ These figures includes the majority of examples in European museums and those that have been sold at auction and on websites such as eBay and VCoins since the early 1990's. There are of course many dynastic tokens in collections unknown to the author, and a total of 100 existing examples from each officina is realistic and used for the calculations here.

²⁴ F. de Callataÿ, *Calculating ancient coin production: seeking a balance*. Numismatic Chronicle 155, 1995, 289-311, see 302-302.

²⁵ R. Witschonke, *The use of die marks on Roman republican coinage*. Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie 158, 2012, 65-86, see 76.

na with one anvil needed to strike every day for somewhere between 10 and 25 days. This time is not unreasonable in relation to the proposed events in Rome. As suggested here, the goal was to have the tokens ready for Helena's burial.

The R F P emission (Fig. 4). In the next emission, presumably produced after the burial of Helena and the departure of Constantine, the Rome mint returned to regular coinage. It consists of the standard *Providentiae* coinage and it is mint marked R F P.²⁶ It is known from numerous examples for Constantine I (VOT/XXX, off. P and S), Constantine Caesar (PROVIDENTIAE CAESS, off. T), and Constantius Caesar (PROVIDENTIAE CAESS, off. Q). The number of coins known from the different officinae indicate a production of two units each for officinae P and S and one unit each for officinae T and Q.²⁷ This results in four coins for Constantine for every coin of each of the caesars.²⁸

The branch-R F P-branch emission (Fig. 5). After the R F P emission, RIC lists a very rare emission, mint marked branch-R F P-branch, known by Bruun only for the caesars.²⁹ The addition of the two branches to the previous mint mark R F P indicates the order of these two emissions. Since Bruun's study, a few examples for Constantine I have been discovered, from both officinae P and S. As expected, they are of the VOT/XXX type. The branch-R F P-branch emission must have been very small, with less than ten examples in total known to the author, but the only difference between this emission and the preceding emission is the mint mark. In RIC VII, the branch-R F P-branch emission was succeeded by the first emission of the *Gloria* coinage, but that no longer holds true.

The R P L emission (Fig. 6). On 1 January 2014, a collector posted images of a strange coin on FORVM's discussion board.³⁰ The obverse carries the legend CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG and shows the rosette diademed bust of Constantine in unmistakable Rome style. The reverse is of the VOT/XXX type. It is thus similar to RIC 320 and RIC 322. However, the mint mark is clearly R S L. Unusually for coins from the *Providentiae* emissions from Rome, the weight is well below normal for comparable emissions and the flan is extremely irregular.³¹ At the time, several very experienced collectors and experts on Constantinian coinage, including the present author, concluded that the coin - in spite of the unusual features - had all indications of a genuine official product and not of a contemporary imitation or modern forgery.

²⁶ RIC VII Rome 322-324.

²⁷ The author's database includes the following number of examples: off. P, 37; S, 32; T, 16; Q, 18. It is possible that the figures indicate that officinae P and S used two anvils each for this emission.

²⁸ This dominance of Constantine was the rule (L. Ramskold 2020b, tables 3, 5, fig. 5. *Aborted Production and Selective Coin Withdrawal: a Die Study of the AE Coinage of Constantinopolis in AD 326*. Numismatic Chronicle 180, 207-257), and the equal production in the dynastic emission was an exception.

²⁹ RIC VII Rome 325-326.

³⁰ <https://www.forumancientcoins.com/>

³¹ The weight was given as 1,82 g, diameter 19-21 mm.

On 10 February 2017, a second coin with the mint mark R S L was sold on eBay. Both dies, obverse and reverse, are different from the first example. The coin appears to have been subjected to electrolysis, leaving a hard, black deposit in all depressed areas, and the surface is severely scraped, apparently from a cleaning attempt using a steel brush. The weight is 3.26g, which indicates an insignificant weight loss. The present author has studied and partially cleaned the coin under stereo microscope.³² (fig.6:2)

Finally, in 2024 a third coin from this emission came to light.³³ This is a *Providentiae* campgate coin for Constantius Caesar. The mint mark is R Q L, showing that, as expected, officina Q struck for this caesar. It can be safely posited that officina T struck coins for Constantine Caesar, although none has been found as yet. In addition, officina P must have produced VOT/XXX coins for Constantine I, yet to be discovered.

The R P L emission is unique. It was completely unknown before 2014, and the mint mark is extremely unusual, as discussed below.

Sequence of the Providentiae emissions from Rome



Table 1. The six emissions from the Rome mint from the re-opening in early 329 to its closure in preparation for the *Gloria* coinage. The dynastic emission is of tokens, the others of regular bronze coins. No gold or silver was issued during this period.

³² The authenticity of this coin has been questioned by a professional numismatist after examining the coin. The present author cannot find any indications of casting, but in view of the condition of the coin, this cannot be entirely excluded. However, for the purpose of this study, even a cast copy of a genuine coin allows an analysis of the iconography and composition of the emission, and no conclusions in this paper are affected by the question of authenticity of the coin.

³³ In June 2024, the coin was found in the inventory of a coin dealer. The authenticity of this coin is unquestionable. The coin was cleaned by the present author. Weight after cleaning 3.16g.

The order of the three final *Providentiae* emissions from the mint of Rome can be established with high probability. It is likely that the first emission was the R F P which was succeeded by the branch-R F P-branch emission. The R P L emission should be positioned after these. Its position is partly based on the comparatively larger bust of Constantius Caesar, and partly on the extremely short-lived emission, indicating that it was cut short.

The first *Gloria* emission has the mint mark R F P. This could perhaps be seen as a continuation of the *Providentiae* emission mark R F P. However, the *Gloria* coinage not only presented a complete break with the types of the previous emissions, but it also presented a monetary reform, with a significant decrease in size and weight of the coins. It therefore appears unlikely that the mint mark would continue unchanged from the last *Providentiae* emission to the first *Gloria* emission. Such a continuation is also contradicted by the logic of the sequence of mint marks presented here and by the bust size of the caesars.

Pattern of the Providentiae emissions with VOT/XXX and campgate

In Rome, all *Providentiae* emissions after the re-opening show a pattern which lasted until the end of the emissions:

Officinae P and S: Constantine I, D N CONSTANTINI MAX AVG / VOT/XXX.

Officina T: Constantine Caesar, PROVIDENTIAE CAESS, campgate.

Officina Q: Constantius Caesar, PROVIDENTIAE CAESS, campgate.

Parallels: Of all other mints, only those of Heraclea and to a lesser degree Ticinum³⁴ struck the types of the Rome mint. The Heraclea *Providentiae* emissions included the VOT/XXX type for Constantine³⁵ and a ‘campgate’ for the caesars. There are five Heraclea *Providentiae* emissions, dating from 325 to 329, meaning that there was roughly one emission per year.³⁶

³⁴ The mint of Ticinum struck only some coins of this type. The first emission, which was large, has VOT/XXX for Constantine and DOMINOR NOSTROR CAESS for the two caesars Crispus and Constantine (RIC VII Ticinum 174-176). The emission is dated here to July 325-July 326. The next emission has the same types for Constantine and the two elder caesars, but with an added letter H in the wreath on the reverse (RIC VII Ticinum 186-188). This emission is extremely rare, and it was perhaps cut short by the fall of Crispus during Constantine’s vicennial visit to Rome. The emission is dated here to (July-) August 326. Bruun did not know of any coins from this emission for the Augustae, but now a few coins for Helena and Fausta have surfaced, marked by the letter H in the reverse field (Helena, off. Q: Leu Numismatik Web Auction 26 (July 2023) lot 5325; Fausta, off. P and Q, private collection). Only coins for Constantius have not yet been found but were surely produced. The position of RIC Ticinum 189-191, which includes the *Providentiae caess* campgate type for Constantius Caesar, is uncertain.

³⁵ The VOT/XXX type for Constantine I must have been introduced for the anticipated tricennalia. Vows for thirty years could have been struck any time after the initial ceremony for twenty years, which took place in July 325.

³⁶ In his discussion, Bruun (1966 *op. cit.* 539) listed ten consecutive *Providentiae*

The first *Providentiae* emission from Heraclea (mint mark SMHA) with the VOT/XXX type for Constantine includes Crispus and was accordingly produced from mid-325 (the initial vicennalia) to mid-326. The subsequent emission (mint mark SMHA•) no longer includes Crispus, but Fausta is present. The date must therefore be the second half of 326. In the next emission Fausta is absent. The date is accordingly (late 326 and) 327. In these three emissions Constantine wears the laurel wreath.

In the fourth emission we see a variety of diadems worn by Constantine, mirroring the types seen in Constantinople and Cyzikus. These diadems allow a dating of emission 4 to 327-328, before and soon after the return of Constantine to Asia Minor. In the fifth emission Constantine is shown wearing the fully developed rosette diadem, indicating a date of 328 or 329. The *Providentiae* emissions were followed by a gap in production of perhaps one year before the *Gloria* coinage was begun in 330.

The fifth and last Heraclea emission mirrors the rosette diademed *Providentiae* emissions from Rome. Remarkably, there are four rosette diademed Rome emissions, dating from 329 and possibly into 330. In contrast to the Heraclea emissions, two of the Rome emissions, the branch-R F P-branch emission and the R P L emission, are known from very few coins and they must have been unusually small emissions, certainly lasting for far less than one year.

The enigmatic mint mark

The enigma of the Rome R P L emission is the mint mark. In late Roman mint marks, various letters and symbols were commonly inserted between the letters denoting the mint (R in this case) and the officina (P, S, T or Q). During the reign of Constantine, the mint of Rome commonly used a star, a wreath, or a branch as additional symbols. It also used extra letters to form mint marks such as R F P (for *Roma Felicitas Prima*), and R B P (for *Roma Beata Prima*). Letters and symbols could also be placed in the fields on either side of the reverse.³⁷

In the R P L emission, if the L was a qualifier to R (Roma) it would be placed after the R, as in other mint marks. However, the mint mark is not R

emissions from Heraclea because he inserted a repeated mint mark SMHA between several of the more complex marks. In the lists, however, these emissions were lumped together in the first emission as RIC nos 70-73. The view here is that these repeated SMHA emissions do not exist but that the few coins listed by Bruun, all with developing diadems, belong to the penultimate *Providentiae* emission. Bruun did not observe dots in the mint mark in these coins but the dot is often weak and sometimes obliterated. The re-assignment here is based on the fact that these diadems, hatched and ladder-shaped, were not introduced in Constantine's coinage until 327 and became obsolete when the rosette diadem was introduced in 328. See Ramskold 2013 *op. cit.* 430-432 and Ramskold 2020a *op. cit.* 244-254 for details on the development of the diadem.

³⁷ For example R and F; C and F, S and F, R/X and F; a star, a wreath, a crescent, and others.

L P but R P L. The L may therefore not be a qualifier for Roma. In fact, it is extremely rare to see a letter after the mint and officina like this: mint - officina - letter.

Thessalonica comparison. I know of only one comparison in the entire bronze coinage of Constantine I where there are letters after the officina, that is, Thessalonica TS A VI and TS A VII, from 320-324 (Fig. 7). There the VI and VII appear to be the numerals 6 and 7. It has been suggested that they may indicate emission numbers. However, as these numbers occur several times in different emissions, the meaning of the VI and VII remains a mystery.

Constantinople comparison. In the silver donatives, there is also a single comparison. This is an emission from Constantinople from 333/334, probably celebrating the millennium of the founding of Byzantium.³⁸ This emission includes miliarenses and siliquae (Fig. 8). In the latter, the letter M is set in the field on the reverse, but in the miliarenses, the M is the last letter of the mint mark. Two miliarensis examples are known, with the mint marks CONSBM and CONSZM.³⁹ As in the Rome R P L emission and the Thessalonica TS A VI and TS A VII emissions, the acronym of the mint is followed by the officina letter, followed by a Roman numeral (if that is what the L is in the Rome case).

Meaning of the 'L'. As discussed above, there are only three occurrences in total in the Constantinian coinage of mint marks of the type Mint-Officina-Letter(s). In two of these, the ones from Thessalonica and Constantinople, the final letter(s) are Roman numerals. Also in the third case, the R P L emission from Rome, the final letter 'L' is a Roman numeral, for 50. This circumstance is no proof that the 'L' stands for 50, but it is the most obvious hypothesis.

If the 'L' stands for 50, what could be indicated by that number? One possibility is that the number indicates the value of the coin. There are many such examples in Roman coinage. For example, there are tetrarchic silver emissions of argentei marked XCVI, indicating that they were struck 96 to the pound.

It is very rare to find the letter 'L' in mint marks on a later Roman coin. However, in the very unusual silver donatives from Aquileia (RIC VII Aquileia 80 and 81) there is an 'L' in the reverse field. This is the VOTA ORBIS ET VRBIS SEN ET P R type, known from Aquileia, Siscia and Thessalonica and dated to 318-320.⁴⁰ The weight ranges from 5.08g to 6.44g for well-preserved examples. The Aquileia examples have the letter 'L' in the reverse field (Fig. 9). It has been suggested that this indicates that the type was struck at 50 to the Roman pound. However, 1/50 of the Roman pound is 6.58g, more than in any known specimen. Actually, the weight standard of the VOTA ORBIS ET

³⁸ This emission was described by Ramskold together with all other known silver emissions from Constantinople up to 337 AD (L. Ramskold 2018. *The silver emissions of Constantine I from Constantinopolis, and the celebration of the millennium of Byzantium in 333/334 CE*. *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte* 68, 145-198).

³⁹ This example was unknown to Ramskold in 2018 (*op. cit.*) and thus not included in that study.

⁴⁰ L. Ramskold - G. Gautier 2017. *Constantine's FELICITAS ROMANORVM donatives: dynastic propaganda and the first miliarensis*. *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte* 67, 241-298; see 267-269 and Fig. 8C.

VRBIS SEN ET P R type fits well with the one described for so called “heavy miliarensis”. This standard was 1/60 of a Roman pound, meaning 5.46g. The ‘L’ in the reverse field thus clearly indicates something else than a numeral indicating the weight standard. At present, there is no convincing interpretation of the letter the L in the mint mark R P L. The best guess so far may be *Libera* or *Libertas*.⁴¹ Perhaps future research will reveal its meaning.

The events relating to the death and funeral of Helena

Much of the life of Constantine’s mother Helena is completely unknown. The ancient sources reveal the whereabouts and actions of Helena only for a few selected periods. Fortunately, Eusebius (*op. cit.*) provides some information on the last years of her life, but he also leaves out some crucial information. For the purpose of this study, only the very last part of Helena’s life is of interest.

It is probable that Helena resided in Trier from 306 or soon thereafter, when Constantine made it his residential city. It is likely that she moved to Rome after Constantine’s victory over Maxentius in 312.⁴² Her presence in Trier is suggested by the ceiling frescoes from the imperial palace found under the cathedral in Trier.⁴³ Helena’s presence in Rome is known from a donation to the Church of Rome after her death of a large estate owned by her south of Porta Maggiore, including the Sessorian Palace with the Thermæ Helenianæ.⁴⁴ We have no reason to doubt that she was with Constantine during the vicennial celebrations in Rome in the summer of 326. For reasons that are unclear but probably related to the deaths of Crispus and Fausta,⁴⁵ Helena left Rome in late 326⁴⁶, most likely on Constantine’s orders.⁴⁷ In spite of her advanced age, being in her late 70’s, she went on to travel to Palestine, probably spending the year 327 and some of 328 there. She then returned to the west, most likely in late 328, to report of the current affairs in the Holy Land to Constantine, who was with the court in Trier. The emperor was in Trier the last three months of

⁴¹ Noel Lenski, pers. com. 13 May 2025.

⁴² Bardill 2012 *op. cit.* p. 257.

⁴³ These frescoes certainly date from before 326, when new building activity demolished the room with the ceiling frescoes. It is usually thought that the frescoes were made when Trier was the residential city of Crispus, from 318 to 326.

⁴⁴ Liber pontificalis *vide* T. Barnes, *Constantine: Dynasty, religion and Power in the later Roman Empire*. Wiley-Blackwell, Chichester, UK, 2011, 42.

⁴⁵ Eusebius [Eusebius Caesariensis], *Life of Constantine [Vita Constantini, VC]. Introduction, Translation, and Commentary by A. Cameron and S. G. Hall*, Oxford 1999 (Clarendon Ancient History Series). Eusebius (III.41-45) describes Helena’s travel in Palestine partly as an inspection tour with imperial authority and partly as a pilgrimage, detailing how she visited places of Christian significance, founded churches, distributed donations, and did numerous good deeds. Several authors have suggested that the journey may have been an expiation in response to the killings of Crispus and Fausta (see H. A. Pohlsander, *Crispus: brilliant career and tragic end*, *Historia* 33/1, 1984, 106).

⁴⁶ It appears probable that Helena stayed with Constantine and the court until after Fausta’s death in the autumn of 326.

⁴⁷ Barnes 2011 *op. cit.* 43.

328,⁴⁸ for a campaign on the Rhine.⁴⁹ After drawing up her will and dividing her estate and possessions between Constantine and the Caesars, Helena died in very late 328 (or very early 329)⁵⁰ at the age of about 80.⁵¹ Eusebius says that her son was at her side when she died.⁵² From her place of death she was carried “with a great guard of honour up to the imperial city, and there laid in the imperial tombs”.⁵³ “The imperial city” must be Rome.⁵⁴ Helena may have been buried in the mausoleum on the Via Labicana,⁵⁵ in the porphyry sarcophagus perhaps originally intended for Constantine himself, now displayed in the Vatican Museums.⁵⁶

A crucial argument for the proposal that Constantine was present at Helena’s funeral is the production of a dynastic ‘anepigraphic’ emission in Rome, but in no other mint, in 329.⁵⁷ These dynastic tokens - they were not part of the regular coinage⁵⁸ - were propaganda pieces distributed to the people, perhaps in direct connection with Helena’s funeral. Notably, in 326 similar tokens were produced at each mint that Constantine passed on his vicennial journey to Rome.⁵⁹ Together with the tokens, donatives in silver and gold were also produced at the mints, and these donatives were traditionally given out in the emperor’s presence. Unless the imperial distribution of donatives changed profoundly, also the dynastic tokens in Rome 329 must have been distributed under the eyes of the emperor.

In the regular coinage, the death of Helena Augusta is probably indicated in the last *Providentiae* emission from Arles. The *Providentiae* emissions, struck in nearly all mints after Constantine’s victory over Licinius, show the legends PROVIDENTIAE AVGG and VIRTVS AVGG. After the death of Fausta, the plural can only mean Constantine Augustus and Helena Augusta. However, in the last *Providentiae* emission from Arles the legends change from PROVIDENTIAE AVGG to PROVIDENTIAE AVG and from VIRTVS AVGG

⁴⁸ At least from 27 September to 29 December 328; C.Th. 1.4.2; 1.16.4 and 7.20.5.

⁴⁹ J. W. Drijvers, *Helena Augusta. The Mother of Constantine the Great and the Legend of Her Finding of the True Cross*. Leiden, Brill, 1992, 73; Barnes 2011 *op. cit.*, 44.

⁵⁰ Barnes 2011 *op. cit.* 43.

⁵¹ Eusebius VC III.46.

⁵² Eusebius VC III.46. Unfortunately, Eusebius does not mention her place of death.

⁵³ Eusebius VC III.47.

⁵⁴ Cameron and Hall 1999, *op. cit.* 296; note that Constantinopolis had not yet been inaugurated.

⁵⁵ Cameron and Hall 1999, *op. cit.* 295; Barnes 2011 *op. cit.*, 43; Bardill 2012 *op. cit.* with references.

⁵⁶ In Museo Pio Clementino, Inv. MV.238.0.0. https://catalogo.museivaticani.va/index.php/Detail/objects/MV.238.0.0?lang=en_US. The military subjects decorating the magnificent albeit heavily restored sarcophagus indicates that it may originally have been made for Constantine himself.

⁵⁷ Ramskold 2013 *op. cit.*, 429-432.

⁵⁸ Hoard evidence does indicate, however, that these tokens entered circulation and must have had some monetary value, perhaps as fractions.

⁵⁹ Ramskold 2013 *op. cit.*

to VIRTVS AVG.⁶⁰ The shorter legend is used in c.20% of the emission, indicating a relatively short time of production.⁶¹ The three last Arles emissions before the *Gloria* coinage all include Helena but not Fausta (who died in late 326), and assuming that each emission (in Arles at this time) lasted for a year, the final emission should date to 329,⁶² with Helena disappearing shortly before its completion.

Constantine present at Helena's funeral? The ancient writers do not mention a journey to Rome by Constantine in 329. His last visit to the capital mentioned in the ancient sources was for the final celebrations of his vicennalia in 326. Accordingly, historians - who for centuries had to rely almost entirely on the ancient writers - have been unable to find any written evidence for a visit after 326. However, things have changed dramatically, especially in the last decades. In addition to written sources, there is now a corpus of numismatic information which - when properly decoded - has the potential to both complement and challenge the traditional views. In previous studies I have presented numismatic evidence for other events that until now have been poorly or completely unknown due to silence in the written sources. One such study could pinpoint that Crispus fell from grace in immediate connection with Constantine's arrival in Rome 18 July 326,⁶³ and another study proposed that silver coins showed that in 333/334 Constantinople celebrated the millennium of the founding of Byzantium.⁶⁴ There are many more such discoveries to be made, one of which is presented in this paper.

We can now summarise the indications for a visit by Constantine to Rome in 329. First, there are several references attesting Constantine's presence in Trier in late 328. There are no references mentioning him in any other place at

⁶⁰ O. Guyonnet, *Trace numismatique de la mort d'Hélène (330 ap. J.C.)*, Bulletin Numismatique no. 234 Octobre 2023, 18-20. Guyonnet bases his dating of Helena's death to August 330 on the similarity of a bronze fraction in Helena's name with the silver 'tetradrachms' struck for the inauguration of Constantinople 11 May 330 (described in full by L. Ramskold - N. Lenski, 2012: *Constantinople's Dedication Medallions and the Maintenance of Civic Traditions*. Numismatische Zeitschrift, Vol. 119, 31-58). Such a date of Helena's death would necessitate a move of the introduction of the *Gloria* coinage reform to late 330 or even 331, long after the inauguration of Constantinople in May 330. Guyonnet's date would also mean that the entire sequence of Rome *Providentiae* emissions presented in this paper would have to be moved to 330, and the *Providentiae* coinage of Arles must be moved to end after mid-330, and the death of Helena must be moved to Constantinople, and so on. I reject the idea that the bronze fraction and the silver medallions are contemporary but instead propose that the Helena fraction shows affinity with the *dafne* coinage from 327-328, especially with the anepigraphic type. This affinity agrees with the time sequence applied in this study which means that the Helena fraction was likely struck on her return journey from the Holy Land as she passed Constantinople in 328.

⁶¹ The short legend is used only in officina P. Perhaps officina S had already closed, and the final part of the emission was struck in officina P alone.

⁶² RIC VII Arles 325-340. Like all other mints, the one of Arles closed in late 329 in order to prepare for the monetary reform of the *Gloria* coinage. The closure of the mint agrees with the proposed date of death of Helena.

⁶³ Ramskold 2013 *op. cit.*

⁶⁴ Ramskold 2022a *op. cit.*

this time. His presence at the side of the dying Helena is described by Eusebius. We have no reason to doubt that statement. Eusebius also states that Helena was buried in the imperial city. Before the inauguration of Constantinopolis 11 May 330, there was only one imperial city, namely Rome. There is no evidence supporting the location of the burial in any other place than Rome. Constantine was in Trier at least until 29 December 328 and his next known location is in Sirmium 09 March. The two months in between are precisely the time needed to travel to Rome, prepare and attend the funeral, and then continue across the Balkans towards Asia Minor. The numismatic evidence for the burial of Helena in Rome in the presence of her son is presented in this paper. The shift in Constantine's iconography coincides with his proposed arrival in Rome and the donative dynastic tokens struck in Rome and nowhere else in early 329 strongly indicate this. All this evidence can hardly be ignored. In the present author's view, the abundant, contemporary, precisely dated coins and donatives provide the information missing in the written sources.

Ларс Рамсколд

(Независни истраживач)

НОВА ОТКРИЋА У КОВАЊУ НОВЦА У РИМУ 328–329. ГОДИНЕ И ПИТАЊЕ
КОНСТАНТИНОВОГ ПРИСУСТВА САХРАНИ ЈЕЛЕНЕ

Поред златних и сребрних дарова, ковнице дуж Константиновог пута поводом двадесетогодишњице његове владавине, од Никомедије до Рима 326. године, производиле су и династичке пропагандне жетоне од бронзе. Слични жетони издати су само још једном приликом, у Риму. Највероватније објашњење јесте да је Константин присуствовао сахрани своје мајке Хелене. Показатељ да су династички жетони били намењени таквој посети налази потврду у ковању новца у Риму из периода 328–329. године, које се овде изнова разматра. Највероватније објашњење јесте да је Константин присуствовао сахрани своје мајке Јелене. Индикација да династички токени упућују на такву посету налази потпору у римском ковању новца из 328–329. године, које се у овом раду ревидира. Описани су нови типови, укључујући и до сада непознату бронзану емисију. Она је кована крајем 329. или могуће почетком 330. године; изузетно је малог формата и носи енигматичну ковничку ознаку R P L. Значење слова L остаје нејасно, а његов положај након ознаке офicine крајње је неуобичајен.



Fig. 1. Emission 1 from Rome after the production break 326-329: the first R P emission. The obverse shows Constantine I in laurel wreath, with the short legend CONSTANTINVS AVG. RIC VII Rome 318. P, Numismatik Naumann Auction 112 (02 January 2022) lot 830, 3.12g, 19mm. S, Numismatik Naumann Auction 112 (02 January 2022) lot 831, 3.36g, 19mm. Private coll.

Сл. 1. Емисија 1 из Рима након прекида производње 326–329: прва R P емисија. Аверс приказује Константина I са лорововим венцем, са кратком легендом CONSTANTINVS AVG. RIC VII Rome 318. P, Numismatik Naumann Auction 112 (02 јануар 2022) lot 830, 3.12g, 19mm. S, Numismatik Naumann Auction 112 (02 јануар 2022) lot 831, 3.36g, 19mm. Приватна колекција.



Fig. 2. Emission 2 from Rome after the production break 326-329: the second R P emission. The obverse shows Constantine I draped and cuirassed, with the fully developed rosette diadem, and the long legend CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. RIC VII Rome 320. P, Numismatik Naumann Auction 96 (01 November 2020) lot 712, ex Leu Web Auction 21 (19 July 2020) lot 5409, 3.12g, 19mm. S, Holyland Numismatics, eBay, 16 July 2012, weight unknown. Private coll.

Сл. 2. Емисија 2 из Рима након прекида производње 326–329: друга R P емисија. Аверс приказује Константина I драпирано и оклопљено, са потпуно развијеном дијадемом са розетама и дугом легендом CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. RIC VII Rome 320. P, Numismatik Naumann Auction 96 (01 новембар 2020) lot 712, ex Leu Web Auction 21 (19 јул 2020) lot 5409, 3.12g, 19mm. S, Holyland Numismatics, eBay, 16 јул 2012, тежина непозната. Приватна колекција.



Fig. 3. Emission 3 from Rome after the production break 326-329. These are dynastic tokens, not part of the regular coinage. P, for Constantine I. Leu Web Auction 25 (11-14 March 2023) lot 2879, ex Classical Numismatic Group 35 (20 September 1995) lot 984. RIC 281, off. P, 2.04g, 18mm. Private coll. S, for Constantine I. Leu Web Auction 26 (08-13 July 2023) lot 5298, ex Scheiner, Ingolstadt, Sonderliste D-46/I (September 1995), no. 291. RIC 281, off. S, 2.71g, 18mm. Private coll. T, for Constantine Caesar. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, no. HCR77506. RIC 282, off. T, 2.57g, 18mm. Q, for Constantius Caesar. Naville Numismatics Auction 81 (07 May 2023) lot 734. RIC 284 off. Q, 2.56g, 18mm. Private coll.

Сл. 3. Емисија 3 из Рима након прекида производње 326–329. Династички токени, који не припадају редовном ковању. P, за Константина I. Leu Web Auction 25 (11–14 март 2023) lot 2879, ex Classical Numismatic Group 35 (20 септембар 1995) lot 984. RIC 281, off. P, 2.04g, 18mm. Приватна колекција. S, за Константина I. Leu Web Auction 26 (08–13 јул 2023) lot 5298, ex Scheiner, Ingolstadt, Sonderliste D-46/I (септембар 1995), no. 291. RIC 281, off. S, 2.71g, 18mm. Приватна колекција. T, за Constantine Caesar. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, no. HCR77506. RIC 282, off. T, 2.57g, 18mm. Q, за Constantius Caesar. Naville Numismatics Auction 81 (07 мај 2023) lot 734. RIC 284, off. Q, 2.56g, 18mm. Приватна колекција.



Fig. 4. Emission 4 from Rome after the production break 326-329: the R F P emission.

P, for Constantine I. CNG Keystone Auction 1 (20 November 2019) lot 49, ex Numismatik Naumann Auction 71 (04 November 2018) lot 575. RIC 322 off. P. 2.90g, 19mm. Private coll. S, for Constantine I. Numismatik Naumann Auction 76 (07 April 2019) lot 533. RIC 322 off. S. 3.13g, 19mm. Private coll. T, for Constantine Caesar. Numismatik Naumann Auction 73 (08 January 2019) lot 632. RIC 323 off. T. 3.18g, 19mm. Private coll. Q, for Constantius Caesar. Numismatik Naumann Auction 73 (08 January 2019) lot 646. RIC 324 off. Q. 2.71g, 19mm. Private coll.

Сл. 4. Емисија 4 из Рима након прекида производње 326–329: R F P емисија. P, за Константина I. CNG Keystone Auction 1 (20 новембар 2019) lot 49, ex Numismatik Naumann Auction 71 (04 новембар 2018) lot 575. RIC 322, off. P, 2.90g, 19mm. Приватна колекција. S, за Константина I. Numismatik Naumann Auction 76 (07 април 2019) lot 533. RIC 322, off. S, 3.13g, 19mm. Приватна колекција. T, за Constantine Caesar. Numismatik Naumann Auction 73 (08 јануар 2019) lot 632. RIC 323, off. T, 3.18g, 19mm. Приватна колекција. Q, за Constantius Caesar. Numismatik Naumann Auction 73 (08 јануар 2019) lot 646. RIC 324, off. Q, 2.71g, 19mm. Приватна колекција.



Fig. 5. Emission 5 from Rome after the production break 326-329: the branch-R F P-branch emission. P, for Constantine I. ID jrpdallas, eBay 10 November 2019. Not in RIC. Cast copy in silver?, whereabouts of original coin unknown. 4.98g, 18.5mm. Private coll. S, for Constantine I. Milan, Gabinetto Numismatico e Medagliere, Laffranchi Coll, B 13818. Not in RIC. 2.81g, 18mm. T, for Constantine Caesar. ID AncientAuctionHouse, eBay, 18 August 2006. RIC 325 off. T. 2.98g, 18.5mm. Private coll. Q, for Constantius Caesar. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, HCR77529. RIC 326 off. Q. 3.58g, 18.5mm.

Сл. 5. Емисија 5 из Рима након прекида производње 326–329: емисија branch–R F P–branch. P, за Константина I. ID jrpdallas, eBay, 10 новембар 2019. Није у RIC. Ливена копија у сребру?, место чувања оригинала непознато. 4.98g, 18.5mm. Приватна колекција. S, за Константина I. Milan, Gabinetto Numismatico e Medagliere, Laffranchi Coll, B 13818. Није у RIC. 2.81g, 18mm. T, за Constantine Caesar. ID AncientAuctionHouse, eBay, 18 август 2006. RIC 325, off. T, 2.98g, 18.5mm. Приватна колекција. Q, за Constantius Caesar. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, HCR77529. RIC 326, off. Q, 3.58g, 18.5mm.



Fig. 6. Emission 6 from Rome after the production break 326-329: the until now unknown R P L emission. 1, for Constantine I, off. S. Posted by ID Zenon M. on Forum Ancient Coins 01 January 2014. Not in RIC. 1.82g, 19-21mm. Private coll. 2, for Constantine I, off. S. ID mostlybronze, eBay 15 February 2017. Not in RIC. 3.26g, 19mm. Private coll. 3, 4, for Constantius Caesar, off. Q. Charachmoba Gym on VCoins 15 June 2024. 3, coin before cleaning. 4, coin after removal of deposits. Not in RIC. 3.16g, 19mm. Private coll.

Сл. 6. Емисија 6 из Рима након прекида производње 326–329: до сада непозната R P L емисија. 1, за Константина I, off. S. Објавио ID Zenon M. на Forum Ancient Coins 01 јануар 2014. Није у RIC. 1.82g, 19–21mm. Приватна колекција. 2, за Константина I, off. S. ID mostlybronze, eBay 15 фебруар 2017. Није у RIC. 3.26g, 19mm. Приватна колекција. 3, 4, за Constantius Caesar, off. Q. Charachmoba Gym на VCoins 15 јун 2024. 3, новчић пре чишћења; 4, новчић након уклањања наслага. Није у RIC. 3.16g, 19mm. Приватна колекција.



Fig. 7. Comparative material showing Roman numerals at the end of the mint mark. Regular bronze coins from Thessalonica, c.320-324 AD; 1, for Constantine I, mint mark TS A VI. RIC VII Thessalonica 123, Savoca Coins, 99th Blue Auction, (10 – 11 April 2021), lot 1723. 2.84g, 19mm. Private coll; 2, for Licinus Caesar, mint mark TS E VII. RIC VII Thessalonica 99. NummusBible II, Coll. Zafeu. 3.29g, 19.8mm. Private coll.

Сл. 7. Компаративни материјал који показује римске бројеве на крају ковничке ознаке. Регуларни бронзани новац из Thessalonica, око 320–324. године; 1, за Константина I, ковничка ознака TS A VI. RIC VII Thessalonica 123, Savoca Coins, 99th Blue Auction (10–11 април 2021), lot 1723. 2.84g, 19mm. Приватна колекција; 2, за Licinus Caesar, ковничка ознака TS E VII. RIC VII Thessalonica 99. NummusBible II, Coll. Zafeu. 3.29g, 19.8mm. Приватна колекција.



Fig. 8. Comparative material showing a Roman numeral at the end of the mint mark. This is the Millennium emission from Constantinople in 333/334 AD probably commemorating the 1 000 years anniversary of the founding of Byzantium. The M is taken to mean 1 000. 1, Miliarensis for Constantine I, off. B. Not in RIC. NAC Auction 84 (21 May 2015) part II lot 2110. Max diameter 25mm, 4.51g. Private coll. 2, Miliarensis for Constantine Caesar, off. Z. Not in RIC. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, HCR76706. 4.93g. 3, Siliqua for Constantine I, off. Δ. RIC 131A. London BM 1897,0705.4. Southsea Hoard. 3.26g, max diameter 20mm. Copyright the Trustees of the British Museum.

Сл. 8. Компаративни материјал који показује римски број на крају ковничке ознаке. Тзв. Millennium емисија из Constantinople 333/334. године, вероватно поводом 1.000 година од оснивања Byzantium. Сматра се да слово M означава 1.000. 1, Miliarensis за Константина I, off. B. Није у RIC. NAC Auction 84 (21 мај 2015) part II lot 2110. Максимални пречник 25mm, 4.51g. Приватна колекција. 2, Miliarensis за Constantine Caesar, off. Z. Није у RIC. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, HCR76706. 4.93g. 3, Siliqua за Константина I, off. Δ. RIC 131A. London BM 1897,0705.4. Southsea Hoard. 3.26g, максимални пречник 20mm. Ауторска права: Повереници Британског музеја.



Fig. 9. Silver donatives, 'heavy miliarenses', from Aquileia 318-320 AD. Note the letter L in the reverse field. 1, for Licinius I, RIC VII Aquileia 80. Paris BnF, acquired 02 May 1831. 5.30g, 26mm. Photos by LR. 2, for Crispus, RIC VII Aquileia 81. London BM R1956,1008.1. 5.04g, 26mm. Copyright the Trustees of the British Museum.

Сл. 9. Сребрни донативи, „тешки miliarenses“, из Aquileia 318–320. године. Обратите пажњу на слово L у пољу реверса. 1, за Licinius I, RIC VII Aquileia 80. Paris BnF, прибављен 02 мај 1831. 5.30g, 26mm. Фотографије LR. 2, за Crispus, RIC VII Aquileia 81. London BM R1956,1008.1. 5.04g, 26mm. Ауторска права: Повереници Британског музеја.