

	VF	EF
342-3z As last. Lugdunum $\overline{\text{LVG}}$. <i>RIC</i> 217 reduced siliqua	40	100
342-3aa Ok R As last. Arelate $\overline{\text{PCON}}$. <i>RIC</i> 208, 254	65	160
342-3bb As last. Arelate $\overline{\text{CON}}$. <i>RIC</i> 259 reduced siliqua	50	125
342-3cc As last. Rome $\overline{\text{R}}$. <i>RIC</i> 235.	70	175
342-3dd As last. Rome $\overline{\text{R}}$. <i>RIC</i> 302 reduced siliqua	60	150
343A Oi R VOTIS XXXV MVLTI XXXX, in wreath. Aquileia $\overline{\text{AQ}}$. <i>RIC</i> 211	100	250

NEPOTIAN

A.D. 350

Nepotianus was the son of Eutropia (step-sister of Constantine I) and was proclaimed emperor in Rome in 350 by opponents of Magnentius. Magnentius suppressed the rebellion within a month. Coins were issued by Neopotian in gold and bronze, but no silver has been recorded.

VETRANIO

A.D. 350

Vetranio was magister peditum of Constans in Illyricum and was proclaimed emperor by his troops in March, 350, shortly after the rebellion of Magnentius in Gaul and the subsequent downfall of Constans. Vetranio was an experienced officer and held Magnentius in check while Constantius II was occupied on the eastern frontier. Constantius later joined him at Naissus where, on 25 December, Vetranio abdicated. His troops proclaimed their allegiance to Constantius and Vetranio was allowed to retire with a generous pension.

Obverse legend

A. DN VETRANIO PF AVG

Obverse bust

All are laureate, draped, cuirassed, right.

All coins are siliquae unless otherwise stated. For a discussion of fourth-century silver denominations and their names, see the Introduction.

	VF	EF
2A A R GAVDIVM POPVLI ROMANI, VOT V MVL X in wreath. Siscia. $\overline{\text{SIS}}$ <i>RIC</i> 261 heavy miliarensis	5,000	10,000
8 A R VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM, Victory walking l. hldg. palm-branch and trophy. Siscia $\overline{\text{SIS}}$. <i>RIC</i> 269	2,500	5,500



9a A R As last, Victory walking l. hldg. wreath and trophy. Siscia $\overline{\text{SIS}}$. <i>RIC</i> 265	2,500	5,500
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