

History & Coinage of Dacia

by Dave Surber.

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Note: Dave Surber was the founder of the popular coin identification website, wildwinds.com. For 12 years he ran the website in his spare time, scouring the internet for new coins to add and paying for 99% of the upkeep and very high server costs from his own pocket. In time, several people, including myself, began to submit batches of coins for addition to the html database, soon making it the largest online collection of ancient coin images and information on the internet.

Dave tragically died in February 2009. Soon afterwards the website was almost entirely destroyed by a malicious hacker. I became the proud new administrator of the website in early May 2009 and thanks to Marie Surber, who gave us access to every single wildwinds file on Dave's PC, by late May the website was completely restored and running on a new server. Since then many hundreds of new coins have been added to all the sections and coins are being submitted all the time.

Whilst sorting out some of the old files I came across this file and its images in html format. It appears to have been written in 2007 but was never published in any form. I have transferred the information to a pdf and hereby make it openly and freely available to the numismatic community. This work is dedicated to my dear friend, Dave's widow, Marie.

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Dacia, in ancient geography the land of the Daci or Getae, was a large district of Central Europe, bounded on the north by the Carpathians, on the south by the Danube, on the west by the Tisa (Tisza river, in Hungary), on the east by the Tyras (Dniester or Nistru, now eastern Moldova). It thus corresponds in the main to modern Romania and Moldova. The capital of Dacia was Sarmizegetusa.

The inhabitants of this district are considered as belonging to the Thracian stock. The Dacians were known as Geton (plural Getae) in Greek writings, and as Dacus (plural Daci) and Getae in Roman documents; also as Dagae and Gaete — see the late Roman map Tabula Peutingeriana. Ancient writers are unanimous in considering the Getae the same as the Daci.

There were three distinct historical periods of Dacia. One was the Dacia of King Burebista, stretching from Southern Bug river in today's Ukraine to the Danube river in what is today

Slovakia, and from Balkan mountains in today's Bulgaria to Transcarpathia in today's Ukraine. The second one was the Roman province Dacia Trajana, established as a consequence of the Dacian Wars during 101-106, comprising of the regions known today as Banat, Oltenia and Transylvania. The third one was the Roman province Dacia Aureliana, reorganised inside former Moesia Superior after the abandonment of former Dacia to the Goths and Carpi in 271.

Towards the west it may originally have extended as far as the Danube where it runs from north to south at Waitzen (Vacz). Julius Caesar in his *De Bello Gallico* (Book VI) speaks of the Hercynia forest extending along the Danube to the territory of the Dacians. Ptolemy puts the eastern boundary of Dacia Trajana as far back as the Hierasus (River Siret, in modern Romania).

Dacians had developed the *Murus Dacicus*, characteristic to their complexes of fortified cities, like their capital Sarmizegetusa in today Hunedoara (Romania). The degree of their urban development can be seen on Trajan's Column and in the account of how Sarmizegetusa was defeated by the Romans. The Romans identified and destroyed the water pipelines of the Dacian capital, only thus being able to end the long siege of Sarmizegetusa.

Greek and Roman chroniclers record the defeat and capture of Lysimachus in the 3rd century BC by the Getae (Dacians) ruled by Dromihete, their military strategy, and the release of Lysimachus following a debate in the assembly of the Getae.

A kingdom of Dacia was in existence at least as early as the beginning of the 2nd century BC under a king, Oroles. Conflicts with the Bastarnae and the Romans (112 BC-109 BC, 74 BC), against whom they had assisted the Scordisci and Dardani, had greatly weakened the resources of the Dacians.

Under Burebista (Boerebista), a contemporary of Julius Caesar, who thoroughly reorganized the army and raised the moral standard of the people, the limits of the kingdom were extended to their maximum. The Bastarnae and Boii were conquered, and even the Greek towns of Olbia and Apollonia on the Black Sea (Pontus Euxinus) recognised Burebista's authority.

The Dacians appeared so formidable that Caesar contemplated an expedition against them; something his death prevented. Coincidentally, Burebista was also murdered in 44 BC, and Dacia split into four or five small states. One of these smaller parts was apparently ruled by Koson, who was allied with Brutus in his wars against Antony and Octavian. A hoard of gold coins was found in the ruins of Sarmizegetusa.



AV Stater. ΚΟΣΩΝ, Roman consul accompanied by two lictors; BR monogram to left / Eagle standing left on sceptre, holding wreath. RPC 1701; BMC Thrace pg. 208, 2; BMCRR II pg. 474, 48.

Another of these minor rulers was Cotiso, whose daughter Augustus is said to have desired to marry and to whom Augustus betrothed his own five-year-old daughter Julia. He is well known from the line in Horace (*Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen*, *Odes*, III. 8. 18).

The fragmented state of Dacia continued until King Decebalus managed to consolidate the core of Dacia around Sarmizegetusa, in today's Hunedoara county. He reorganized the Dacian army and, in 85 AD, the Dacians began raiding the heavily fortified Roman province of Moesia, located south of the Danube.

From A.D. 85 to 89, the Dacians were engaged in two wars with the Romans. In 87 AD, Emperor Domitian sent his prefect of the Praetorian Guards, Cornelius Fuscus, to subdue the Dacians, but he was defeated and killed by the Dacians under Diurpaneus, and the legions' eagles were captured. After this victory, Diurpaneus took the name of Decebalus ("The Mighty One").

In the following year, 88 AD, a new Roman offensive under Tettius Iullianus was more successful. However, the revolt of the Germans on the Rhine, and the defeat of Domitian by the Marcomanni there, necessitated a hasty redeployment of the legions westward, and the Romans

pragmatically made Decebalus a "King Client to Rome", even receiving from Rome military instructors, craftsmen and money. In return, the attacks on the Moesian frontier were stopped.

The humiliation of sending tribute to Decebalus for maintaining peace in the region lasted until Trajan became Emperor in 98 AD. Immediately, Trajan launched the military campaign which would expand the Roman Empire to its maximum extent.

In 102 AD, with Romans occupying large parts of Dacia, Decebalus was forced to capitulate. Decebalus was left as a client king under a Roman protectorate, but three years later, Decebalus rose up and destroyed the Roman troops in Dacia, and the Romans were forced to engage him in a second campaign in 105-106. After a long battle and siege of his capital Sarmizegetusa, Decebalus committed suicide, and the Romans seized the Dacian treasury and the gold mines of Transylvania.

The Roman province of Dacia was limited to Transylvania, Banat and Oltenia. It was under a governor of praetorian rank, and Legio XIII Gemina with numerous auxiliaries had their fixed quarters in the province. Due to a decrease in population of the conquered territory, caused by the recent Dacian Wars and consequent flight of many Dacians north of Carpathian mountains, colonists were imported to cultivate the land and work the mines beside the Dacian population that can be seen on Trajan's Column submitting to Trajan during the Dacian Wars.



The Romans attacking a Dacian fort (Trajan's Column)

The colonists, besides the Roman troops, were mainly first- or second-generation Roman colonists from Noricum or Pannonia, later supplemented with colonists from other provinces: South Thracians (from the provinces of Moesia or Thracia) and settlers from the Roman provinces of Asia Minor.

The Romans built forts as a protection against the attacks of the Roxolani, Alanni, the Dacic Carpians, and the free Dacians; and constructed three great military roads to unite the chief towns. A fourth road, named after Trajan, traversed the Carpathians and entered Transylvania by the Turnu Rosu pass.

In 129 Hadrian divided Dacia into Dacia Superior and Dacia Inferior, the former comprising Transylvania and the latter Little Walachia or Oltenia. Marcus Aurelius redivided it into three (tres Daciae): Porolissensis, from the chief town Porolissum (near Moigrad, Salaj county), Apulensis from Apulum and Malvensis from Malva (site unknown). The tres Daciae formed a single society insofar as they had a common capital, Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, and a common diet, which discussed provincial affairs, formulated complaints and adjusted the incidence of taxation. However, in other respects they were practically independent provinces, each under an ordinary procurator, subordinate to a governor of consular rank.

After the Dacian Wars, Dacians were recruited into the Roman Army and were employed in the construction and guarding of Hadrian's Wall in Britain, or elsewhere in the Roman Empire. Several Cohors Primae Dacorum (first cohort of Dacians) and Alae (Ala) Dacorum fighting in the ranks of the Legion were stationed in Deva (Chester), Vindolanda (Stanegate) and Camboglana (Birdoswald), in Britain. The Antonine Column of Marcus Aurelius and the Arch of Galerius depict the Dacian Cohors and their characteristic Phrygian Cap and Parthian Draco Standard. The English word dagger might come from Vulgar Latin *daca*, a Dacian knife.



Section of the Antonine Column in Rome

The Roman hold on the country was still precarious. Indeed it is said that Hadrian, conscious of the difficulty of retaining it, had contemplated its abandonment and was only deterred by consideration for the safety of the numerous Roman settlers.

During the reign of Gallienus (256), the Goths crossed the Carpathians and drove the Romans from Dacia, with the exception of a few fortified places between the River Timis and the Danube. No details of the event are recorded, and the chief argument in support of Rufius Festus' statement that "under the Emperor Gallienus Dacia was lost" is the sudden cessation of Roman inscriptions and coins in the country after 256 AD.

Aurelian (270-275), confronted with the secession of Galia and Hispania from the Empire since 260, with the advance of the Parthians in Asia and the devastation that the Carpians and the Goths had inflicted on Moesia and Illyria, abandoned the province of Dacia created by Trajan and withdrew the troops altogether, fixing the Roman frontier at the Danube. A new Dacia Aureliana was reorganised south of Danube river, with its capital at Serdica (today Sofia the capital of Bulgaria). Later on, Diocletian and Constantine reorganised the provinces Dacia Mediteranea, Moesia Inferior, Dardania, Prevalitania and Dacia Ripensis into Diocese of Dacia, which along with Macedonia formed the Prefecture of Illyricum.

The abandonment of Dacia Trajana by the Romans is mentioned by Eutropius in his *BREVIARIUM LIBER NONVS*, book IX :

Provinciam Daciam, quam Traianus ultra Danubium fecerat, intermisit, vastato omni Illyrico et Moesia, desperans eam posse retinere, abductosque Romanos ex urbibus et agris Daciae in media Moesia collocavit appellavitque eam Daciam, quae nunc duas Moesias dividit et est in dextra Danubio in mare fluenti, cum antea fuerit in laeva. <http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/eutropius9.html>

" The province of Dacia, which Trajan had formed beyond the Danube, he gave up, despairing of being able to retain it - after all Illyricum and Moesia had been depopulated. The Roman citizens, removed from the town and lands of Dacia, were settled in the interior of Moesia, calling that Dacia which now divides the two Moesiae, and which is on the right hand of the Danube as it runs to the sea, whereas Dacia was previously on the left".

Post-Roman history

After the Roman withdrawal, the former Roman province Dacia Traiana became the possession of the Goths and the Carpians.

It is known that Constantine I - who was born in Dacia Aureliana - had assumed the title Dacicus, and initiated the building or restoration of a bridge across Danube into Dacia Traiana. The Roman emperor Galerius, also born in Dacia Aureliana, and whose mother was from Dacia Traiana, had become an enemy of the Roman name and proposed that the Eastern Roman Empire to be called the Dacian Empire (Lactantius - *Of The Manner In Which The Persecutors Died* chapter XXVII 1 (<http://www.ucalgary.ca/~vandersp/Courses/texts/lactant/lactpers.html>)).

The issue of "what happened with the population after the Aurelian withdrawal" is under debate. The main two theories about the Romanized population are: (1) that they continued to live in the same place and assimilated the non-Romanized Dacians, the theory supported by most Romanian historians; or (2) they accompanied the troops in their withdrawal, only to return after the Migration Era, the theory supported by most Hungarian historians.

This scientific issue has political implications: if the people withdrew with the troops, then the Magyar tribes conquered Transylvania from non Daco-Roman local rulers (Gelu, Glad and Menumorut - see Gesta Hungarorum), while if they stayed the Romanians have a continuity in the area going back to Dacians and the Getae and their Roman conquerors.

The Coins

Coins from the Province Dacia are very common. There must have been an immense minting of money to pay the large military presence there, and unlike coins of most Moesian mints, its legends are in Latin, which speaks to its intended use among the Latin-speaking soldiers and colonists. In particular, most of the coins bear the standards of Legions V Macedonia and XIII Gemina, who were garrisoned in the province, pointing to their use as military payments. The size and weight are typically only slightly less than the Roman sestertii (24.5-27 mm), dupondii (18.5-20.5 mm) and asses (16-18 mm) of the time, and so it is probably safe to assume they traded as these values.

The local era on the coins of Dacia begins in 246 AD, the year Philip expelled barbarian invaders from the province.

[Numbers on the left reference Moushmov's "Ancient Coins of the Balkan"; those on the right are Moushmov's original 1912 valuations in Gold Levs.]

Additional notes from Dane: For a full and more detailed list of the Dacia with eagle and lion coins, with Pick and Martin reference numbers, see my "moesia.xls" list on www.catbikes.ch/coinstuff/coins-ric.htm.

I have added some additional images to the text below. Thankyou to the owners of the images: Ed Flinn, Bob Reis, CNG Auctions, Glenn Woods, AAH, Nemesis Coins, ancientcoinart, classicalcash, Christian, Malter Galleries, oldromancoins.com, Jay Guberman.

Philip I (244-249 A.D.)

Obv: IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG.

- IMP IVL PHILIPVS AVG. – His head right.

Rev: PROVINCIA DACIA AN I or AN II or AN III.

1.

Woman with Phrygian hat, standing between a lion and an eagle, holding curved sword and vexillia inscribed D F. AN I. A2



AE27. 14 gr. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, Laureate and draped bust right from the back / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia, with Phrygian hat, standing between an eagle and a lion, holding curved sword and standard. AN I below. Year 1 = 244 AD. 27 mm, Moushmov 1, courtesy of ettuantiquities.com

2.

Woman standing between a lion and an eagle, holding vexillia inscribed V and XIII. AN II. A3



Philip Sr Æ 30 of Provincia Dacia. Dated Year 3 = 248/249 AD. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, laureate, draped & cuirassed bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia standing left, in long chiton and Phrygian cap, holding curved sword and vexillia inscribed V and XIII, at feet, eagle standing left, wreath in its beak, and a lion advancing left, AN III in ex.

3.

Woman seated between a lion and an eagle, holding standards. AN II.

Λ2



Philip I Æ 28mm of Provincia Dacia. Dated year 2 = 245/246 AD. IMP M IAL PHILIPPVS AVG, laureate draped bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia seated left, holding grain ear and poppy in right hand, sheaf in left, flanked by vexillia, one with V on banner and eagle's head on shaft, the other with XIII and lion's head; AN•II• in ex. AMNG I 14.

Otacilia Severa (wife of Philip I)

Obv: MARCIA OTACILIA SEVERA AVG.

- MARCIA OTACILIA SEVERA. – Her head or bust right

Rev.: PROVINCIA DACIA AN I or AN II or AN III.

4.

Woman with Phrygian hat, standing between a lion and an eagle, holding curved sword and vexillum inscribed D F. AN I. Λ1

5.

Woman standing between a lion and an eagle, holding sword and two vexillia inscribed V and XIII. Λ1

6.

Woman seated between a lion and an eagle, holding 2 vexillia inscribed V and XIII. AN II. Λ2

Philip II (244 - 249 A.D.)

Obv: IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG.

- IMP PHILIPPVS AVG.

- M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES.

- M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG. – His head right.

Rev. : PROVINCIA DACIA AN I or AN II or AN III.

7.

Woman with Phrygian hat, standing between a lion and an eagle, holding curved sword and standard inscribed D F. AN I. Sometimes the woman holds 2 vexillia with numbers V and XII. Λ5



Philip II, as Caesar, AE29 of Provincia Dacia. Year 1 = 246/247 AD. M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES, bare headed, draped & cuirassed bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia standing left, holding curved sword & vexillum inscribed DF, an eagle at feet to left, a lion walking left to right, AN•I in ex. Sear GIC 4069, BMC 7.

8. Other with AN II, one standard with the letters D F. Λ1



Philip II Æ 19mm of Dacia. Dated Year 2 (247/48 AD). IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES, bare headed, draped bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, AN II in exergue, Dacia standing left, holding curved sword and vexillum inscribed DF, flanked by eagle & lion.

9. Other with AN III, two vexillia with the numbers V and XIII. Λ1



Philip II Æ 29mm of Dacia. Dated Year 2 (247/48 AD). IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, laureate and draped bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, AN II in exergue, Dacia standing left, holding curved sword and vexillia of the legions V (with eagle) and XIII (with lion).

Trajan Decius (249 – 251 A.D.)

Obv: IMP TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG.

- IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS or DECIVS AVG. – His head.

Rev: PROVINCIA DACIA AN III or AN IIII or AN V.

10. Woman standing between a lion and an eagle, holding curved sword and vexillum with number XIII; next to her other standard with number V. Λ2



Trajan Decius AE27 of the Province of Dacia. IMP TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, laureate head right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia standing between a lion and an eagle, holding curved sword and vexillia numbered V & XIII, AN IIII in ex.

11. Woman standing between a lion and an eagle, holding a branch and parazonium. Λ4



Trajan Decius AE27 of Provincia Dacia. IMP
 TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, laureate head right /
 PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia standing between a lion
 and an eagle, holding branch & sceptre.

Herennia Etruscilla (wife of Trajan Decius)

Obv: HER ETRVSCILLA AVG. – Her head.
 Rev: PROVINCIA DACIA AN III or AN V.

12.

Woman standing between a lion and an eagle, holding a
 branch and a sceptre.

Λ4



Herrennia Etruscilla AE28 of Dacia. Year 4 =
 249/250 AD. HER ETRVSCILLA AVG, diademed
 draped bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia
 standing left holding curved sword and vexillia
 inscribed V and XIII, between lion & eagle, AN IIII
 in ex. SGI 4219.

12A.

Woman standing between a lion and an eagle, holding
 two vexillia inscribed V and XIII.

Λ4



Herrennia Etruscilla AE28 of Dacia. Year 4 =
 249/250 AD. HER ETRVSCILLA AVG, diademed
 draped bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia
 standing left holding curved sword and vexillia
 inscribed V and XIII, between lion & eagle, AN IIII
 in ex.

Herennius Etruscus (251 A.D.)

Obv: Q HER ETR MES DEC CAES. – His head or bust.
 Rev. : PROVINCIA DACIA AN IIII or AN V.

13.

Woman standing between a lion and a eagle, holding in
 her hands 2 vexillia with the numbers V and XIII.

Λ4

14.

Woman standing between a lion and an eagle, holding a
 branch and a sceptre.

Λ4



Herennius Etruscus AE26 of the Province of Dacia.
 Year 5 = 250/251 AD. Q HER ETR MES DEC CAES,
 laureate draped bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia
 standing between a lion and an eagle, holding a branch
 & sceptre, AN V in ex.

Hostilian (251 A.D.)

Obv: C VAL HOST M QVINTVS C.

- C OVAL (sic) HOSTILIAN AVG. – His head or bust right.

Rev. : PROVINCIA DACIA AN VII or AN V.

15.

Woman standing between a lion and a eagle, holding a sword and 2 vexillia with the numbers V and XIII or without the numbers.

Λ4



Hostilian AE28 of Dacia. C VAL HOST M QVINTVS C, bare-headed, draped & cuirassed bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia standing holding a sword & two vexillia, flanked by an eagle & lion, AN V in exergue.



Hostilian, 251 AD, 27mm bronze, SGI-4290, bust R / Dacia standing between eagle & lion, PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia standing holding branch and parazonium. AN V in ex, 250 AD, courtesy of Bob Reis, anythinganywhere.com

Trebonianus Gallus (251 – 253)

Obv: IMP C C VIB TREB GALLO or GALLVS AVG.

- IMP C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG. – His head.

Rev: PROVINCIA DACIA AN V or AN VI.

16.

Woman standing between a lion and an eagle, holding branch and parazonium

Λ2



Trebonianus Gallus AE28 of the Province of Dacia. Year 5 = 250-251 AD. IMP CRE C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG, laureate, draped bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia standing between a lion and an eagle, holding branch & parazonium, AN V in ex.

17.

Woman standing between a lion and a eagle, holding lituus (priestly sceptre) with donkey's head from above and olive-branch.

Λ2

Volusian (251 – 253)

Obv: IMP CAE VOLVSIANVS AVG.

- IMP C or CAES C VIB VOLVSIANVS AVG. – His head or bust right.

Rev : PROVINCIA DACIA AN III or AN V.

18. Woman standing between a lion and an eagle, on left hand holding branch. Λ4



Volusian AE28 of Dacia. IMP CC VIB VOLUSIANVS AVG, laureate, draped & cuirassed bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia, standing left with branch & sceptre, between eagle & lion, AN V in ex. SGI 4360.

19. Woman standing between a lion and an eagle, holding sword and two vexillia with numbers V and XIII. Λ4

Aemilian (253)

Obv: IMP C M AEMIL AEMILIANVS AVG.

- IMP C AEMILIAMVS AVG. – His head or bust right.

Rev : PROVINCIA DACIA AN VII or AN VIII.

20. Woman standing between a lion and an eagle, holding sceptre and parazonium. Λ6



Aemilian Æ26 of the Province of Dacia. Year 8 = 253-254 AD. IMP C M AEMIL AEMILIANVS AVG, laureate, draped & cuirassed bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia standing left holding branch & parazonium, eagle & bull at sides, AN VIII in ex.

21. Woman standing between a lion and an eagle, holding sword and two vexillia with the numbers V and XIII. Λ6



Aemilian Æ 25mm of Provincia Dacia. IMP C M AEMIL AEMILIANVS AVG, laureate & cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / Dacia standing left holding two vexillia inscribed V and XIII, eagle left, lion right, AN VIII in ex. AMNG I 57.



IMP C M AEMIL AEMILIANVS AVG, laureate, draped & cuirassed bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia standing left holding branch & parazonium, eagle & lion at sides, AN VIII in exergue. 26mm, 11.2g. Courtesy Jay Guberman.

22. Woman with Phrygian hat standing between a lion and an eagle, in right hand holding curved sword and in left hand Λ6
– vexillum marked AN VIII.

Valerian Senior

Obv: IMP LICI VALERIANVS AVG.

- IMP VALERIANVS P F AVG.

- IMP P LIC VALERIANVS AVG. – His head or bust right.

Rev : PROVINCIA DACIA AN VI or AN VIII or AN VIII.

23.

Woman standing between a lion and an eagle, holding two vexillia, on which sometimes are marked the numbers V and XIII.

A1



Valerian I AE-25 of Provincia Dacia. Year 8 = 253/254 AD. IMP LICI VALERIANVS P F AVG, laureate, draped & cuirassed bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia standing left, holding two vexillia, between an eagle and a lion. Pick 61.



[IM]P LICI VALERIANVS [AVG], Laureate draped cuirassed bust right / PROVI[N]_CIA DACIA, Dacia standing left, holding standards, with eagle holding wreath and lion at their bases. AN VI in exergue. Varbanov (2005) 83, AE26. Courtesy of Ed Flinn of the Gallienus website.



[IMP P LIC V]ALERIANO AVG, Laureate draped bust right / PROV_IN_CIA DACI[A], Dacia standing left, holding standards, with eagle holding wreath and lion at their bases. AN VIII in exergue. Varbanov (2005) 85, AE26. Courtesy of Ed Flinn of the Gallienus website.



IMP VALERIANVS P F AVG, Laureate draped bust right / PROVIN_[CIA DACIA], Dacia standing left, holding curved sword right and standard left, with eagle holding wreath at her feet left and lion at her feet right. AN VIII in exergue. Varbanov (2005) 87, AE26. Courtesy of Ed Flinn of the Gallienus website.



IMP P LIC VALERIANO AVG, Laureate draped bust right / PROVIN_C[IA DACIA] Dacia standing left, holding scepter right and raising hand left, with eagle holding wreath at her feet left and lion at her feet right. AN VIII in exergue. Varbanov (2005) 88, AE26. Courtesy of Ed Flinn of the Gallienus website.

Gallienus (253 – 268)

Obv: IMP GALLIENVS PIVS AVG. – His head or bust right

Rev: PROVINCIA DACIA AN VI or AN VII or AN X or AN XI.

24.

Woman between a lion and an eagle, holding two vexillia, on which sometimes are marked the numbers V and XIII.

A3



Gallienus AE 26 of the Province of Dacia. Year 10 = 253/254 AD. IMP GALLIENVS PIVS AVG, laureate draped bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia standing left, holding vexillia, between eagle and lion, AN X in ex. SGI 4525.

25.

Same, but without the eagle.

26.

Same as 24, but the woman holds one vexillum.



IMP GALLIENVS AVG, (S is retrograde), Laureate head right / PROVINCIA D[????], Dacia standing left, holding standards, with eagle holding wreath and lion at their bases. AN VI[?] in exergue. Varbanov (2005) 89var (barbarous?), AE26, Courtesy of Ed Flinn of the Gallienus website.



IMP GALLIENVS PIV AVG, Laureate draped cuirassed bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia standing left, holding standards, with eagle holding wreath and lion at their bases. AN X in exergue. Varbanov (2005) 92, AE26, Courtesy of Ed Flinn of the Gallienus website.



IMP GALLIENVS PIV AVG, Laureate draped cuirassed bust right / PROVINCIA DACIA, Dacia standing left, holding standards, with eagle holding wreath and lion at their bases. AN VIII in exergue. Varbanov (2005) 93, AE26, Courtesy of Ed Flinn of the Gallienus website.

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