

FOURTH CENTURY A.D. COINAGE FROM SOUTHERN BANAT*

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The numismatic collection of the Museum of Banat in Timișoara includes 20 Roman bronze coins dated to the 4th century A.D. and registered under several inventory numbers. They represent casual finds made in five locations from Caraș-Severin County, in southern part of Banat. Although data regarding the finding conditions and the way they reached the museum's collections is lacking for half of them, we consider that dealing with these coins is important, as they are unpublished.

Under inventory no. 252, 253 and 254 are registered three coins dated to the 4th century A.D. found at Coronini (former Pescari), one of which had been issued by Constantius II (FTR-FH 3 type) and donated in September 1929 by Caracoane (no. 1 in the catalogue of finds). One can assume that the other two coins (no. 2 and 3 from the catalogue) had also been donated by the same person at the same date.

Four Late Roman coins (no. 4, 6, 8 and 9 from the catalogue) had been purchased by the Museum of Banat from A. Reier and G. Papistaș from Dalboșeț, most likely between the two world wars (inventory no. 260/1-4). Two other coins (no. 5 and 7 from the catalogue) had reached the numismatic collection in March 1977 through the agency of M. Păun from Dalboșeț (inventory no. 394/1-2; according to P.V. 1718/5 March 1977, N.C. 16/31 March 1977).

Under inventory no. 375 are registered other three coins dated to the 4th century A.D. (no. 10-12 in the catalogue), issued by Constantius II (FTR-FH 3 type), accidentally found somewhere between Moldova Nouă and Coronini (former Pescari), close to a location known as „Flotații”. These coins have been donated to the museum by I. Scobercea, but no mention of the year is recorded.

Three Late Roman coins are recorded as discovered in Plugova (no. 13-15 in the catalogue) but no further details are mentioned, regarding the conditions of finding or their “journey” to the museum (inventory no. 262/6-8). Such details also lack in the case of the five coins dated to the 4th century A.D. found at Pojejena (inventory no. 223; no. 16-20 in the catalogue).

All the twenty coins are presented in the catalogue of finds, as it follows: issuing authority, denomination, reverse axis as referred to the obverse, weight (g - grams), diameter (mm - millimeters), catalogue number (*RIC* and *LRBC*), mint, *officina*, issuing period, preservation status, inventory number and observations. The photographs of the coins (Plates I-V) are made by M. Șepețan and the map of the monetary findings is drawn by S. Saftu. I thank them once again.

* This paper continues the series of studies published by Dana Bălănescu between 1981 and 1995, concerning monetary findings from southern Banat (Bălănescu 1981 147-51; Bălănescu 1983 235-37; Bălănescu 1984 129-36; Bălănescu 1985 173-86; Bălănescu 1990 187-204; Bălănescu 1993 321-38; Bălănescu and Chirilă 1994-1995 275-84) and especially the study dealing with the 4th century A.D. Roman coinage from this area (Bălănescu 1987 271-80).
English translation by Valentin Cedică.

CORONINI, commune of Coronini (former Pescari)

Constantius II

1. AE 3; ↓; 2,39 g; 16,8 x 16,7 mm.

RIC, VIII, p. 458, no. 121, Constantinopolis, off. **Є** (5) or **Θ** (9) 15 March 351 - 6 Nov. 354; *LRBC*, II, no. 2043, years 351-354.

Quite well preserved.

MBT, no. 252. **CONSO**

Constantius II (?)

2. AE; 1,59 g; 15,6 x 15,7 mm.

Worn-out; illegible.

MBT, no. 253.

Valentinianus I (?)

3. AE; 1,07 g; 16,8 x 14 mm.

Type: **GLORIA ROMANORVM**.

Broken; reverse illegible.

MBT, no. 254.

The obverse seems to be overstruck.

DALBOȘEȚ, commune of Dalboșeț

Diocletianus

4. AE; ↑; 2,45 g; 20 x 19,6 mm.

RIC, VI, p. 667, no. 47, Alexandria, off. **B**, years 296-297 or *RIC*, VI, p. 621, no. 60 a or 62, Antiochia, off. **B**, year 296 or 297.

Worn-out; hardly legible. [*] [U]

MBT, no. 260/1. B or B B

Image on the reverse is decentered. **A[LE] A[NT] A[NT]**

Constantinus I

5. AE; ↓; 2,13 g; 24,5 x 21,4 mm.

RIC, VI, p. 519, no. 58 or 61 b, Thessalonica, off. **Є**, years 312-313.

Worn-out.

MBT, no. 394/1.

Thin oval plane, slight patina.

[•]TS[•]Є[•]

Constantinus I

6. AE; ↑; 2,01 g; 18, 4 x 17,5 mm.

RIC, VII, p. 381, no. 167, Ticinum, off. **P**, years 322-325; *LRBC*, I, 479, 1st period, years 324-327.

Well preserved.

MBT, no. 260/2.

U

PT

Urbs Roma

7. AE; ↓; 2,15 g; 18 x 17,3 mm.

RIC, VII, p. 456, no. 240, Siscia, off. **Γ**, years 334-335; *LRBC*, I, no. 750, 2nd period, years 330-335.

Medium preservation.

• ΓSIS •

MBT, no. 394/2.

Constantius II

8. AE 3; ⚱; 2,82 g; 16,3 x 16,4 mm.

RIC, VIII, p. 419, no. 189, gr. III, Thessalonica, off. **B**, 25 Dec. 350 - 6 Nov. 355; *LRBC*, II, no. 1681, years 351-354.

Quite well preserved.

MBT, no. 260/3.

Smaller blank than the die.

B |

SMTS

Valentinianus I

9. AE; ⚱; 1,65 g; 16,9 x 17,2 mm.

Type: **SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE**.

Poor preservation; reverse almost illegible.

MBT, no. 260/4.

MOLDOVA NOUĂ – CORONINI**Constantius II**

10. AE 2; ⚱; 3,62 g; 19,6 x 18,5 mm.

RIC, VIII, p. 375, no. 344, Siscia, off. **?**, 28 Sept. 351 - 6 Nov. 355.

LRBC, II, no. 1214, years 351-354.

Well preserved; obverse slightly worn-out.

MBT, no. 375/2.

II |

[•?]SIS•

Constantius II

11. AE 2; ⚱; 5,57 g; 17,6 x 17,8 mm.

RIC, VIII, p. 498, no. 102, Cyzicus, off. **A** or **Δ**, years 351-354; *LRBC*, II, no. 2494, years 351-354.

Quite well preserved; slightly worn-out.

MBT, no. 375/1.

•S• |

[S]MKA

The inscription is missing as the blank is smaller than the die (Æ 3 blank).

Constantius II (?)

12. AE 3; ⚱; 1,57 g; 15 x 13,8 mm.

RIC, VIII, p. 528, no. 191, Antiochia, off. **A**, 6 Nov. 355 - 3 Nov. 361; *LRBC*, II, no. 2637, years 355-361.

Medium preservation; worn-out obverse, silver traces can be noticed.

MBT, no. 375/3.

M |

ANA

Oval shape; missing inscription; the blank is smaller than the die (a very small blank).

PLUGOVA, commune of Mehadia**Constantius II**

13. AE 3; ⚱; 2,16 g; 16,4 x 15,4 mm.

Type: **FEL TEMP REPARATIO, FH 3**, years 355-361.

Quite well preserved; missing exergue.

MBT, no. 262/8.

Oval shape; blank smaller than the die.

M |

[?]

Constantius Gallus

14. AE 3; ⚱; 2,16 g; 14,6 x 13,4 mm.

Type: **FEL TEMP REPARATIO, FH 3**, years 351-354.

Missing exergue; worn-out obverse; better preserved reverse.

MBT, no. 262/7.

Blank smaller than the die.

Valentinianus I

15. AE 3; ↓; 2,19 g; 17,6 x 1.

RIC, IX, p. 147, no. 14 a, 2^{nc}

Well preserved, but broken

MBT, no. 262/6.



it-mark XIX, Siscia, off. B, 24 Aug. 367 - 17 Nov. 375.

BSISC

POJEJENA, commune of Pojejena

Unidentified issuer

16. AE; ↓; 1,32 g; 17,4 x 16,4 mm.

Type: GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 std.), years 330-335.

Poor preservation; worn-out.

MBT, no. 223/16.

Constantius II

17. AE 3; ↘; 2,87 g; 15,4 x 15,3 mm.

RIC, VIII, p. 334, no. 202, Aquileia (?), off. S, Sept. 352 - 6 Nov. 355; *LRBC*, II, no. 934, years 352-354.

Average preservation; worn-out obverse.

MBT, no. 223/19.

[•]AQS•

Blank smaller than the die.

Constantius II

18. AE 3; ↘; 2,32 g; 17,6 x 16,8 mm.

RIC, VIII, p. 375, no. 350, Siscia, off. B, 28 Sept. 351 - 6 Nov. 355; *LRBC*, II, no. 1218, years 351-354.

Average preservation; hardly legible reverse.

MBT, no. 223/18.

BSIS

Constantius II

19. AE 3; ↗; 1,97 g; 18,7 x 17,3 mm.

RIC, VIII, p. 498, no. 104, Cyzicus, off. A or Δ, years 351-354; *LRBC*, II, no. 2496, years 351-354.

Well preserved.

SMKA

MBT, no. 223/17.

Julianus

20. AE 3; ↓; 1,90 g; 15,8 x 15,3 mm.

RIC, VIII, p. 390, no. 76, Sirmium, off. A, 6 Nov. 355 - summer of 361; *LRBC* --.

Worn-out reverse; observe better kept.

M |

MBT, no. 223/20.

•ASIR[M•]

Blank smaller than the die.

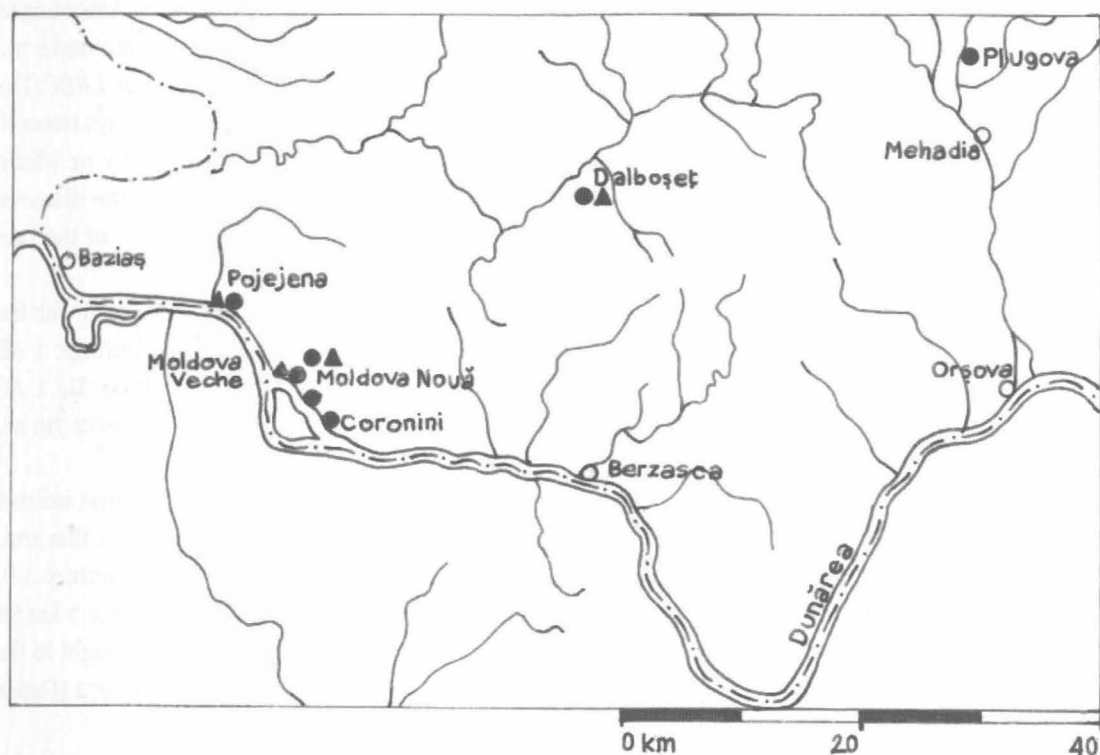


Figure 1. Map of monetary findings as described in this paper (▲ hoards; ● isolated coins).

The twenty Late Roman coins described above represent bronze coinage dated between 296 and 375 A.D. and can be classified according to the issuing authority as it follows: 1 AE Diocletianus, 2 AE Constantinus I, 1 AE *Urbs Roma*, 10 AE Constantius II (2?), 1 AE Constantius Gallus, 1 AE Julianus, 3 AE Valentinianus I (1?) and 1 AE unidentifiable issuer.

Among them there are pieces coined in both the mints from the western and central part of the Roman Empire (Ticinum 1, Aquileia (?) 1, Siscia 4, Sirmium 1) and those from the Balkans and the oriental part of the Empire (Thessalonica 2, Constantinopolis 1, Cyzicus 2 and Antioch 1). As for the worn-out coin listed 4th in the catalogue the mint is uncertain: either Alexandria or Antioch. For six of the coins the mint could not be identified because of the illegible reverse or the missing exergue.

The monetary types are those well known for the Late Roman coinage: **CONCORDIA MILITVM** - 1; **IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG NN** - 1; **DN CONSTANTINI MAX AVG/VOT XX** - 1; **GLORIA EXERCITVS** (2 std.) - 1; She-wolf and the twins - 1; **FTR-FH** (3) - 10; **FTR-FH** (4) - 1; **GLORIA ROMANORVM** - 2; **SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE** - 1. A single coin could not be defined because of the poor preservation.

The fact that most of the coins above described were issued by Constantius II and that Siscia is the best represented mint coincides with the general projection of the isolated findings of coins dated to the 4th century A.D. from Banat, which shows that most of the coins were minted in Siscia and Thessalonica under Constantius II. Furthermore, keeping in mind that **FEL TEMP REPARATIO**, **FH** is the most frequent monetary type among the findings from the Danube area and the mountainous Banat (hoards or chance findings), there is no surprise that half of the coins above described belong to the **FTR-FH** 3 type.

The presentation of these 20 coins claims no major numismatic problems. According to the numismatic literature in use, they represent common coinage, except for the coin under no. 20 in the catalogue, which is rarer, according to *RIC* VIII and is not to be found at *LRBC*. The obverse of the broken coin registered under no. 3, issued by Valentinianus I (?) displays traces of over stamping. Seven of the coins had the blank smaller than the die and partly or wholly missing inscription (no. 8, 11-14, 17 and 20 from the catalogue). Unstablensness of the diameter dimensions, pointing to an increasing inflation, is a frequent phenomenon specific of the Late Roman coin findings from Banat and not only.

The three coins from Coronini (no. 1-3 from the catalogue) are to be connected with the other seven known coins dated to the 4th century A.D., representing chance findings: 1 AE Diocletianus, 1 AE Galerius Maximianus, 1 AE *Urbs Roma*, 1 AE Constantius II, 1 AE Constantius Gallus, 1 AE Valentinianus I and 1 AE indefinable (Chirilă and Gudea 1972 716 no. 1-5; Bălănescu 1984 131 no. 15; Bălănescu and Chirilă 1994-1995 275 no. 3).

The six coins found at Dalboșeț (no. 4-9 from the catalogue) are so far the first isolated findings assigned to the end of the 3rd c. and to the 4th c. A.D. known to be made in this area. Until today, the numismatic literature had only mentioned a hoard comprising 4th century A.D. bronze coins, found around 1927-1928 in a location known as "Moara pitulată" (some 7 km SE of the village, on the Bârzului Valley), as a forest road was built. Recovered and brought to the museum (MBT no. 208 and 266) the 74 coins had been published by N. Gudea in 1972 (Gudea 1972 53-60).

Nevertheless, the numismatic collection of the museum (MBT no. 264) includes another, still unpublished, 46 Late Roman coins from Dalboșeț, probably acquired in 1930 or 1931. Although no mention is recorded as of the conditions of finding, one should not exclude the possibility that they were part of the above mentioned hoard, since most of the coins are of FTR-FH type.

The area around Moldova Nouă - Moldova Veche and Coronini is well known especially for the numerous monetary hoards dated to the 4th century A.D. found here, but there are also mentions of isolated findings. Four Late Roman coins are recorded as found at Moldova Nouă: 2 AE Constantius II, 1 AE Constantius Gallus and 1 AE Iulianus (Mitrea 1966 423). Twenty five 4th c. A.D. coins incidentally found around Moldova Veche had been published: 5 AE Constantinus I, 1 AE Constantinus II, 1 AE Constans, 9 AE Constantius II, 1 AE Constantius Gallus, 1 AE Iulianus and 7 AE indefinable (Berkeshi 1907 28; Bălănescu 1981 147-48 no. 2 b; Bălănescu 1984 131 no. 12; Bălănescu 1985 173-74 no. II.2; Bozu and El Susi 1987 248, 250, 253, 256; Bălănescu 1990 188-89 no. 2-7).

Nonetheless, the numismatic literature dealing with Late Roman monetary findings from Moldova Veche and Moldova Nouă comprises numerous errors and confusions in regard of the location of the monetary findings. The situation is even more complicated when the literature deals with the large number of 4th century A.D. hoards found at the area. Dana Bălănescu had twice attempted to settle the number of these hoards and their finding conditions (Bălănescu 1982 381-82 and bibliography; Bălănescu *et alii* 2000 252-53), but we deem that an update of the list is now necessary. According to the most recent researches, there are three Late Roman monetary hoards found at Moldova Nouă (of which one is uncertain), while five such hoards, along with a deposit and a monetary lot were found at Moldova Veche.

The following briefly presents the main published information on these hoards we know of, with the mention that numbering of the hoards belongs to us and we had mentioned only the main bibliographic sources.

- **Moldova Nouă I** - hoard (?): 360 AE; MBT, no. 251; donated in September 1929 by dr. Iclozan from Sasca (384 AE); uncertain finding place; unpublished (Miloia 1929 63-64, 71, 75);
- **Moldova Nouă II** - hoard: 750 AE; MBT, no. inv. 373; found at the 60's within the boundary of Moldova Nouă; no mentions about the finding conditions; published (Gudea *et alii* 1997 83-112); it could be the hoard comprising more than 900 AE found at July 1965 (Mitrea 1966 423 no. 36);
- **Moldova Nouă III** - hoard: 740 AE (673 AE in the collection of MBMR, 67 AE in the collection of MJERGC); recovered in several stages; found at July 1996 at Moldova Nouă, Tisa-Potoc Valley, on the „Curcubăta” Hill; partly published (Bălănescu *et alii* 2000 251-259); also published 7 AE in a private collection (Șepilici 2002-2003 299-300 no. 1/1-7);
- **Moldova Veche I** - hoard: 963 AE (or 966); IAB, no. 1187; recovered in 1961 by D. Tudor from a local, during a field collection; found at Moldova Veche by Sava Racoți some years before, in the collapsed bank of the Danube, fluvial km 1047; unpublished (Mitrea 1962 221 no. 34; Tudor *et alii* 1965 401);
- **Moldova Veche II** - hoard: 712 AE and a fragment of a bronze chain; collections of MOC; recovered by E. Bujor in two stages; found at 1964 in a sand exploitation along the Danube bank, fluvial km 1047,350; unpublished (Bălăteanu and Rădulescu 1998 28-29);
- **Moldova Veche III** - hoard: about 700 AE; initially at IAB, subsequently transferred at the Numismatic Cabinet of MNIRB; found at the autumn of 1965 by a schoolboy, Iova Jurj from Moldova Veche; unpublished (Mitrea 1968 178 no. 64; Bălănescu 1982 381 no. II note 25);
- **Moldova Veche IV** - hoard: about 4200 AE and a mining bronze pickaxe; collection of MBMR; over 4000 AE acquired between 1968 and 1969 from N. Marișescu and I. Țundrea from Pescari (nowadays Coronini); found at the summer of 1965 in a place known as “Flotații”, within the administrative boundaries of Moldova Veche (Mitrea 1971 130 no. 83: he refers to Moldova Nouă; Bălănescu 1982 381 no. III); 5 AE published (Gudea 1971 140 no. III) and 22 AE subsequently recovered (Chirilă and Gudea 1972 714);
- **Moldova Veche V** - hoard: 116 AE; col. MBMR; recovered in 1981 from a private collection; found around 1971-1972 on the Danube bank, in a place called “Vinograda” by Șt. Simici from Moldova Veche (Bălănescu 1981 147 no. 2 a); published (Bălănescu 1982 375-85);
- **Moldova Veche VI** - deposit: 6 AE and a string of four blue beads set in a small vessel; collection of professor Folea from Moldova Veche; found by him on the Danube bank, near a place called “Observator” (Bălănescu 1987 275 note 6);
- **Moldova Veche VII** - monetary lot: 17 AE; collection of MBMR, no. 1151-1167; donated in 1986 by V. Drăghia from Moldova Veche; found by his grandson on the Danube bank, fluvial km 1047-1048, in the area “Vlașkicrai”; published (Bălănescu 1987 275-77 no. 1-17).

Resuming the monetary findings described above it should be noticed that the three coins found at Plugova (no. 13-15 in the catalogue) are the first known Late Roman coins found at this area, in the vicinity of Mehadia (Demian 2004 9).

On the other hand, in the numismatic literature Pojejena is cited for the numerous isolated findings. Except for the five coins described above (no. 16-20 in the catalogue), there

are other 92 coins dated to the 4th century A.D. mentioned in the literature: 1 AE Constantinus I, 4 AE Constantine age, 1 AE Crispus, 3 AE Constans, 68 AE Constantius II, 2 AE Constantius Gallus, 6 AE Iulianus and 7 AE indefinable (Berkeszi 1907 35; Berkeszi 1908 143 no. 4; Borza 1943 82; Gudea 1971 142 no. 4-8; Chirilă and Gudea 1972 716 no. 1 and 10; Mitrea 1972 145 no. 80; Gudea 1975; Bălănescu 1984 132 no. 16 b).

Another 4th century A.D. Roman monetary hoard, weighting 7 kilograms, from Pojejena is mentioned as found at August 1883 in a place called "Tifun" and subsequently lost (Berkeszi 1907 35; TRÉT, SN, 24, 1908, 1-2, 159). Nevertheless, the numismatic collection of the Museum of Banat in Timișoara comprises a group of 21 Late Roman coins from Pojejena (no. 225), identified as part of the hoard found at 1883 (Toma-Demian 1999-2000 473-89).

Among the five locations where the 4th century A.D. coins presented here were found, only for Moldova Nouă and Pojejena archaeological findings to be dated to Late Roman period are recorded. Roman vestiges had been identified at Coronini: a settlement dated to the 2nd - 4th century A.D., Roman traces in the mine from Vărad (Luca 2006 80 no. 162/5 a and 7 a) and a (Late?) Roman observation tower in a place known as "Culă", that had not been investigated (Gudea 2003 173, 177).

At Dalboșeț and Plugova, except for the mentioned coins, there are no Late Roman vestiges recorded, although Plugova is located on the significant road between *Dierna* (Orșova) and *Tibiscum* (Jupa), close to Mehadia, where Late Roman archaeological material had been unearthed in a settlement and the fortress which had been reused in the 4th century A.D. The archaeological inventory comprised lamps, fibulae, ceramics (including glazed one), stamped bricks, paleo-Christian artifacts and coins (Macrea *et alii* 1993 27-31; Benea 1996 270-71 no. 108).

As for the Moldova Nouă - Moldova Veche area, it abounds not only in findings of Late Roman coins but also in traces of civilian or military settlements and also mining exploitations. In the vicinity of Moldova Nouă, in several locations, vestiges assigned to the Late Roman period had been found: grey ceramics, broken tiles and bricks, blooms etc. (Iaroslavschi and Lazarovici 1978 255), and also traces of mining in the locations known as „Ogașul Băieșului” and „Cânepiște” (Luca 2006 172 no. 381/8 a). At Moldova Veche, during the researches of the settlement from „Vinograda”, an abundant archaeological material assigned to the Late Roman period had been unearthed: fibulae, glazed ceramics, grey and red ceramics, different tools and traces of iron processing (Bozu and El Susi 1987 239-70). Besides, the hoard listed as Moldova Veche V had been unearthed nearby this settlement (Bălănescu 1982 375, 380; Bozu and El Susi 1987 268). Supposedly, also in Moldova Veche, in the port area, a Late Roman fortification, uninvestigated and destroyed by modern activities, had existed (Gudea 1982 107 no. 19).

At Pojejena, traces of a settlement dated to the 3rd - 4th century A.D. and of a Roman fortress had been identified. It is considered that the fortress had been rebuilt in the Late Roman period. The archaeological material unearthed comprises: fibulae, lamps, ceramics and stamped bricks of *Legio VII Claudia* (Gudea 1982 p. 107 no. 17; Benea 1996 279 no. 137).

The publication of these twenty Late Roman coins from the numismatic collection of the Museum of Banat enriches the list of the monetary findings dated to the 4th century A.D. from the Caraș-Severin County and from Banat with an unknown location: Plugova. As for the other four localities from southern Banat it completes the knowledge on such findings.

Besides, most of the Late Roman monetary findings (both hoards and isolated ones) were made in the southern Banat and especially along the Danube course. They are obviously connected to the existence of the fortifications from this area, built or reused during the 4th

century A.D., of the settlements neighboring them and generally to the belonging of this area to the Empire, all implication considered.

Abbreviations (institutions)

IAB - Institutul de Arheologie București (Archaeological Institute Bucharest)

MBMR - Muzeul Banatului Montan Reșița (Museum of Mountainous Banat Reșița)

MBT - Muzeul Banatului Timișoara (Museum of Banat Timișoara)

MJERGC - Muzeul Județean de Etnografie și al Regimentului de Graniță Caransebeș (County Ethnographical and Border Regiment Museum Caransebeș)

MNIRB - Muzeul Național de Istorie a României București (National History Museum of Romania Bucharest)

MOC - Muzeul Olteniei Craiova (Museum of Oltenia Craiova)

SNR - Societatea Numismatică Română (Romanian Numismatic Society)

Abbreviations

AE - bronze

FH - Falling Horseman

FTR - FEL TEMP REPARATIO

g - gram(s)

km - kilometer(s)

mm - millimeter(s)

N. C. - accounting note

no. - number

off. - *officina*

p. - page

pp. - pages

P. V. - memorandum

SE - south-east

SN - New Series

std. - standard

Other abbreviations (publications)

AnB – Analele Banatului, SN, Arheologie-Istorie, Timișoara

TRÉT – Történelmi és Régészeti Értesítő (Temesvárott), Timișoara

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Pl. II. Roman coins dated to the 4th century A.D. found at: Dalboșeț (no. 5-8).

Pl. III. Roman coins dated to the 4th century A.D. found at: Dalboșeț (no. 9), Moldova Nouă - Coronini (no. 10-12).

Pl. IV. Roman coins dated to the 4th century A.D. found at: Plugova (no. 13-15), Pojejena (no. 16).

Pl. V. Roman coins dated to the 4th century A.D. found at: Pojejena (no. 17-20).

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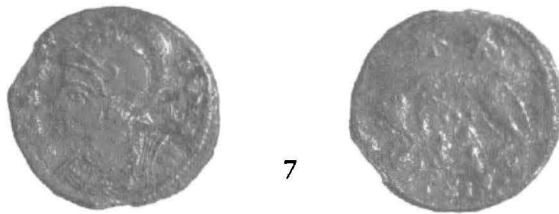
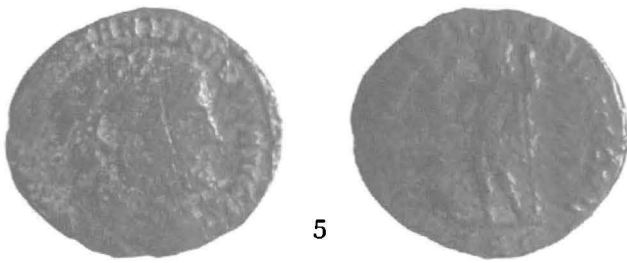


3



4

Pl. I. Roman coins dated to the 4th century A.D. found at: Coronini (no. 1-3), Dalboșeț (no. 4); the numbers correspond to those in the catalogue of finds



Pl. II. Roman coins dated to the 4th century A.D. found at: Dalboșeț (no. 5-8)



9



10



11



12

Pl. III. Roman coins dated to the 4th century A.D. found at:
Dalboșeț (no. 9), Moldova Nouă - Coronini (no. 10-12)



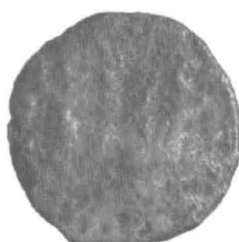
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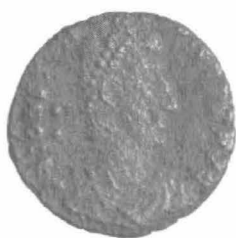


16

Pl. IV. Roman coins dated to the 4th century A.D. found at:
Plugova (no. 13-15), Pojejena (no. 16)



17



18



19



20



Pl. V. Roman coins dated to the 4th century A.D. found at: Pojejena (no. 17-20)