

Roman coin hoards and the Germanic invasions in Gaul

38. Near Bristol, bronzes from Gallienus to Constantine II. (John Evans, *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 118).
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39. At Bishop's Wood, two vases with 17,530 small bronzes from Diocletian to Constantius II (Bagnall-Oakeley, *Num. Chron.*, 1896, p. 209).
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40. At Salisbury, small bronzes of Licinius at Constantius II (C. Roach Smith, *Num. Chron.*, 1869, p. 47).
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44. At East Harptree, near Bristol, Constantine the Great to Gratian (John Evans, *Num. Chron.*, 1888, p. 22).
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[BOOK II INVENTORY OF MONETARY HOOKUPS, p. 107 in green]
 7. At Famars (municipality of Valenciennes), in 1824, a considerable find was made, composed as follows: 1° silver denarii predating Septimius Severus and others from the time of Diocletian and Constantine, contained in five copper vessels holding together approximately 18,200 coins; 2° Antoniniani and denarii later than Septimius Severus (Balbino, Pupianus, Gordian III, Philip I and II, Otacilia Severa, Trajan Decius, Herennia Etruscilla, Hostilian, Trebonianus Gallus, Volusianus, Carinus) were contained in four earthenware vases together containing 9,515 coins. The find thus comprised approximately 28,000 coins, probably buried between 306 and 308 AD. (Journal des Débats, October 2 and 12, 1824, January 15 and 18, 1825; Lettres du Baron Marchant sur la Num. et l'histoire, 2nd ed., 1851, p. 411 et seq.; Mém. de la Société des Antiques de France, vol. VII, 1826, p. lxxxiv; Mommsen-Blacas de Witte, H.M.R., vol. III, p. 130. — See also H. Feneulle, Analyse des monnaies d'argent romaines trouvées à Famars in the Mém. de la Société d'émulation de Cambrai, 1825, vol. X, p. 282.)
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30. In the Boves forest (municipality of Sains, arrondissement) (from Amiens), 20 to 25 small bronze coins from Constans and Valens. (Bulletin of the Society of Antiquities of Picardy, vol. VII, 1859-1861, p. 243.)
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31. At Glisy (municipality of Boves, district of Amiens), a brass basin containing a large number of Roman coins was found. (Catalogue of the Picardy Museum, 1876, p. 83, no. 575.)
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39. Near Falvy (municipality of Nesle, district of Péronne), in a plot of land located in the commune of Ennemain, on April 23, 1868, two vases containing 6,000 coins, medium and small bronze, from Probus to Constantine, were discovered. Many of these coins had been minted at the Trier mint. (Alfred Danicourt, Note to the Secretary of the Picardy Antiquaries Society on a find of Roman coins made at Falvy, near Péronne, Péronne, 1872; Yearbook of the Société d'Antiquaires, 1868, vol. III, p. 405.)
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40. At Fricourt (municipality of Albert, district of Péronne), in 1874, several thousand coins belonging to the same period as those of find no. 43. (O. Gaudechon, op. cit., p. 7.)
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47. Near the hamlet of Agnicourt (municipality of Méru, district of Beauvais), in 1746, an earthenware vase containing a large number of Roman bronze coins. (Graves, Archaeological Notice, p. 134.)
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52. Near Compiègne, at Mont-Chipray or Chyprès (between Vivier-Corax and Croix-Saint-Ouen), in 1824, a vase containing 590 coins was found. In 1825, an amphora with 5,200 bronze coins was discovered (one group of coins from this find included coins of Nerva, Constantine, Fausta, Crispus, Constantine II, and Constans). In 1826, a vase containing 2,235 bronze coins was found. In 1813, at the Old Mint Crossroads, 366 silver coins were collected. (Graves, Notice pp. 167, 169; E. Woillez, Répert. col. 127 and 128.)
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I have been unable to gather information on the exact composition of these finds, the first of which is believed to have been acquired by the Library (there is no record of this acquisition in the registers of the Cabinet de France). I also do not know the composition of the following three finds: (53, 54, 55)
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57. At Choisy-au-Hac, in the Compiègne forest, in 1818, a bronze vase with a handle. This vase, which is kept at the Musée de Saint-Germain-en-Laye, contained approximately 3,000 bronze coins, most of them of Constantine. (S. Reinach, Catalogue (summary) of the Saint-Germain Museum, 2nd ed., p. 188.)

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62. At Grandrû (municipality of Noyon, district of Compiègne), at a place called Le Cadeau, in 1846, a gray earthenware vase containing nearly 9,000 small bronzes from the time of Constantine the Great and his sons was discovered; many pieces bore the inscriptions Urbs Roma and Constantinopolis. Tiles, pottery, and various other fragments were also found in the surrounding area. (Bulletin of the Archaeological Commission of the Diocese of Beauvais, 1847, vol. II, p. 66; Graves, Notice p. 162; cf. E. Woillez, Repertory, col. 144.)

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80 72. At Lappion (municipality of Sissonne, district of Laon), in 1820, an earthenware vase containing 8,000 small bronzes and some billon coins dating from the time of Gallienus to the time of Constantine (?) (Louis-Lucas, Notice on some discoveries, etc. Reims, 1843, p. 14.)

85 79. On the land of Quicy (municipality of Guny, municipality of Coucy, district of Laon), at Mont-Notre-Dame, pottery fragments, a millstone, and a red earthenware vase containing 700 coins, large, medium, and small bronzes of Probus, Diocletian, Maximian Herculius, Constantius Chlorus, and Galerius Maximian. (Bulletin of the Historical and Archaeological Society of Soissons, 1849, vol. III, pp. 162 and 189).

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81. Near Frontigny (municipality of La Malmaison, municipality of Neufchâtel, district of Laon), in 1897, a grayish earthenware vase with 1,500 to 2,000 coins from the 4th century (Constantine and contemporary emperors). The find was dispersed; Thirty-five pieces were acquired by the Reims Museum. (Bulletin of the French Society of Antiquities, 1897, p. 331.)

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82. Near Clermont (municipality of Rozoy-sur-Serre, district of Laon), an earthenware vase containing 11,000 well-preserved Roman coins. (Bulletin of the French Historical Society, 1849, p. 141.)

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86. Between Villemontoire (municipality of Oulchy, district of Soissons) and Taux, an earthenware vase, covered with a red tile, containing 2,300 coins of Diocletian, Maximian Herculius, Severus, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine, Galerius, and Maximinus Daza. These coins were all follis. (Bulletin of the Historical and Archaeological Society of Soissons, 1845, vol. II, pp. 38 and 166.)

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91. Between Crécy-sur-Serre and Vervins, a large number of bronze coins of Licinius, Constantine I and II, and Crispus were found. (Memoirs of the Society of Antiquities of France, 1823, vol. IV, p. 49.)

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111. At Soulosse (municipality of Coussey, district of Neufchâteau), in a garden where a 4th-century ivory statuette and a silver medallion of Constantine the Great were also found, 2,000 bronze coins of Constantius Chlorus, Constantine, and his sons were collected. (Bulletin of the Society of Antiquities of France, 1881, p. 150.)

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117. At Marac (municipality of Langres), in 1835, a chest containing 1,500 small bronzes from the beginning of the 4th century. (Luquet, in the *Écho de la Haut-Marne*, November 1, 1835; Antiquities of Langres, p. 285.)

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134. At Merfy (municipality of Burgundy, district of Reims), in 1813, under a stone, 400 bronzes of Diocletian, Maximian Herculius, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine, Galerius, Maximian, Severus II, and Maximinus Daza. (Annuaire de la Marne, 1824, p. 271; Société d'Agriculture, Commerce, Sciences et Arts de la Marne, 1859, p. 150.)

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137. At Tours-sur-Marne (municipality of Ay, arrondissement of Reims), in 1833, numerous coins of Gallienus, Telricus, and Constantine, and two silver rings, were found covered by a tile. The coins were heavily oxidized and clumped together as if they had been placed in rolls. (Archaeological Congress of France, 22nd century, at Châlons-sur-Marne, in 1855, p. 53; Society of Agriculture, Commerce, Sciences and Arts of the Marne, 1859, p. 160.)

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138. At Trépail (municipality of Verzy, district of Reims), in 1874, 300 bronze coins

of Gallienus, Maximian, Constantius Chlorus, and Constantine were discovered. (Archaeological Congress of France, 13th century, 1875, p. 154.)

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141. At Damery (municipality and district of Épernay), in 1830, ruins were discovered which were considered to be those of the ancient Bibe. In one of the substructures, coin molds and vases containing numerous coins were found. In one of the vases, there were 2,000 coins, including 1,500 of Postumus; the others belonged to the emperors since Gordian III. Another vase contained 4,000 small bronzes of Constantius and Constantius, including 3,900 with the reverse of the phoenix (Fel. temp. reparatio.) (Revue num., 1837, p. 172; 1839, p. 465; 1843, p. 364; Louis-Lucas, op. laud., p. 19; F. Lenormant, *La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, t. III, p. 207.)

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145 152. In Saint-Mard-sur-le-Mont (commune of Dommartin-sur-Yèvre, district of Sainte-Menehould), in 1867, 6,000 poorly preserved small bronzes of Gallienus, Tetricus and Constantine. (Archaeological Congress of France, 13th century, 1875, p. 153.)

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162. In a garden in the village of Chervey, near Bar-sur-Seine, on December 15, 1842, a red earthenware vase containing approximately 8,000 small bronze coins was discovered. Two thousand of the examined coins dated from the reigns of Gallienus, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Claudius II, Aurelian, Severina, Tacitus, Probus, Carus, Carinus, Numerian, Magnia Urbica, Nigrinian, Diocletian, Maximian Herculius, Carausius, Allectus, Constantius Chlorus, and Galerius Maximian. The coins of Probus represented a quarter of this collection. A short distance from Chervey runs a road known as the Roman Road. (Archaeological Congress of France, Troyes, 1853, pp. 51 and 55; Memoirs of the Society of Agriculture, Sciences, Arts and Belles-Lettres of the Aube, 1842-1843, vol. XI, p. 95.)

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166. In the ruins of Membrey (municipality of Dampierre-sur-Salon, district of Gray), near Tantique Segobodium (Seveux), between 1838 and 1841, a vase containing 280 coins of Trebonianus Gallus, Postumus, Claudius II, Tetricus, Aurelian, Probus, Galerius Maximian, and Constantine the Great was found. (Matty de Latour, *Roman Ruins of*

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Membrey, Angers, 1847, p. 25; extract from the Memoirs of the Society of Agriculture, Sciences and Arts of Angers, vol. VI.)

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178. At Bredannaz (municipality of Doussard, municipality of Faverges), near Annecy, approximately 3,000 small bronze coins from the reigns of Licinius to Constantius II. (Soret, Memoirs of the Geneva Historical Society, vol. I, p. 241.)

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194. At Saint-Vincent-de-Mercuze (municipality of Touvet, district of Grenoble), on February 25, 1870, just a few kilometers from the road still called the Chemin-de-l'Empereur at Mas-de-la-Branche, a red earthenware vase containing a silver bracelet, 54 silver and billon coins, 123 medium bronze coins and 117 small bronze coins from Caracalla to Constantine (65 p.). (G. Vallier, in the Bulletin of the Statistical Society of Isère, 1878, p. 336.)

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195. At Saint-Vincent-de-Mercuze, at a place called La Bellangère, at the end of January 1899, on a plateau where foundations and fragments of tiles were found, a red earthenware vase was discovered that had been covered with a sheet of lead. This vase contained approximately 1,550 coins distributed as follows: 2 Valerian; 350 Gallienus; 10 Salonina; 6 Postumus; 2 Victorinus; 170 Claudius II; 7 Quintillus; 80 Aurelian; 4 Severina; 15 Tacitus; 1 Florian; 80 Probus; 5 Carus; 3 Numerian; 10 Carinus; 1 Magnia Urbica; 90 Diocletian (plus 120 follis), 160 Maximian Herculius and Maximian Galerius (plus 200 follis); 1 Allectus; 5 Constantius II and 20 frustes. (H. Muller, Bulletin of the Dauphiné Society of Ethnology and Anthropology, vol. VI, 1899, pp. 78-80; the same author analyzes the previous find, pp. 80-81.)

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210. At Saint-Chef (municipality of Bourgoin), in April 1760, bronze paterae and basins, with 40 coins from the reigns of Augustus to Constantine. (Caylus, Recueil d'Antiques, vol. V, p. 289, and pl. CIV; H. Thédenat and A. Héron de Villefosse, *Les trésors de vaisselle d'argent trouvés en Gaule* 1885, p. 45.)

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215. Near Saint-Paul-lez-Romans (municipality of Romans, district of Valence), a few kilometers from Saint-Nazaire, on the right bank of the Isère River, around 1835, 600 small bronze coins of Diocletian, Maximian, Constantius Chlorus, and Galerius were found. (Rev. archéologique, 1860, p. 406, note 3.)

200 229. Near Tourves (municipality of Brignoles), in 1366, according to Nostradamus, an enormous quantity of coins was discovered: Terrant evomentem pecuniam argenteam viginti mulorum onus. (Baron August/Gustave von?) de Bonstetten, op. laud., p. 37.

Photo of the Roman bridge near Tourves

205 239. On Mont-Barbe, where the church and castle of Chatellenot are located (municipality of Pouilly), in 1806, three-thirds of a gold sol of Magnentius and Constantius and eighteen pounds of mark weight of Tetricus's coins were found. (Girault, op. laud., p. 17.)

210 245. One hundred paces from the village of Sommerville, near Monéteau (municipality of Auxerre West), in 1820, three earthenware vases containing a large number of coins from the 3rd and 4th centuries, and in particular from Diocletian, were found. (M. Quantin, op. laud., col. 19.)

215 250. At Appoigny (municipality of Auxerre), at the place called Les Ruelles, around 1847, an earthenware vase containing approximately 5,000 coins of Maximinus Thrax (only 1), Valerian, Gallienus, Salonina, Saloniinus, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Claudius II, Quintillus, Aurelian, Severina, Tacitus, Florian, Probus, Carus, Numerian, Carinus, Magnia Urbica, Diocletian, Maximian Herculius, Constantius Chlorus, and Galerius Maximian. (Abbé Duru, in the Memoirs of the Society of Historical and Natural Sciences of the Yonne, 1847, vol. I, p. 221 and vol. II, pp. 57 and 221, 9 plates; cf. Yearbook of the Yonne), vol. I, 1837, p. 299).

220 254. At Bussy-en-Othe (municipality of Briennon, district of Joigny), a vase filled with coins of Constantine, Constantius, Magnentius, etc. (M. Quantin, op. cit., col. 136.)

225 256. At Mézilles (municipality of Saint-Fargeau, district of Joigny), in an ironworks, a cache of 200 small bronze coins of Probus (one coin), Licinius, Constantine I and II, and Crispus. (Information provided by M. H. de Flamare.)

230 258. At Saint-Romain-le-Preux (municipality of Saint-Julien-du-Sault, district of Joigny), a vase containing bronze coins of Constantine, Constantius, etc. (M. Quantin, op. laud. col. 169.)

235 260. At Molinons (municipality of Villeneuve-l'Archevêque, district of Sens), at the place called Pont-de-Pierre, near the Roman road, a large pot filled with coins of Gallienus, Tetricus, Constantine, etc. (M. Quantin, op. laud. col. 227.)

240 263. A fairly large number of finds have been briefly reported. I will cite these as appearing to be the most clearly defined: Esnon, around 1650 and 1730 (Roman coins of the 2nd and 3rd centuries); Charbuy, in 1665 (middle 3rd century); Avallon, 1709 (3rd century); Champeaux, 1723 (small 3rd century coin). Vermanton, Lucy-sur-Cure, 1725 (small br. from the 3rd century); Bouy-le-Vieux-en-Othe (small br. from the 3rd century); Vaux, 1730 (Roman bronze m.); Auxerre, 1734 (pet. br. from the 3rd century); Beaumont, 1750 (pet. br.); Thunder, 1757 (pet. br.); Avallon, 1765 (m. of Antoninus and Hadrian); Villeneuve-l'Archevêque, 1816 (pet. br. from the 3rd century); Champlost, 1819 (pet. br. from the 3rd and 4th centuries); Sommerville, 1829 (small br. of the 3rd and 4th c.); Pourrain, 1849 (small br. of the 3rd c.); Heurtebise near Vandœurs, 1850 (small br. of the 3rd c.); Saint-Julien-du-Sault, 1850 (small br. of the 3rd c.). (Abbé Duru, Memoirs to serve as a general work on the finds of medicine in the Yonne region, in the Memoirs of the Society of Sciences of the Yonne, 1852, vol. V, pp. 486-488.)

245 266. In this same locality of Chantenay (municipality of Saint-Pierre-le-Moulier, district of Nevers), around 1863, a hoard was found, considered to be a military chest, containing more than 80 kilograms of small bronze coins of (California, Severina, Probus, Carus, Carinus, Maximian, Hercules, and Constantine (this list is obviously incomplete)). According to M. F. Pérot, this find (the "two military chests") consisted of more than 100 kilograms of small bronze coins from Claudius II to Constantine.

250 267. In 1878, another find of Two vases containing 1,764 bronze coins distributed as

265 follows: 1 Valerian; over 700 Gallienus; Salonina; 8 Postumus; Victorinus; Tetricus, father and son; over 700 Claudius II, including only one specimen with the head facing left; Quintillus; Aurelian; 1 Carus; 1 Diocletian; 1 Maximian Herculius; 1 Constantius Chlorus. (Proceedings of the Numismatic Society, 1877, 2nd series, vol. I, p. 69; *ibid.*, 1878, pp. 241-243; Catalogue of the Moulins Museum, 1885, p. 134, nos. 508 and 511.)

270. Previously, around 1770, a hollowed-out stone containing a large quantity of Domitian coins had been discovered near the Saint-Saturnin farm. Antoninus, Faustina, Commodus, Julia Domna, Alexander Severus, Maximinus, Gordian III, Philip, Gallienus, 275 Saloninus, Postumus, Diocletian, Maximian, and Constantine. (P. Gillet, *Annuaire du départ de la Nièvre pour l'an XI, an X*, pp. 63 and 64; O. de Soultrait, *Répert.*, col. 148.)

278. At the hamlet of Spouse (municipality of Ougny, municipality of Châtillon-en-Bazois, district of Château-Chinon), in September 1898, four to five kilograms of 280 medium and small bronze coins of Gallienus, Claudius II, Constantius Chlorus, and Diocletian were found. In the field opposite the one where this discovery was made, foundations had apparently been found previously. (Information communicated by M. H. de Flamare.)

285 283. In Marré-le-Bas (or Marré-les-Bois?), a hamlet in the commune of Cervon (commune of Corbigny), a bronze vase was found containing approximately 3,000 pieces by Gallienus, Salonina, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Claude II and Constantine. (Revue num. 1838, p. 298; cf. Baudiau, *Le Morvan* vol. II, p. 153.)

290 288. In Lacié, 2 kilometers from Romanèche (district of Mâcon), in 1880, earthen urn containing approximately 1,806 pieces distributed as follows: 2 Gallien; 9 Claudius III; 1 quintil; 236 Aurélien; 5 Séverine; 87 Tacitus; 13 Florian; 438 Probus; 31 Carus; 35 Numerian; 47 Carinus; 384 Diocletian; 430 Maximian Herculius; 1 Carausius; 295 1 Alectus; 43 Constantius Chlorus; 43 Galerius Maximian. Buried around 298. (Emile Lépaulle, Note on the Lyon mint at the time of Diocletian's reform, Concerning a find made at Lacié in 1880. Lyon, A. L. Perrin, 1883, quarto, pp. 5 and 6.)

300 292. Near Autun, in 1889, a discovery of gold coins was made. In particular, two gold medallions, mint condition, of Gallienus and Constantine were noted. (Yearbook of the Numismatic Society, 1890, p. 251.)

305 302. Near Lagnieu (district of Belley), in 1807, approximately 300 bronze coins of Diocletian, Constantius Chlorus, Galerius Maximian, Severus, Maximinus Daza, and Constantine. (A. Sirand, 5th archaeological dig, in *Journal d'Agriculture de l'Ain*, 1843, p. 138.)

310 303. At Ambérieu-en-Bugey (district of Belley), in 1845, coins from Probus to Diocletian, Maximian, and Constantius Chlorus. (Sirand, *Journal d'Agriculture de l'Ain*, 1847, p. 116.)

315 304. At Grosléé (municipality of Lhuis, district of Belley), a find of similar composition. (*Journal of Agriculture of the Ain*, 1847, p. 116.)

320 310. Near the Château de Montréal, not far from Brion (municipality of Nantua), in November 1853, woodcutters found, under an oak tree, in a single cavity, nearly 10,000 medium and small bronze coins of Diocletian, Maximian Herculius, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine, and Crispus. The find was dispersed. (A. Sirand, 14th archaeological survey, in the *Journal of Agriculture of the Ain*, 1854, p. 141.)

325 314. At Lyon, a find of 12,000 small bronze coins. Of the 1,200 that could be examined, there were a few pieces from the reign of Claudius II, but the majority belonged to the reigns between Maximinus Daza and Constantius II. (Numismatic Chronicle, vol. XI, proceedings, p. 13; Mommsen-Blacas-de Witte, H.M.R., vol. III, p. 135.)

330 328. In Paris, in 1807, during the excavation of the Tourcq Canal basin at La Villette, an earthenware vessel containing approximately 2,500 bronze coins (follis) of Diocletian, Maximian Herculius, Constantius Chlorus, Galerius Maximian, Severus, Maximinus Daza, Maxentius, and Constantine the Great was discovered. (Grivaud de La

Vincelle, *Recueil de monuments antiques*, vol. II, pp. 257 and 270. This author (p. 275) places the burial around 310.

344. In the commune of Larchant (municipality of La Chapelle-la-Reine, arrondissement of Fontainebleau), in 1879, 208 medium and small bronze coins were found, distributed as follows: 5 Licinius the Elder, 2 Licinius the Younger, 100 Constantine, 3 Helena, 2 Fausta, 16 Crispus, 6 Urbs Roma, 16 Constantinopolis, 35 Constantine II, 4 Constans, 19 Constantius II. (Communication from Mr. E. Thoison; *Revue num.* 1899, p. 388.)

340 354. At Derchigny-Graincourt (municipality of Offranville), in 1853, on the roadside, an earthenware vase containing 800 bronze coins of various sizes, of Diocletian, Maximian Herculius, Constantius Chlorus, Galerius Maximian, Licinius, Maximinus Daza, and Constantine the Great. (Abbé Cochet, *Répert. col.* 69.)

345 393. At Neuville-du-Bosc (municipality of Brionne, district of Bernay), near the Bosc farm, around 1802, 1,600 to 1,700 medium and small bronze coins of Probus, Maximian, and Constantine. (Information provided by Mr. L. Coutil.)

350 402. In January 1897, at the hamlet of Surcy (municipality of Mézières, district of Les Andelys), 300 to 400 small bronze coins were found, most of which Mr. L. Coutil communicated to me. The composition of this small hoard is as follows: 1 Tetricus; 4 crudely made Telricus; one small bronze, a deformation of the Urbs Roma type, Constantine II, Constans I, Magnentius, Valentinian I and Valentinian II, Valens, Gratian, Theodosius, Arcadius (numerous examples, two with LCVP), Honorius (numerous examples), Magnus Maximus, Eugenius (392-394; only one example). (*Bulletin of the French Society of Antiquities*, 1897, p. 368.)

360 403. At the Sarrazine marsh between Surcy and Mézières, in 1865, a black earthenware vase containing approximately ten kilograms of large, medium, and small bronze coins was found. It contained coins of Nero, Nerva, Trajan, Lucius Verus (a large gilded bronze), Commodus, Valerian, Gallienus, Postumus, Claudius Gothicus, Aurelian, Probus, Carinus, Diocletian, Maximian, Severus, and Constantine. (*Bulletin of the French Society of Antiquities*, 1897, p. 369.)

365 406. During the construction of the Poses lock (Pont-de-l'Arche, Louviers district), in 1851, a pot containing 1,200 bronze coins was found amidst a pile of stones. Among those examined were coins of Philip, Aurelian, Probus, Diocletian, Maximian, and Constantius. (*Archaeological Congress of France*, Nantes, 1856, p. 261.)

370 415. At Moult (Bourguébus commune, Caen district), in September 1846, a gray earthenware vase containing approximately 6,000 bronze coins was found. Of the 2,000 coins examined, some were identified from the following reigns: Valerian, Gallienus, Salonina, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus (father and son), Claudius II, Quintillus, Aurelian, Severina, Tacitus, Probus, Garus, Carinus, Numerian, Diocletian, Maximian-Herculius, and Constantius Chlorus. The most numerous coins were those of Gallienus, Aurelian, Probus, Claudius II, Tetricus, and Diocletian. (*Bulletin monumental*, 1846, vol. XII, p. 632.)

380 424. At Helleville (municipality of Les Pieux, district of Cherbourg), in 1780, 8 aurei and 6 gold medallions of the Constantinian dynasty were found. These pieces, which entered the Cabinet of France, were stolen in 1831. There were 4 medallions of Constantine, 1 of Constantine II, and 1 of Constantius II. (*Revue num.*, 1858, p. 279.)

385 428. At Sainte-Mère-Église (district of Valognes), in a field called Le Hutrel, in 1853, approximately 4,500 small bronze coins were found: Maximinus Daza, Maxentius, Licinius, 900 Constantine the Great, 35 Crispus, and 42 Constantine II. Of the 1,200 coins that could be examined, there were also 1 Gallienus, 1 Victorinus, 1 Aurelian, 2 Probus, 2 Constantius Chlorus, and 1 Galerius Maximian. This hoard was said to have been buried between 317 and 323, since it contained coins of Crispus and Constantine II, and no coins of Constantius II. (*Revue num.*, 1854, p. 81; *de Pontaumont, Hist. de ancienne élection de Carentan*, 1866, p. 85.)

395 436. In the vicinity of Montfort-sur-Meu, around 1873, 2,000 or 3,000 bronze coins (follis and small bronze) from the reigns of Diocletian to Constantine the Great were

found. (Fournier, Catalogue of coins found at Plourhan, 1881, p. 1. Extract from the Memoirs of the Society of Emulation of Côtes-du-Nord, 1881.)

400 444. In the territory of the commune of Yffiniac (same canton), in 1855, a vase containing 800 small bronze coins of Constantine, Constantius, Valentinian, etc. (Preserved at the Saint-Brieuc Museum?) (J. Gaultier du Mottay, op. cit. p. 176.)

405 447. At the Fosse Bily farm (commune of Quessoy, commune of Moncontour, arrondissement of Saint-Brieuc), on 15 Germinal, Year XII, a vase containing coins of Probus, Diocletian, Maximian Herculius, Constantius Chlorus, and Constantine the Great. (Celtic Academy, vol. V, 1810, p. 167; J. Gaultier du Mottay, op. cit., p. 201.)

410 460. In the village of Chemin-Chaussée (municipality of La Bouillie, municipality of Matignon), crossed by the Roman road from Carhaix to Alet, several hundred small bronze coins of Tetricus and previous emperors were found in 1820. Also found there were "?? number of quinarii." (J. Gaultier du Mottay, op. cit., p. 436.)

415 463. At Pont-Abbé (district of Quimper), an earthenware vase was found containing several hundred billon coins and small bronze coins of Balbinus, Valerian, Gallienus, Salonina, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Claudius II, Quintillus, Severina, Carus, Licinius, and Crispus. (Note by P. du Chatellier, in the Revue archéologique 1889, vol. II, p. 193.)

420 470. At Mérouville (municipality of Janville), around 1857, a pot was found divided internally by thin sheets of bronze into several compartments containing two types of coins. On one side, billon coins of Gallienus and Postumus; and on the other side, bronze coins from Augustus to Constantine; 1,260 pieces in all. Tiles and various fragments were also collected. (Bulletin of the French Antiquities Society, 1857, p. 149.)

425 480. At Bonneval (Châteaudun district), 1,000 to 1,200 coins of Septimius Severus, Claudius II, Tacitus, Probus, Diocletian, Maximian, and Constantine. (Memoirs of the French Antiquities Society, vol. IX, 1832, pp. xlvi and xcii.)

430 486. At Ouzouer-des-Champs (Lorris commune, Montargis district), in 1853, an earthenware vase containing about fifty coins of Diocletian, Maximian Herculius, Constantius Chlorus, and Constantine the Great. (Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Orléans, 1848-1853, vol. I, p. 348.)

435 504. At Genillé (municipality of Montrésor, district of Loches), two vases, one bronze and the other earthenware, containing medium and small bronze coins dating from the reign of Philip the Elder to Constantine the Great. (Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Touraine, 1868-1870, vol. I, p. 232.)

440 505. Under a rock shelter, inhabited in prehistoric times, not far from the Roman road at Manthelan (municipality of Ligueil, district of Loches), small bronze coins from Constantinople depicting a she-wolf. (Information provided by Captain Bonnery.)

445 531. In Angers, at the crossroads between the Joubert and Pierre-Lise districts and the Trudelle house, in 1842, a red earthenware vase containing approximately 300 bronze coins of Diocletian, Maximian, Constantius Chlorus, Severus, Maximinus Daza, Maxentius, and Constantine was found. (See Godard-Faultrier, Monuments antiques de Anjou, 1864, p. 12.)

450 534. In Lezon (municipality of Saint-Just-sur-Dive, district of Saumur), along with various other antiquities, a copper dish containing 80 bronze coins was found (now in the Saumur Museum). (A. Courtiller, in the Memoirs of the Society of Agriculture, Sciences and Arts of Angers 1834-1837, vol. II, p. 347. — According to information provided by Mr. Lemarinier, the dish supposedly contained 80 bronze coins from the reigns of Augustus to Constantine. However, I am not certain that this was a genuine hoard. See p. 62.)

460 539. At Saint-Martin (municipality of Beaupréau, district of Cholet), in 1826, a vase filled with coins was found, and in 1851, at a place called La Métairie des Pierres Blanches, several hundred coins of Diocletian, Maximian, Constantius Chlorus,

Licinius, Maxentius, and Constantine were discovered. (See Godard-Faultrier, op. laud., p. 173.)

465

580. At Olonne (municipality of Les Sables d'Olonne), in 1856, a find of bronze coins from the time of Constantine was made. There were many small bronze coins from Rome and Constantinople, most of which were of very crude workmanship. A few coins bore the monogram of Christ. (B. Fillon, Poitou et Vendée, art. Le Veillon; p. 10, note, and Annuaire de la Société d'émulation de la Vendée, 1856, vol. III, p. 213.)

470

581. A find of Roman coins was reported at Château-d'Olonne (municipality of Les Sables d'Olonne). There were about a hundred Tetrici coins, along with some Constantine and Constans coins. (Review of the Western Provinces, 1854-1855, vol. II, p. 328.)

475

587. At Kersahut, near Le Gavre (municipality of Blain, district of Saint-Nazaire), an earthenware vase containing a large number of coins of Diocletian, Maximian, Constantius Chlorus, and Severus was found. (Archaeological Review, 1851, vol. VIII, p. 336. j.)

480

589. At Chanteloup (municipality of Moncoutant, district of Parthenay), a vase containing 2,400 coins of the emperors, listed below: Valerian, Gallienus, Salonina, Saloninus, Postumus, Quintillus, Claudius II, Aurelian (177), Severina, Tacitus, Florian, Pro? (394), Carus, Numerian, Carinus, Magnia Urbica, Diocletian (468, including 216 follis), Maximian Herculeus (323, including 223 follis), Constantius Chlorus (284, including 236 follis), Galerius Maximian (204, including 173 follis), Severus, Maximinus Daza, Constantine (69 follis). The Deux-Sèvres Statistical Society possesses numerous coins from this find.

490

591. At a place called Campian (Margaux commune, Bordeaux district), a cache of 345 coins was discovered, contained in earthenware vases placed near funerary urns. Among these coins were 55 from Diocletian, 35 from Maximian, 70 from Constantine, 17 from Severus, 11 from Maximinus Daza, and 1 from Maxentius, all in good condition. (Yearbook of the Society of Num. 1887, vol. XI, p. 322.)

495

592. At Margaux (municipality of Castelnau-de-Médoc, district of Bordeaux), an earthenware vase containing 800 to 900 bronze coins (follis) was found, dating from the reign of Diocletian to Constantine the Great. There were coins with the conjoined heads of Severus II and Maximinus Daza. (Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Southern France, 1884, p. 17). This find may be the same as the previous one.)

500

597. At Lussac (district of Libourne), at a place called Le Roi, in January 1844, a vase containing 204 bronze coins of Constantius Chlorus, Licinius (father and son), Constantine, Crispus, Constantine II, Constantius II, Fausta, and Helena was found. (F. Jouannet, in the Proceedings of the Bordeaux Academy, 1847, vol. IX, p. 213.)

505

620. At Blagnac (a commune near Toulouse), two vases containing coins of Claudius II and Constantine were found. (Memoirs of the Toulouse Academy, 1867, 6th series, vol. V, p. 458.)

510

623. At Saint-Cisy, in 1892 and 1899, two hoards of 3,600 coins, dating from Hadrian to Constantine, were discovered. (Information provided by Mr. L. Joulin.)

515

633. At Velp, near Arenscheim, not far from Arnhem (Guelders), around 1715, a hoard consisting of a gold chain and bracelets, gold medallions decorated with circles, and gold coins minted under the sons of Constantine, Honorius, Galla Placidia, Gratian, Valentinian, Valens, Arcadius, John, and other emperors and empresses of that period. (Numerical Review, 1883, p. 81 et seq.).

520

641. At Saint-Léger, in September 1850, 45 medium and small bronze coins of Licinius and Constantine. (Belgian numismatic review, 1851, p. 87.)

525

646. At Pottes (district of Tournai), in 1802, a vase containing numerous Roman coins. (J. de Bast, Second Supplement to the Collection, 1813.)

670. At Harlebeck, 4 km from Kortrijk, in 1499, a glass vase containing Roman coins. (J. de Bast, Collection, 1808, p. 167.)

530 676. In the same locality [Meerlebeke], in November 1797, an earthenware vase containing 98 coins of Victorinus, Quintillus, Claudius II, Aurelian, Tetricus, Tacitus, Probus, and Julian the Apostate, including 2 silver coins of Constantine the Great. (J. de Bast, Recueil, 1808, pp. 99-105.)

535 680. At Saint-Denis-Westrem, near Ghent, in 1787, approximately twenty gold coins of Constantine the Great, Valentinian, Valens, Theodosius, and Honorius. (J. de Bast, Recueil, 1808, p. 109.)

540 686. At Heerlen, between Maastricht and Aachen, 28 small bronze coins of Valentinian II (5), Theodosius (15), Magnus Maximus, Arcadius, Honorius, and Constantine III. (Revue de numism. belge, 1846, p. 194.)

545 691. At Noville-lez-Bastogne, a vase containing 600 Roman coins (period unknown). (Westd. Zeitsch. f. Gesch. u. Kunst, vol. XV, 1896, p. 396.)

708. At Ville-en-Waret, a hoard composed of coins, the most recent of which are twenty coins of Constantine I.

550 710. At Furfooz, a small cache of 8 gold coins. The Namur Museum holds 3 of them, which are from Constantine III, John, and Valentinian III (425-433). (Annales... Namur..., vol. III, p. 233; vol. V, p. 36.)

555 720. At Dalheim, on April 17, 1842, three urns were discovered containing approximately 30,000 coins, medium and small bronzes. Of the 22,427 coins examined, 14,507 of which were described by M. Senckler, there were some dating from the reign of Diocletian to that of Constantine I; Some billon coins dated to the reigns of Licinius and Maximinus. Since Licinius the Younger and Crispus are not represented in this hoard, it is certain that the burial took place shortly before 317, and probably around 313. (Senckler, in the Publications Luxembourg, vol. III, pp. 60-83; B. de Köhne, Zeitschrift für Münzkunde, vol. II, p. 254; Jahrbücher de Bonn, vol. I, p. 127 and vol. XI, p. 55.)

See also: THE ROMAN CAMP OF DALHEIM.

560 722. At Ermsdorf-sur-l'Ernz (lezz-Medernach), in May 1880, an earthenware vase with 10,000 small bronzes, of which 5,500 were studied and belonged to the reigns between Quintillus and Constantius II. There was a denarius of Alexander Severus. Classified by mint, 4,239 pieces were distributed as follows: Trier, 2,693; Lyon, 160; Arles, 9; "Constantina", 119; London, 41; Siscia, 23; Rome, 10; Tarragona, 2; Antioch, 1; Carthage, 1; Thessaloniki, 8. The burial took place after 342. (Van Werveke, Publications Luxembourg, vol. XXXV, p. 440; Annuaire Société franç. de Numism., 1882, vol. VI, p. 270; F. Hettner, Wd. Zeitsch. f. Gesch. u. K., vol. VII, 1888, p. 117.)

565 724. In the same locality [Ettelbrück], at the place called Op Lopert, not far from the first find, on October 9, 1889, a hoard of 1,982 coins (representing 812 varieties) of Gallienus (very numerous), Salonina, Postumus (1), Victorinus (6), Marinus (1), Tetricus the Elder (8) and Son (6), Claudius II (very numerous), Quintillus, Aurelian, Severina, Tacitus, Florian, Probus, Carus, Numerian, Magnia Urbica, Diocletian, Maximian Herculius, Constantius Chlorus, Galerius Maximian. (N. van Werveke, in the International Numismatic Congress, 1891, p. 656, and in the Luxembourg Publications, 1895, vol. XLII, pp. 303-384; Revue num., 1896, p. 111.)

570 737. At Weeze (Guelre circle, Geldern), in 1880, a red earthenware vase with 5,200 small bronzes. Of the 1,198 examined, there were: 1 Gallienus, 1 Consecration of Claudius, 1 Licinius the Elder, 1 Licinius the Younger, 113 Constantine, 294 Constantine II Caesar, 136 Constantius II Caesar, 30 Constans Caesar, 5 Delmatius, 46 Theodora, 52 Helena, 262 Roma, 224 Constantinopolis, 1 Populus Romanus, 26 barbarians. The workshops were represented as follows: Trier, 668; Lyon, 173; Arles, 78; Rome, 16; Aquileia, 1; Siscia, 8; Constantinople, 2; Carthage, 1; Thessalonica, 1; Heraclea, 6; indistinct, 215. The burial took place around 337. (Jahrb. de Bonn, LXXIV, p. 196; Dr. Steiner, Wd. Korrespondenzbl., vol. I, p. 225; F. Hettner, Westd. Z., vol. VII, 1888, pp. 124-129.)

575 746. In Cologne, on the Marienplatz, on March 29 and April 1, 1895, several amphorae filled with Roman coins, perhaps 150,000 or 200,000 pieces, were discovered. Among the few thousand that could be examined, follis of Maxentius and Constantine, small

bronzes of Helena, Licinius the Elder and Son, Constantine I and II, Urbs Roma, Constantinopolis, Fausta, Crispus, and Constantius II were identified. (C. Stedfeldt, in *Korrespondenzblatt der Wd. Z.*, vol. XIV, 1895, cols. 184-189.)

600 747. In Cologne, on Stephanstrasse, in 1896, a vase containing 1,400 bronze pieces, including 1,040 of Magnentius, 320 of Decentius, 1 of Constantine the Great, and 14 of Constantius II, most of them of the large size. (C. Stedfeldt, *Korrbl.*, vol. XV, 1896, cols. 126-128.)

605 757. In Eller (Kochem circle), in April 1856, an earthenware vase containing 957 small bronzes of Constantine and his sons (except Constans) as Caesars, of Licinius, Fausta, and Helena, and also three silver spoons. The burial must have taken place between 323 and 327. (*Jahrb. de Bonn*, vol. XXV, p. 202; *Jahresbericht d. Gesellschaft für nützl. Forsch.* in Trier 1856, p. 21, and 1858, p. 79; F. Hettner, *Westd. Z.*, vol. VII, 1888, p. 153.)

615 759. At Dhron (Bernkastel district), on September 26, 1885, fragments of a bronze vessel with several hundred small bronzes, including some consecration coins of Claudius II and from the end of the 3rd century; numerous coins of Constantine I and Constantine II Caesar, Licinius the Younger, Crispus, Constantius II, Fausla, Helena, Roma, and Constantinopolis. The burial took place before December 333, the date on which Constans was created Caesar. (O. von Nell, *Westd. Korrbl.* vol. IV, no. 147; F. Hettner, *Westd. Z.*, vol. VII, 1888, pp. 118-123.)

620 764. Between Erdorf (Bitburg district) and Badem, in the Nüsselberg, in 1859, a red earthenware vase containing 403 coins of Maximinus Daza, Licinius the Elder, Constantine, Crispus, and Constantine II Caesar. This hoard must have been buried between 317 and 323, as it does not contain any coins of Constantius II Caesar. (Namur, *Revue numism. belge* 1859, p. 469; F. Hettner, *Westd. Z.*, vol. VII, p. 154.)

625 766. At Ittel (territory of Trier), in 1847, in a hollowed-out stone, coins of Constantine, Licinius, Crispus, Constantine II, Helena, and Constans, buried around 350. (F. Hettner, *Westd. Z.*, vol. VII, p. 154.)

630 767. At Euren (near Trier), in 1859, in the ruins of a Roman dwelling, a small vase containing 1 denarius of Geta and 114 small bronze coins, including 1 of Constantine, 1 of Constantinopolis, 1 of Urbs Roma, 3 of Constantius II, 2 of Constans, 1 of Valens, 5 of Gratian, 1 of Magnus Maximus, and 5 of Arcadius. Burial after 393. (*Jahresbericht Trier*, 1859-1860, p. 49; F. Hettner, *Westd. Z.*, vol. VII, p. 154.)

635 768. In Trier, a hoard containing gold and silver coins from the time of Constantine and several medallions of the emperors Constantius II and Constans was found in 1635. (Chiflet, *Anastasis Childerici regis*, 1655, p. 285; cf. F. Hettner, *Westd. Z.*, vol. VII, p. 155.)

640 770. In Trier, on Fützenstrasse, in July 1886, small bronzes were found with the fragments of a wooden casket. Out of 513 pieces acquired by the City Museum, there are coins of Claudius II, Tetricus father, Constantine, Helen, Roma, Constantinopolis, Constantine II, Constantius, Constantius II, Julian, Valentinian II, Theodosius, Magnus Maximus, Flavius Victor, Eugene, Arcadius and Honorius. (F. Hettner, *West. Z.*, t. VI, p. 150.)

645 771. In the same city, in Feldstrasse, in 1885, 240 small bronzes of Tetricus, Roma, Constantinopolis, Valens, Valentinian II, Theodosius I, Flavius Victor, Arcadius and Honorius were found. (F. Hettner, in the *Westd. Z.*, vol. VI, p. 153.)

650 772. At Trier, in Nicholasstrasse, amidst foundations, about 50 medium-sized bronze coins from the reigns of Diocletian to Constantine, buried around 308. (*Korrespbl.* 1887, p. 120; *Westd. Z.*, vol. VII, p. 155.)

655 775. At Ollmuth (territory of Trier), on January 23, 1888, a vase containing a large number of small bronze coins, 155 of which were from the reigns of Constantine, Constantine II Caesar, Constantius II, Constans, Delmatius, Helena, Theodosius, Roma, and Constantinopolis. The burial took place around 337. (F. Hettner, *Westd. Z.*, vol. VII, 1888, p. 123.)

776. At Baldringen, near Niederzerf (Hochwald, Trier district), a vase with 119 bronze coins, including 36 of Magnentius, 5 of Decentius, and 78 of

665 Constantius II. (D. Lehner, *Korrbl.*, vol. XIV, 1895, col. 235-237.)

777. At Heddert, near Zerf (territory of Trier), in 1862, 547 medium bronze coins of Diocletian (101); Maximian (134); Constantius Chlorus (131); Galerius Maximian (66); Severus (8); Maximinus Daza (9); and Constantine (108). Burial around 307 or 308. (Annual Report in Trier 1863-1864, pp. 47-53; F. Hettner, *Westd. Z.*, vol. VII, p. 156.)

779. At Soest (Saarburg district), near Niedersöst, in 1845, a vase containing "2 pounds" of well-preserved small bronzes of Licinius, Constantine, and his sons, buried around 330. (Jahrb. of Bonn, vol. VII, p. 157; F. Hettner, *Westd. Z.*, vol. VII, p. 155.)

785. At Emmersweiler (Saarbrücken district), near Forbach, in July 1886, two earthenware vases containing 2,000 medium-sized bronzes of the emperors Diocletian and Maximian and of the Caesars Constantius and Galerius. (F. Hettner, *Westd. Z.*, vol. VI, pp. 131-149.)

786. At Grumbach (St. Wendel district), in the Hammelskopf forest, in May 1851, a vase containing 1,430 small bronze coins, consecration coins of Claudius II and Licinius to Constantius Caesar (1 coin). (F. Hettner, *Westd. Z.*, vol. VII, 1888, p. 157, citing Schröter, *Mitteil. des Saarbr. Vereins*, vol. III, 1859, p. 75, and Jahrb. de Bonn, vol. XVII, p. 227.)

787. At Kirchenbollenbach (St. Wendel district), in 1878, a vase with several hundred small bronzes of Licinius, Constantine I and II, Crispus, Constantius II, Fausta, Helena, Constantinople, and Rome. (F. Hettner, *Westd. Z.*, vol. VII, p. 157, citing Van Vleuten, *Jahrbücher de Bonn*, vol. LXX, p. 14, and the Saar- und Moselzeitung, 1878, no. 67.)

695 789. At Kirn (Creuznach district), 1,200 small bronze coins from Licinius the Elder to Constantius II. The most numerous were those of Constantine (219 pieces), Urbs Roma and Constantinople (595), Constantine II (201), and Constantius II (127). (Jahrbücher de Bonn, vol. XVII, p. 226.)

700 790. In the Moselle region, in 1811, an earthenware vase containing 2,000 bronze coins of Probus, Diocletian, Maximian, and Constantius Chlorus. (E. Ritterling, in the *Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Altertumskunde u. G.*, vol. XXVIII, 1896, pp. 188 and 189.)

705 796. At Daspich (near Diedenhofen=Thionville), in October 1842, in the substructures, and under a pile of rubble, 111 small bronzes were found, including 2 Claudius Gothicus, 1 Tetricus, 2 Maximian-Hercules, 3 Constantius, 2 Constantine, 4 Valens, 1 Arcadius, and 3 Honorius. The rest has not been studied. (Memoirs of the Academy of Metz, 1843-1844, p. 275; cf. *Bulletin of the Society of the History of France*, 1845, p. 1896.) 135.)

710 800. At Ehl (Helvetum), in March 1865, fragments of a chest and a hoard of 7,000 small bronze coins of Claudius II, Allectus, Constantine, Helena, Theodora, Delmatius, Constans I, Constantine II (more than 1,000 pieces), and Valens were found. (*Bulletin Société Conservation des Monum. Alsace* 1864-1865, vol. VII, pp. 80 and 87.)

720 801. At Niederingelheim (Bingen district), in April 1844, an earthenware vase containing 3,000 Roman coins was found. (Trier. Zeitung, 1844, no. 102, and *Num. Zeitung de Leitzmann*, 1844, p. 102.) 80.)

805. At Imsbach, in the spring of 1846, a large find of bronze coins, especially those of Diocletian, Maximian, Constantius Chlorus, Severus, and Constantine, buried around 305. (F. Hettner, *Westd. Z.*, vol. VII, 1888, p. 161, citing *Jahresb. 1847*, p. 3.)

806. At Dürkheim, in 1880, approximately 2,000 small bronze coins from the time of

Constantine. (Commentary from Professor Harster to F. Hettner, Westd. Z., vol. VII, 1888, p. 162.)

730

807. At Rheinzabern?, in 1858, approximately 1,000 Roman coins were found in the bed of the Otterbach stream, along with the legionary eagle now in the Speyer Museum. (F. Hettner, *ibid.*, p. 162.)

735

808. At Rheinzabern, in 1852, in a stone tomb, next to a skeleton, a terracotta vase was found containing a leather purse closed with an iron buckle. This purse contained approximately 700 small bronze coins, including one of Claudius II and others of Constantine, Constantine II, Constantius II, Constans, Helena, Roma, and Constantinople. (Workshops of Trier, Aquileia, Constantinopolis, Thessaloniki, Carthage, Siscia.) (F. Hettner, Westd. Z., vol. VII, 1888, pp. 137-146.)

740

823. At Horkheim (Neckar region), in the 18th century, with earthenware vases, 100 silver coins, and 200 bronze coins, from Augustus to Constantius (I or II?). There may have been two finds. (Dr. W. Nestlé, *op. laud.*, p. 14.)

745

830. Four kilometers from Geneva, on the left bank of the lake, in 1837, a vase with 800 small bronze coins of Diocletian, Maximian, and Constantius Chlorus. (H. Meyer, *Ueber die römischen Münzen, die in der Schweiz gefunden werden*, in the *Zeitschrift für die Alterthumswissenschaft*, Darmstadt, 1840, vol. VII, col. 622.)

750

834. At Altenryff, near Fribourg (municipality of Fribourg), around 1780, a vase containing coins from Constantine to Julian. (H. Meyer, *loc. cit.*, Z. f. Alt., 1840, vol. VII, col. 622.)

755

837. At Niederweil (municipality of Aargau), approximately 500 bronze coins from Gallienus to Constantius II were found in a bronze vase that also contained 5 silver coins from the Julia family, Vespasian, Tijani, and Alexander Severus and Trebonianus Gallus. (H. Meyer, cited by Leitzmann, *Num. Zeitung*, 1850, p. 63, and by Mommsen-Blacas-de Witte, H. M. R., vol. III, p. 136, note 10.)

760

839. At Wettingen (municipality of Aargau), in 1633, a vase with coins (silver?) from Hadrian to Constantine II. (H. Meyer, *Ibid.*, col. 621; Keller, in the *Mittheil. des ant. Gesellsch. in Zurich*, vol. XV, pp. 133-135, pl. xiiie and xiv; H. Thédenat and A. Héron de Villefosse, *Les trésors de vaisselle d'argent trouvés en Gaule*, 1885, p. 33.)

765

842. Near Glattbrugg, not far from Kloten (municipality of Zurich), in 1753, an earthenware vase containing 300 coins (silver?) from the reigns of Augustus to Constantine. (H. Meyer, *Ibid.*, col. 621.)

770

844. In Scherzenbach (municipality of Zurich), in August 1895, an earthenware pot containing 96 coins was found, the majority of which were Alexandrian "potins" (Aurelian, Probus, Diocletian, Maximian). The Roman coins were distributed among Augustus, Philip, Gallienus, Claudius II, Aurelian, Probus, Diocletian, Maximian I, Valeria, Constantine, Maxentius, Licius the Elder, Constantius, Urbs Roma, Magnentius, and Valens. Buried between 364 and 378. (E.-A. Stückelberg, in the *Swiss Numismatic Review*, 1895, p. 274.)

775

849. In the Theodulus Pass, at the Matterjoch, which leads from the Zermatt Valley to the Tournanche Valley, on the 24th In August 1895, 54 coins of Aurelian, Probus, Constantius II, Constantius Gallus, Magnentius, and Decentius were found. (Num. Chron., 1897, p. 127.)

780

853. Near Pfyn (municipality of Thurgau), around 1892, approximately 400 coins, including 200 bronze coins, were examined, dating from the reigns of Augustus to Constantine III. There were also some independent Greek coins and Egyptian potin. (E. A. Stückelberg, *Revue suisse de numism.* 1895, pp. 273-274.)

790

854. "At the site of Epannum (municipality of Valais), destroyed in 562 by a landslide," a vase containing more than 800 bronze coins from the time of Diocletian was found in 1837, Maximian and Constantius Chlorus. (H. Meyer, *op. laud.*, Z. f. Alt., 1840, vol. VII, col. 622.)

795 855. Near Chur (municipality of Graubünden), in 1806, a vase containing 200 coins of Diocletian, Maximian, and Constantius Chlorus. (H. Meyer, *op. laud.*, col. 622. This author cites several other hoards of Roman coins discovered in various locations in Switzerland, but the composition of these finds is unknown.)

800 857. "Near Outrivièvre," in 1863, an earthenware vase containing approximately 8,148 coins. Of the 552 examined by M. Brouillon, there were coins of Gallienus, Salonina, Victorinus, Tetricus, Claudius II, Aurelian, Probus, Diocletian, Severus, Constantine, and Constantine II. (*Memoirs of the Society of Agriculture, Commerce and Arts of the Marne*, 2nd series, vol. 1, part 2, 1898-1899, p. 79.)

805 867. In the commune of Donges (commune and district of Saint-Nazaire), near the Château d'Er, in 1871, coins of Gallienus, Postumus, Victorinus, and Claudius II were found. There were also reportedly a coin of Caesar and one of Constantine among them. (*Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Nantes*, vol. XXI, 1882, p. 151.)

810