

Constantine Coins in Dardania - Kosovo

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The main source of the Roman Empire's economy was mine. For this reason, this branch has occupied a very important place in Roman politics. From her, all was depended starting from architecture, urbanism, family economy, and especially the army. But of particular importance is the fact that the metal was irreplaceable in the monetary field. Gold, silver, copper and tin were the main metals required for coinage throughout the Roman period, with a greater emphasis on gold from the time of Constantine, when the coinage came to be centred on the gold solidus.¹ Not all coins were minted from freshly-mined metal: many old coins were returned to the treasury in payment of taxes and were melted down to provide bullion for new issues.² Furthermore, Constantine obtained unusual windfalls of gold not only when he gained control of his rivals' accumulated reserves, but especially when he confiscated treasures from the pagan temples.³ But these sources of old metal may still not have been sufficient to mint the quantity of coins needed for the vastly increased state expenditure of the fourth century. The army and bureaucracy were much larger than under the Principate, while further gold was required to ensure the quiescence of the barbarians outside the frontiers of the Empire.⁴ Even though taxation in kind helped support some of this expenditure, the volume of coinage required was such that there must still have been a need for the mining of new metal in the late Empire.⁵ Indeed the very complexity of the bureaucratic

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1 Michael Hewson Crawford, 'Finance, coinage and money from the Severans to Constantine', ANRW 11. 2 (1975), 560-93, es. 586 ff. for view that Diocletian stabilized the gold coinage by introducing the solidus, a reform for which Constantine is usually given the credit.

2 Michael F. Hendy, *Studies in the Byzantine Monetary Economy, C.300-1450* (1985), pp. 386-97; A. H. M. Jones, *The Later Roman Empire: 284-602* (1964), 427-48 (for taxation and coinage), ess. 436.

3 Hendy, *idib*, p. 284-5.

4 For the general background see Jones, *os. cit.*, 41 I-69 (finance), 563-606 (civil service), 607-86 (army); for gold and silver see K. S. Painter, 'Gold and silver in the Roman world' in W. A. Oddy (ed.), *Aspects of Early Metallurgy* 1977, pp 135-58.

5 Jones, *os. cit.* (n. 6), 433; Hendy, *os. cit.* (n. 6) unfortunately does not discuss fresh sources of bullion for minting.

structure of the office of the comes *sacrarum largitionum* (who controlled all aspects of revenue and expenditure in coin and precious metals) is evidence for the continued, centrally perceived concern over the flow of precious metals from the provinces to the imperial centre.⁶ The Iberian peninsula was not the only source of metals for the Romans; and it does not follow that just because Iberian mines had undergone some transformation, mines in other parts of the Roman Empire also saw changes. Although Dacia, the next most important source of gold after north-west Spain, was lost to Rome in 270, evidence does exist for gold mining elsewhere in the Roman Empire.⁷ The Theodosian Code refers to gold miners in the eastern part of the Empire (Illyricum, Macedonia, Thrace, Pontus and Asia) in the later fourth century.⁸ It also contains regulations for the appointment of *procuratores metallorum* from among the curial class of Macedonia, inland Dacia, Moesia and Dardania;⁹ and finally, it makes general reference to metallarii in Italy and Gaul. After abandoning rich gold and silver mines in Roman Dacia in AD 272, the focus of exploitation of the ore resources was transferred to the provinces on the right bank of the Danube, to Moesia Prima and Dacia Ripensis and farther into the hinterland of the Balkan Peninsula, in Dacia Mediterranea and Dardania.¹⁰ One of the most important economic activities of Dardanians still from prehistoric time until the late antiquity there was mining. Namely, how is it the Dardania rich in various beams, it is understandable that the population is dealing with metallurgy.¹¹ It is known for the loss of economic significance of Western provinces, the value of the Danubian and Balkan provinces grew in the first three centuries, and this is especially due to the mineral wealth, which the Roman Empire had so weakened financial circumstances. This is clearly seen in the fact that for all Roman emperors was very important mines, and even senators,

6 See C. E. King, 'The sacrae largitiones, revenues, expenditure and the production of coin' in C. E. King (ed.), *Imperial Revenue, Expenditure and Monetary Policy in the fourth century A.D.* (BAR International Series 76), 1980, pp141-73.

7 Stanislaw Mrozek, 'Die Goldbergwerke im romischen Dazien', ANRW II, 6,(1977), pp. 95-109.

8 Codex Theodosianus. 10. I9. 7 of 370 or 373; IO. I9. I2 of 392.

9 Codex Theodosianus I. 32. 5 of 386.

10 S. Petković, "he traces of roman metallurgy in eastern Serbia", *Journal of Mining and Metallurgy 45 (1) B (2009) XX – XX, Beograd 2009, p. 3.*

11 Borislav Jovanovic, *Early copper...*, /1973: 131-140; M., Garasanin, *Praistorija na tlu SR Srbije. I-II*, Beograd 1973: 113; Đorđe Mano-Zisi. *Die Autochthone Bevölkerung West- und Zentralbalkans und des südlichen Mitteldonauebietes und ihre kulturelle Beziehungen zur Griechischen Zivilisation, Actes*, 1973: p.169.

either by buying or by other means, took over your property.¹² Mines enabled the development of numismatics in this region. So Moesia and Dardania would gradually become coin production centers. The most important mines of Upper Moesia entered to the imperial domain, and their revenues. They were flocking to the fiscal, state treasury controlled by the emperor. On the boundaries of the mining reaches customs stations that controlled trade between fiscal domains and municipal territories were deployed. Thus, for example, a cell of Aquae Bas, witnessed on one votive inscription from the Kursumlija bath¹³ marked the transition from territory of Naissus city into the mining district of the Ibar Valley (*metalla Dardanica*) with a center in the municipium DD, which includes mines of Kopaonik areas.¹⁴

The customs officer at Kosmaj, an imperial slave named Ision, was quite influential. From that, the evidence shows that he financed the construction of the Miter Temple by his own means.¹⁵ Rich deposits of precious metals and other ores were concentrated in the south and north of the province. In the south, the most important mines were in the Ibri valley, with the center in the city of Municipium Dardanorum (*metalla Dardanica*) which was a Roman mining town whose life lasted from the 2nd to the 4th century AD, that was connected with the workings of (*Metalla Dardanica*)¹⁶ and around Janjeva and Novo- Brdo, with the center in Ulpiana . The main mining centers were *Metalla Ulpiana*, where they crossed Kishnica, Janjevo and Novo-Brdo, where lead, silver and less gold, and *Metalla* are still today Dardanian, with a center in the municipium DD, which

12 Otto Hirschfeld, *Roemische Verwaltungsgeschichte* Bd. I, Berlin 1877. s. 74; *Idem*, *Die kaiserlichen Verwaltungsbeamten bis auf Diocletian*. Zweite Auflage, Berlin 1905: 149.

13 *IMS* IV 104.

14 Slobodan Dusanic, *Aspects of Roman Mining in Noricum, Pannonia Dalmatia and Moesia Superior*, u: ANRW II 6, 1977: 57 ss; Dusanic, *Organizacija rimskog rudarstva u Noriku, Panoniji, Dalmaciji i Gornjoj Meziji*, u: *IG 1-2/1980: 7-55*. 1980, p 7; V. Simovic, *Praistorijska nekropola u selu Rutevcu kod Aleksinca*, *Starinar*, N. S., IX-X/1958-1959: 267-272. p. 205, 226; S. Simic, *Istorija kratovske oblasti, Godisnjica Nikole Cupica XXXIII/1914*: s. 141-143. ; K. Jirecek, *Trgovacki drumovi i rudnici Srbije i Bosne u srednjem vijeku*, *ZKJ 1/1959*: s.281, 255; O. Davies, 1935. *Roman mines in Europe*, At the Clarendon press, Oxford 1935: 209-225. s. 217-223; Carl PATSCH, *Beiträge zur Völkerkunde von Südosteuropas V/2 Der Kampf um den Donaauraum unter Domitian und Trajan*, *Sitz.-Ber.* 217, Wien 1937. s. 226

15 *IMS* I 105.

16 John J. Wilkes, *The Illyrians*, Cambridge 2000, p. 258.; András Mócsy, *Pannonia and Upper Moesia: A History of the Middle Danube Provinces of the Roman Empire*, Routledge 1974, p. 133.; Alfred Michael HIRT, *Imperial Mines and Quarries in the Roman World*. Oxford 2010, p. 153.

includes minefields areas.¹⁷ Gold, silver, lead and zinc were practiced.¹⁸ The mines of the Upper Moesia were controlled by *procuratores* from the ranks of emperors or knights (*equites Romani*).¹⁹ We have no evidence that Constantine ever visited a mine or a quarry though he lived through long periods in Naissus, itself situated in a rich mining area²⁰ In the later Empire there seems to have been a similar mixture of state and privately owned mines. For privately owned mines, there is clear evidence in the law codes. The Roman state levied a special payment (the *praestatio auraria, aeraria and ferraria*) from owners of *metalliferous* land. The appointment of *procuratores metallorum* and the role of *thecomis sacrarum largitionum* demonstrate that state-owned mines still existed.²¹

For the provinces of Moesia the reign of Constantine I has the highest coin-finds coefficient per year of the entire period of study.²² Roman conquests and reign contributed to the presence of considerable amounts of Roman money in that area. Thus, many examples of money from the time of the reign of Constantine the Great (306-337) and his sons can be found. In this period, many new Constants I (337-350), Constance II (337-361) and Constantine II (337-340) were drafted.²³ Under the reign of Constantine I the nature of mints changed. The mint which clearly dominated during this period the coin supply on the former territories of Pannonia Superior and Inferior was Siscia, followed by mint of Thessalonica. At the same time for the former Moesiae (now, Prima, Secunda, Dardania, Dacia Ripensis and Dacia Mediteranea) the mint of Thessalonica seems to have been the main mint followed by Siscia. There are other mints a medium percentage: Rome,

17 *Idem* reference 14.

18 Snezana Ferjancic, *Istorija rimskih provincija na tlu Srbije u doba principata*, Beograd 2013, p. 21.

19 O rudnicima Gornje Mezije i njihovoj organizaciji cf. Dusanic 1980: 25 sqq.

20 Ivo Bojanovski. *L'exploitation minière dans l'antiquité à l'intérieur de la province de Dalmatie, à la lumière des sources épigraphiques et numismatiques* (in Serbo-Croatian with a French summary), "Arheoloski radovi i rasprave" 8-9 (Zagreb 1982) (n. 3) 99 has taken (little more than a conjecture), that Septimius Severus – while at Sirmium – had visited the Domavian mines. Cf. *IMS* I 168 with comm

21 For procurators: CTh I. 32. 5; for comes sacrarum largitionum: Jones, *os. cit.* (n. 6), 369-70; C. E. King, 'The sacrae largitiones, revenues, expenditure and the production of coin' in C. E. King (ed.), *Imperial Revenue, Expenditure and Monetary Policy in the fourth century A.D.* (BAR International Series 76) (1980), 141-73.nr 11.

22 Gazdac 2005,pp 502-503.

23 (Hill – Kent 1956: 320, 368, 420; Острогорски 1969: 69; Kent 1981: 8–10; Kazhdan, Talbot, Cutler, Gregory, Ševčenko 1991: 496; Самарџић 2007: 9–19).

Cyzicus, Ticinum, Heraclea, Nicomedia, Arelate and Constantinople.²⁴ In the monetary field Constantine remains famous with his reforms. He put in circulation his famous solidus by protecting the fiscal system of the Roman Empire in the 4th century. The period AD 306-337, records another strong increase coin-finds. The explanation for this rise could be found in the fact that at this time the billon and bronze coins were abundant and were produced in a large number of mints.²⁵ In 309, Constantine I (306-337.) implemented a monetary reform again, introducing a new gold denomination, the solidus (654), and its fraction *semissis*. Around 324, two new silver monetary units -- *miliarensis* and *silliqua* were added to the existing monetary system (700-702). It is assumed that the bronze *nummi* introduced by Constantine I in 317-18 were called *centenionals*. As Caesar, Constantine the Great, from 306 to 307, bore the *nominalis*, introduced by Diocletian's reform, as well as some older pieces. From that time come: *aureus*, *argenteus*, then copper *folis* and *semifolis*, and copper denarius and *quinarius*. Among the more rare pieces of his money are *aureus* and *folis* that are minted after the death of Severus, from the period of 308 to 309. Since that year, Constantine buys golden money as augustus, concluding from the inscription on the avers. In this period he continues to mint the earlier nominal aureus and golden quinarius, introducing a new solidus gold coin, which had a value of 1/72 Roman pound (*livre* pure gold) and weighing 4.54 grams (later 4.48). In addition to him, the hammering and gold semisistries of 2.27 grams (half of the solids) and tremisis weights 1.51 grams (1/3 a third of solids).²⁶

By the year 312, only the old silver nominal halfargenteus is forged, but from the new *nominalis*, it forged light *miliarensis* weighing 4.54 grams (1/72 Roman pounds of silver), and then weighs the *miliarensis* of 5.45 grams (1/60 Roman pounds of silver) nominal of 3 *miliarensis* weight of 13.50 grams and *selin* weight of 2.24 grams (1/24 solids). Copper *folis* was nominated by Diocletian, and Constantine continued with his forgery. He initially weighed 11.23 grams. This coins was gradually losing weight in order for the end of the reign of Constantine the Great

24 For more see Cristian Găzduc, 2010, *Monetary Circulation in Dacia and the Provinces from the Middle and Lower Danube from Trajan to Constantine I* (AD 106-337), Bucarest 2010.

25 Cathy.E. King, *The Coinage of Constantine the Great: An Analysis of the Monetary System and the Structure and Operation of the Mints in Relation to Imperial Policy and the Economy of the Empire*, Volume 1, Oxford 1976, p.80.



26 The solidus was reintroduced by Constantine I in 312 AD, permanently replacing the aureus as the gold coin of the Roman Empire. The solidus was struck at a rate of 72 to a Roman pound of pure gold. By this time, the solidus was worth 275,000 increasingly debased denarii.




to be 1.51 grams, so-called nominal AE4. After the victory over the Maxentius in 312, Constantine and Licinius I reduce *folis* to a size of 18-20 mm, and this type is referred to in the literature as AE3. Further, his reduction was made by Constantine 336 forging a type known as AE4 below 17 mm. Further, as a variant that inherits *folis*, there is a type of coins known as AE, whose nominal size is 17-18 mm, and is characterized by an inscription on the reverse of the money *GLORIA EXERCITUS* both with Constantine and his successors. However, from 337 to 346, commemorative copper pieces of type AE4 and AE are also bored with signs of *VRBS ROMA* or *CONSTANTINOPOLIS*.²⁷ On the money of Constantine the Great ruler is most often presented on the avers, with a diadem around the head or with a helmet on his head. The money with the Constantine figure was buried in the following mints: Constantinople, Nicomedia, Cyzic, Antioche, Alexandria, London, Trier, Roma, Lugdunum, Arles, Ticinum, Aquileia, Ostia, Carthage, Siscia, Sirmium, Serdika, Thessaloniki and Heraclea.²⁸

27 Jones 1964: 112–116; Kent 1981: 2–8.


28 Jones 1964: 112–116; Kent 1981: 2–8.

	<p>CONSTANTINUS 1st (307-337 AD) URBS ROMA FOLLIS, CYZICYS OBVERSE: VRBS ROMA – helmeted bust of Roma to left. REVERSE: Without legend. Wolf and twins surmounted by two stars. In exergue SMKA WEIGHT: 2,58 gr DIAMETER: 18 mm METAL: Ae INSTEAD OF FINDING: Missing information. PHOTO FROM: Muzeu I Kosovës, Monedhat Antike të Kosovës, 2008, pg. 73/11 BIBLIOGRAPHY: J.P.C.Kent, Roman Coins, London, pl. 164/651</p>
	<p>CONSTANTINE 1 (307 – 337 AD) AE3, FOLLIS, CYZICUS URBUS ROMA – DEDICATION AFTER DEATH OBVERSE: VRBS ROMA – helmeted bust of Roma to left. REVERSE: Without legend. She-wolf and twins surmounted by two stars. In exergue: . SMKA WEIGHT: 1,9 g DIAMETER: 1,7 mm METAL: Ae INSTEAD OF FINDING: Pogradjë, Gjilan BIBLIOGRAPHY: RIC 8, plate 8/55</p>
	<p>Constantine the Great (307-337) Pogradja fortetress Gjilan.</p>

	<p>CONSTANTINE 1 (307 – 337 AD) AE3, FOLLIS, CYZICUS URBUS ROMA – DEDICATION AFTER DEATH OBVERSE: VRBS ROMA – helmeted bust of Roma to left. REVERSE: Without legend. She-wolf and twins surmounted by two stars. In exergue: . SMKA WEIGHT: 1,9 g DIAMETER: 1,7 mm METAL: Ae INSTEAD OF FINDING: Pogradjë, Gjilan BIBLIOGRAPHY: RIC 8, plate 8/55</p>
	<p>I Denomination: Constantine (307-337 AD). Metal: Cu. Diameter: 20 mm. Weight: 2.98 gr. Place of discovery: Ulpiana. Conservation place: Kosovo Museum. Inventory number: U - 38. Workshop: Cyzique. D /: CONSTANTINVS AVG. Head diademée, right profile. R /: D. N. CONSTANTINI MAX. AVG around a laurel wreath, which reads VOT XXX. At the SMKAΔ exergue.</p>

	<p>CONSTANTINUS 1st (307-337-AD) THESSALONICA</p> <p>AVERSE: COSTANTINVS MAX AVG - laureate and cuirassed bust to right.</p> <p>REVERSE: PROVIDENTIAE AVG, in exergue SMKΔ – city gate with two turrets.</p> <p>WEIGHT: 2,5 gr</p> <p>DIAMETER: 20 mm</p> <p>METAL: Ae</p> <p>Place OF FINDING: Missing information.</p> <p>PHOTO FROM: Kosovo Museum, Antiquity Coins of Kosovo, 2008, page 72/09</p> <p>BIBLIOGRAPHY: J.P.C.Kent, Roman Coins, London, pl. 181/716</p>
	<p>CONSTANTINVS MAX (306 – 337)</p> <p>OBV: CONSTANTINVS AVG, emperor head with laurel crown turned to the right.</p> <p>REV: D.N. CONSTANTINI MAX.AVG / VOT / TSAVI.</p> <p>WEIGHT: 2,75 gr</p> <p>DIAMETER: 18,5 mm</p> <p>MATERIAL: Ae</p> <p>INSTEAD OF FINDING: Missing information.</p>
	<p>CONSTANTINVS I (306 - 307)</p> <p>OBV: CONSTANT[INV]...- head with laurel crown turned to the left.</p> <p>REV: GLORIA ECERCIRVS, in exergue S M K ...</p> <p>WEIGHT: 1,1 gr</p> <p>DIAMETER: 16 mm</p> <p>MATERIAL: Ae</p> <p>INSTEAD OF FINDING: Missing information.</p>

	<p>CONSTANTINE I (306 - 337)</p> <p>OBV: CONSTANTINVS AVG – head with laurel crown to the right.</p> <p>REV: Dn CONSTANTINI MAX AVG (around the crown), VOTXX/SMHT (inside the crown).</p> <p>WEIGHT: 2,2 gr</p> <p>DIAMETER: 20 mm</p> <p>MATERIAL: Ac</p> <p>INSTEAD OF FINDING: Missing information</p>
	<p>CONSTANTINE I (306 - 337)</p> <p>OBV: IMP C CONSTANTINVS PF AVG – bust with diadem to the right.</p> <p>REV: IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG NN.TS.B - Jupiter staying to the left and holds Victory and scepter. Before his feet is an eagle with crown in it's beak.</p> <p>WEIGHT: 2,86 gr</p> <p>DIAMETER: 22 mm</p> <p>MATERIAL: Missing information</p> <p>INSTEAD OF FINDING: Missing information</p>

	<p>CONSTANTINUS THE GREAT (307 – 337)(Lat. Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus Augustus)</p> <p>OBV: CONSTANTIN PIVS AVGG - laureate head turned to the right.</p> <p>REV: Two soldiers helmeted, stg. facing one another, reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them one standard. Above their heads EX Ω or GLOR-IA EXERCITVS, in exergue NTSA</p> <p>INVENTORY NUMBER: AE3</p> <p>WEIGHT: 1,5 gr</p> <p>DIAMETER: 1,6 mm</p>
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Constantine Coin Finds in Kosova in Different Places

In February 1961, in the village of Dobrotin, five kilometers east of Lipljan, one late antiquity money treasure was discovered. The money was found in the stone watch found during the agricultural work on the fields "Rog" and "Qeremide". In the mentioned fields there was an ancient settlement. Remains of walls, bricks, tiling, ceramics and coins were found during the processing of the soil,²⁹ 5,775 pieces of copper coins were found at this site. On the money analyzed about 231 copies, is represented Constantine I. Most of the money copies of Constantine I belong to the post-mortem series, which was forged after May 22, 337.³⁰ Finding such a treasure can be explained as a result of inflation. To prove this fact we can bring the example of a mold found in the vicinity of this treasure. The first ceramic mold was discovered in 1957 during archaeological excavations under the foundations of the Gračanica Monastery (Fig. 1)³¹. This mold could not be used for minting coins because the ceramic material is too fragile. This mold can not be used to make the coins, because it is engraved in hollow. It must therefore be admitted that it was used to make sunken coins. In this mold there were engraved six negatives of a coin of Constantine struck between 318-322 B.C. with reverse

²⁹ Emil Čerškov, *Kasnoantička ostava...* 317-336.

³⁰ Emil Čerškov, *Kasnoantička ostava..* 317-336.

³¹ See: Terenski inventar nadjen na Ulpiani iz 1957 godine, GMK. under the number 227. The mold was never published. It does not even appear in the register of the Kosovo Museum, but it is registered in the field documentation of the year 1957.

legend VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP³²; according to Mr. Vasić it is in this case an imitation of the official imperial currency³³ the reason always is the inflation in highest level.

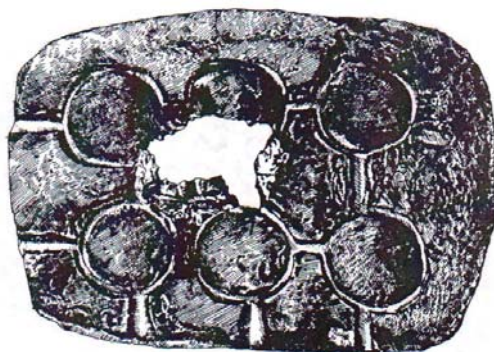


Fig.1: The mold of Constantine coins in Gracanica.³⁴

There are shown the coins from Dobratin which were read:

FL. VAL. CONSTANTINUS MAX.

13 Av: DIVO CONSTANTINO. Emperors bust covered with a veil, turned to the right.

Rev: AETERNA PIETAS. Emperor staying to the right.

244 Av: CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust with cloak, turned to the right. Head crowned with diadem.

Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers with helmets, holding in his hand a spear and relying on the shield. Between them flag with wreath.

246 Av: CONSTANTINVS P.F. AVG. Caesar bust in armor and paludamentum, facing right. Head crowned with diadem.

Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers with helmets, holding in his hand a spear and relying on the shield. Between them flag with wreath.

32 Henry Cohen, *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Romain*, vol. I-VIII, Leipzig 1880-1892. VI, p. 161, n° 505.

33 Maja Parović-Pešikan, *Kompleks metalurških peći na Ulpiani*, in Zbornik radova Muzeja rudarstva i metalurgije u Bori V-VI/1987-1990, Bor 1991, p. 33-60. p. 47.

34 See: Terenski inventar nadjen na Ulpiani iz 1957 godine, GMK. under the number 227. The mold was never published. It does not even appear in the register of the Kosovo Museum, but it is registered in the field documentation of the year 1957.

250 Av: CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. Bust with cloak, turned to the right. Head crowned with diadem.

Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers with helmets, holding in his hand a spear and relying on the shield. Between them flag with wreath.

251 v: Legend and performance as the previous type.

Rev: legend and performance as the previous type, monogram Christ. (Tab. II,4)

254 Av: CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. Bust in armor, cloak and crown, facing right.

Rev: Legend and performance of soldiers as in the previous types, but among them are two military character.

716 Av: DV. CONSTANTINVS PT.AVGG. Head covered with a veil, turned to the right.

Rev: VN.MR. (veneranda memoria). *Pietas* standing to the right. (Tab.II, 5)

760 Av: DV.CONSTANTINVS PT. AVGG. Head covered with a veil, turned to the right.

Rev: Without legend. Emperor staying in quadriga, turned to the right. In the left hand holds the reins, and in the right raised the hand that comes down from above (Tab. II, 6).

Constantinopolis

4 Av: CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Bust of a woman with a helmet on which there is a wreath, facing left. Wrapped in the cloak in his left hand holds a scepter.

Rev: GLORIA EXERCITUS. Two soldiers with helmet stand, relying on the spear and shield. Between them one *vexillum*.

20 Av: CONSTANTINOPOLIS. The performance as in the previous type, but turned to the right.

Rev: In the wreath: VOT. XX MVLT. XXX

21 Av: CONSTANTINOPOLI (CONSTANTINTINOPOLIS).As in the previous in the Coh.4.

Rev: Without legend. Victoria walks to the right. The right leg resting on the bow of the ship. In the right hand holds scepter, and in the left shield. (Tab.II, 7)

Urbs Roma

1 Av: VRBS ROMA. Bust of Roma facing left. In the head has a helmet with a plume which one wrapped in the cloak.

Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers with helmet, relying on a spear and shield. Between them one vexillum.

10 Av: VRBS ROMA. Performance as in the previous type.

Rev: In the wreath: VOT. XX. MVLT. XXX.

17 Av: VRBS ROMA. Bust of Roma with helmet, and paludamentum.

Rev: Without legend. She-wolf with Romulus and Remus. Above are two stars.

FL. CL. IULIUS CONSTANTINUS

113 Av: CONSTANTINVS IVN. N. C. Bust facing right. In the head is crown.

Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers with helmets staying opposite each other, each holding a reversed spear and relying on their shields. Between them is a signum.

115 Av: CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C. Bust in armor *paludamentum*, turned to the right. The head is crowned.

Rev: Legend as in the previous type (Tab. II, 9).

122 Av: Legend as in the previous type.

Rev: Legend as in the previous type: Coh. 113, but the soldiers are between two military characters.

233 Av: VIC. CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust in armor turned to the right. In the head is diadem.

Rev: Without legend. Konstantin 2nd in military suit, his head is turned to the right. His right hand is erect, reversed spear, and his left hand rests on a shield.

FL. HANNIBALLIANUS

2 Av: FL. HANNIBALLIANO REGI. Bareheaded bust of King, turned to the right, and wrapped in a robe.

Rev: SECVRITAS PVBLICA. Eufrat semi-nudo with the head turned.

716 Av: DV. CONSTANTINVS PT. AVGG. Head covered and turned to the right.

Rev: VN. MR. (veneranda memoria). *Pietas* with covering head to the right. (Tab, II, 5).

FL. HANNIBALLIANUS

Av: FL. HANNIBALLIANNO REGI. Bareheaded bust of emperor, turned to the right, and draped.

Rev: SECVRITAS PVBLICA. Euphrates half naked, lying with his head turned to the right. In the right hand holds scepter, and in the left has urns. (This copy is in Tab. III, 7).

FL. IUL. CONSTANS

46 Av: FL. CONSTGANS NOB. CAES. Draped bust turned to the right. In the head has diadem.

Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers staying opposite to each other, holding a spear and relying on shield. Between them a signum with flag.

47 Av: FL. CONSTANS NOB. CAES. Bust with cloak turned to the left. In the head has diadem (or wreath).

Rev: Legend as in the previous type (Tab. III, 1)

59 Av: D. N. CONSTANS. P. F. AVG. Head with wreath turned to the right.

Rev: Legend as in the previous type.

61 Av: Legend as in the previous type.

65 Av: CONSTANS P. F. AVG. Bust with cloak turned to the right. In the head has diadem.

Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS. The performance of soldiers as in the previous type, but there is the flag State and the monogram of Christ or letter S G (Tab. III, 2).

67 Av: CONSTANS AVG. Bust with cloak turned to the right. In the head is diadem.

Rev: Legend as in the previous type. In the flag is monogram of Christ.

102 Av: D. N. FL. CONSTANS AVG. Bust with cloak turned to the right. In the head is diadem.

Rev: SECVRITAS REIP. *Securitas* staying with crossed legs, the head turned to the right. In the right hand holds scepter, and with the left relies on a pile.

127 Av: CONSTANS P. F. AVG. Bust with cloak turned to the right. In the head has diadem.

Rev: VICTORIA AVGG. Victory walking to the left. In the right hand holds wreath, and in the left holds the palm. In the center is monogram of Christ and two stars.

176 Av: CONSTANS. P. F. AVG. Bust with cloak turned to the right. In the head has diadem.

Rev: VICTOARIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN. Two Victories towards each other, and holding each one wreath and palm leaves. (Tab. III, 3).

179 Av: Legend as in the previous type.

Rev: Legend as in the previous type, but it is most commonly in the area, located between the figures, palm or monogram HR, in the rows A, D, F, M, N (Tab. III,4)

196 Av: D. N. CONSTANS P. F. AVG. Head decorated with diadem, turned to the right.

Rev: In the wreath: VOT. XV MVLTVS (Tab.III,5)

197 Av: Legend as in the previous type.

Rev: In the wreath: VOT. XX MVLTVS (Tab.III,6)

Av: CONSTANS AVG. Bust with cloak turned to the left. Head is decorated with diadem. Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS. As in the previous type 46.

FL. JUL. VALERIUS CONSTANTIVS

92 Av: FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. Bust of Caesar in armor and with cloak, turned to the right. In the head has wreath.

Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVM. Two soldiers with helmet staying opposite each other. Each holding a spear and relies on shield. Between them *signum* with flag.

93 Av: FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS AVG. As in the previous type.

Rev: Legend with soldiers as in the previous type.

95 Av: CONSTANTIVS AVG. Bust in armor and cloak, turned to the right. In the head has diadem.

Rev: As in the previous type.

100 Av: CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. Bust in armor and cloak, turned to the right. Head is decorated with diadem.

Rev: Legend and soldiers as in the previous type. 5 copies between soldiers standing with *labarum* monogram, next to the flag on the sign, on both sides are represented two branches of palm trees.

102 Av: D.N. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. Bust or head of Constans, with diadem, turned to the right.

Rev: Legend as in the previous type 92.

Av: Legend and performance of Constans as in previous type number 92.

Rev: Legend and performance of soldiers as in previous type, but between them are two military signs.

182 Av: D. N. FL. CONSTANTIVS AVG. Bust with cloak turned to the right. In the head has diadem.

Rev: SECVRITAS REIP. *Securitas* staying opposite to each other, and with crossed legs. Head is turned to the right. Holds long scepter.

293 Av: CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. Bust with cloak turned to the right. In the head has wreath.

Rev: VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN. Two Victories staying opposite each other. They holds wreath and branch of palm. In a number of specimens are often found field with palm. For other examples are often found in field the monogram HR, or just stars.

334 Av: D. N. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. Head with diadem turned to the right.

Rev: In the wreath: VOT. XV MVL. XX.

335 Av: Legend as in the previous type.

Rev: In the wreath: VOT. XX MVL. XXX (Tab.II,3; Tab. III, 8).³⁵

35 *Glasnik Muzeja Kosova I metohije VII-VIII*, pg.324-334.

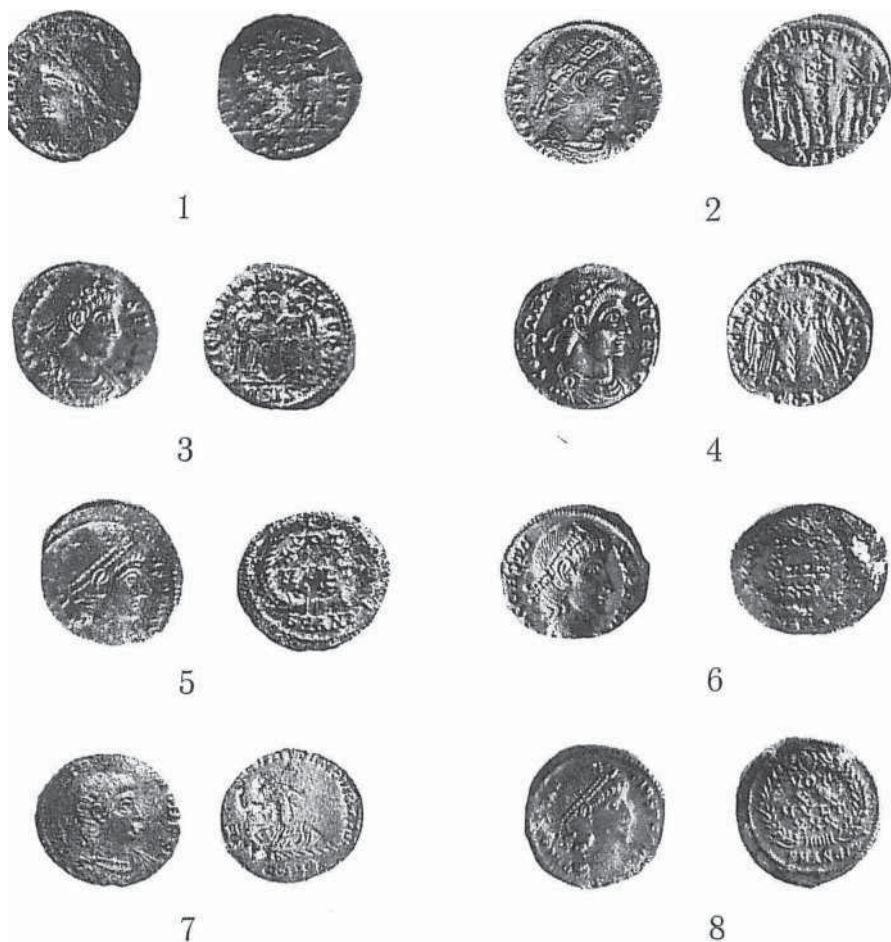


Table of some Constantine coins from Dobratin. Kosovo.

Based on the analysis, it is considered that the coins of Constantine I and his followers, including the coins of the cities of Constantinople and Rome, who have the same representation of soldiers on reverse and common legend *GLORIA EXERCITVM*, forged in all mints of the Empire from the time of 330 to 341.³⁶ The Constantine I coins found from Dobrotin was forged in the following mints: Thessalonica 6 copies, Siscia 2 copies, Nikomedia 45 copies, Antiochia 20 copies, Constantinopolis 28 copies, Cyzic 31 copy, Alexandria 7 and indefinite

36 Kent 1981: 320, 368, 426; Čerškov *Kasnoantička ostava...*: 317–336.

mint 83 copies.³⁷ The largest number of copies of Constantine I coins belongs to the post-mortem series, coined after May 22, 337. The earliest specimens are from the time of Helen, forged in the period from 324 to 328, while for the youngest age, the coins of Constance money (Cohen, 335), forged between 15 and 25 years of his reign, can be regarded as the period from 339 to 349 BC.³⁸ Voeter thinks it was before the reform in 345³⁹, while Hill and Kent determine the time forging this edition, and all the mints, and the period from 341 to 346 BC.⁴⁰ There are present these type of coins: GLORIA EXERCITVM; - forged and all coins and time from 330 to 341 B.C.⁴¹

Therefore, the pre-evidential coinage of Constance's money with legend on avers: VOT. XX MVLT. XXX. It is characteristic that and the processed part of the find, between the coins of Constance, and Constantius, dominated by specimens that have the same legend on the reverse: VICTORIAE DD (*ominorum*) A VGG (*ustorum*) Q (*uinque*) NN (*ostrorum*). Cohen thinks they were forged at the end of 337, and the period between the death of Constantine I and the killing of Dalmatius and Hannibalianus.⁴² All this suggests that most of the findings belong to wet emissions predominantly from 337 to 345. B.C.

Conclusion

It is considered that a large amount of coins from the first half of the 4th century in Kosova could be the result of inflationary movements. At the end of the 3rd and the beginning of the 4th century, inflation was expressed in the Empire, which affected the rulers to resort to monetary reforms. The state of inflation was trying to solve the problems of inflation by putting into circulation a larger amount of bronze coins, and a lot of these findings from Kosovo are show net to us. The emperors thought that coins of reduced weight and weaker alloys would be received at the same value as the better one. They did not have export problems in that way, but internal trade issues remained. A higher amount of coins in circulation caused gold money to be bought with a certain amount of bronze money, which affected

37 Čerškov, *Kasnoantička ostava...* 317–336.

38 Jule Maurice, *Numismatique Constantinienne*, tome 1, Paris 1908, p. 146.

39 Otto Voeter, *Die Münzen der römischen Kaiser ... von Diocletianus bis Romulus*, Wien 1921, s. 53.

40 P. V. Hill - J. Kent, *The bronze coinage of the House of Constantine*, *The Numismatik Circular*, London 1956, Vol. LXIV, p. 320, 368, 426.

41 P. V. Hill - J. Kent, idib p. 320, 368, 426.

42 Henry Cohen, *Description des monnaies frappees sous l'Empire romain*, Leipzig 1930, tome 7, p. 431.

the prices to be adjusted based on the internal content of the metal in it, because the weaker money circulated with the better one. In this way, the bronze money was bearing the burden of inflation, while the reserves of gold and silver money filled the state tax on the basis of tax collection. By occasionally releasing large amounts of gold and silver money into the circulation, the state has influenced the correction of the monetary economy. We can conclude that this material illustrates the movement and explains the basic picture of the economic power of the inhabitants and the late antiquity in this part of Dardania. Inflation was more evident in the 4th century than in the 1st and 2nd centuries. This situation has prompted rulers to resort to monetary reforms using instruments that are still applied in modern countries. Another problem of relative lack of Constantine coins in Kosovo is the lack of archaeological research, especially of late antiquity, where to date are excavated only a few localities. Then the conflict between Licinius and Constantine remained open until 324 when Constantine would eventually eliminate it from the scene where the territory of Dardania respectively Kosovo today was under the domain of Licinus has made Constantine coins to be less even though his birthplace was in Dardania in the town of Naissus. There are a lot of treasury of Constantine coins in Kosov but still not analyzed, that why I didn't take in consideration in this work. Today in Kosovo unfortunately many coins circulate in clandestine hands that pose a very big problem on their own.

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