25. Constantine IV (668-685).

Constantinople; 40 nummi.

D. O. Class 1 (668-673).
ƏNCONSƆAN ƆINUSPPAU (partly illegible).

Armoured bust facing holding globus cruciger.
M between standing figures of Heraclius and Tiberius, Є beneath, CON below.

25.1.*
D. O. 28, MIB 77.
17.46 gms. 180.
1416.08.[1]

D. O. Class 4 (674-681). .. .. ƆINUSPPAU.

Armoured bust in three-quarter profile holding spear behind head.

M between standing figures of Heraclius and Tiberius, B beneath, CON below.

25.2.
D. O. - , MIB 80.
22.53 gms. 180.
682.00.[2]

Constantinople; 20 nummi.

D. O. Class 1 (673). No obverse legend.

Armoured bust facing holding globus cruciger.
K, to right CO/N, A beneath.

25.3.*
Regnal year 20
(673/4).
D. O. 35, MIB 83.
6.77 gms. 180.
1417.08.[3]

D. O. Class 2 (674). No obverse legend.

Armoured bust in three-quarter profile holding spear behind head.
K, to right CO/N, Є beneath.

25.4.
Regnal year 20
(673/4).
D. O. 36c, MIB 85b.
10.12 gms. 210.
1331.07.

Class 1/Class 3 mule (circa 675).
No obverse legend.

Armoured bust facing holding globus cruciger.
K between M and ✝.

25.5.*
D. O. - , MIB - .
4.07 gms. 200.
1349.08.

D. O. Class 3 (circa 675-685). No obverse legend.

Armoured bust in three-quarter profile holding spear behind head; M in right field.
K between M and ✝.

25.6.*
D. O. 37, MIB 87.
4.84 gms. 240.
386.91.[4]

Constantinople; 10 nummi.

D. O Class 1 (668-673). No obverse legend.

Armoured bust facing holding globus cruciger.
I between ✝ and K, CON below.

25.7.
D. O. 38, MIB 88.
5.08 gms. 180.
82.85.

25.8.
D. O. 38, MIB 88.
4.30 gms. 180.
1418.08.[5]

25.9.
D. O. 38, MIB 88.
3.99 gms. 040.
1420.08.[6]

25.10.
D. O. 38, MIB 88.
2.48 gms. 000.
1419.08.[7]

D. O Class 2 (673-685). No obverse legend.

Armoured bust in three-quarter profile holding spear behind head.
I between ✝ and K, CON below.

25.11.
D. O. 39, MIB 89.
3.62 gms. 190.
236.88.

25.12.*
D. O. 39, MIB 89.
3.55 gms. 180.
809.02.

D. O Class 2 (673-685). No obverse legend.

25.13.
D. O. 39, MIB 89.
3.30 gms. 200.
1421.08.[8]

D. O Class 2; D. O. 39, var. No obverse legend.

I between K and ✝, CON below.

25.14.*
D. O. - , MIB 89, var.
5.01 gms. 180.
1017.05.

Emperor with long beard.
I between ✝ and K.

25.15.
D. O. - , MIB 92.
2.18 gms. 000.
915.03.

I between ✝ and K, CON below.

25.16.
D. O. - ,
MIB 93/94, var.
3.35 gms. 180.
1422.08.[9]

Constantinople; 5 nummi.

D. O Class 1 (668-673). No obverse legend.

Armoured bust, beardless, in three-quarter profile holding spear behind head.
Є.

25.17.
D. O. 40, MIB 95.
3.11 gms. 030.
1049.06.

Carthage; 40 nummi.

D. O. Class 1 (668-673). No obverse legend.

Armoured bust facing holding globus cruciger and spear behind head.
M between figures of Heraclius and Tiberius.

25.18.*
D. O. 51, MIB 97.
3.90 gms. 180.
876.03.[10]

Carthage; 20 nummi.

D. O. Class 1 (673-674). No obverse legend.

Facing busts of Constantine, Heraclius and Tiberius, each wearing chlamys and crown with cross.

Constantinian monogram in form of K between cross and six-pointed star.

25.19.*
D. O. (53), MIB 101.
4.27 gms. 250.
384.91.[11]

Syracuse; 40 nummi.

D. O. Class 1 (668-674). No obverse legend.

Armoured bust facing holding globus cruciger.
M between figures of Heraclius and Tiberius,
Constantinian monogram above, SCL below.

25.20.*
D. O. 60, MIB 104.
2.73 gms. 180.
1423.08.[12]

D. O. Class 2 (674-681). No obverse legend.

Armoured bust in three-quarter profile holding spear behind head.

M between figures of Heraclius and Tiberius,
Constantinian monogram above, SCL below.

25.21.
D. O. 61, MIB 106.
6.41 gms. 180.
1326.07.

25.22.*
D. O. 61, MIB 106.
5.72 gms. 180.
998.05.[13]

D. O. Class 3 (674-681). No obverse legend.

Standing figure in military garb holding spear.
M between figures of Heraclius and Tiberius,
Constantinian monogram above, SCL below.

25.23.*
D. O. 62, MIB 105.
11.34 gms. 180.
1424.08.[14]

25.24.
D. O. 62, MIB 105.
3.76 gms. 180.
1425.08.[15]

D. O. Class 4 (681-685).

Armoured bust in three-quarter profile holding spear behind head.
M, Constantinian monogram above, SCL below.

25.25.
D. O. 63, MIB 107.
3.95 gms. 180.
286.89.[16]

Syracuse; 40 nummi.

D. O. Class 5 (681-685).

Standing figure wearing helmet with plume, cuirass and paludamentum and holding spear and globus cruciger.

M, Constantinian monogram above, SCL below.

25.26.
D. O. 64, MIB 108.
4.11 gms. 180.
674.00.

Rome; 20 nummi.

D. O. Class 1 (668-673). No obverse legend.

Bust facing, beardless, wearing crown with cross, cuirass and paludamentum.

X/X between figures of Heraclius and Tiberius; ROM below.

25.27.
D. O. 81, MIB 114.
2.77 gms. 180.
385.91.[17]

D. O. Class 2 (674-681). No obverse legend.

Armoured bust, with beard, in three-quarter profile holding spear behind head.

X/X between figures of Heraclius and Tiberius; ROM below.

25.28.
D. O. 82, MIB 115.
4.38 gms. 160.
606.97.

D. O. Class 3 (681-685). No obverse legend.

Armoured bust, with beard, in three-quarter profile holding spear behind head.
XX; ROM below.

25.29.*
D. O. (84), MIB 116.
2.76 gms. 000.
698.00.

Ravenna; 40 nummi.

D. O. Class 2 (683-684).
DN CO TIN VSPP (largely illegible).

Armoured bust in three-quarter profile holding spear behind head.

M, IA above, regnal year (X/X/X – 683/4) to right, Θ beneath, RAV below.

25.30.*
D. O. 92, MIB 118.
2.69 gms. 180.
999.05.

REFERENCES AND GENERAL NOTES

The figures shown on the reverse of a number of issues are those of Heraclius and Tiberius, Constantine's brothers, who were associated with him, in a nominal capacity, on the throne.

25.1-2. In light of recent work (see below under Syracuse), the dating of the Class 1 and 2 copper coins may need to be revised. While Class 1 is almost certainly the earlier, there may be a case for bringing forward the Class 2 coppers to a period soon after Constantine's accession.
25.3-4. The denominational mark K is thought also to stand for regnal year 20; the two issues both being struck within the same regnal year.
25.5. In spite of its appearance, this coin is a half follis with the two arms of the K denominational mark not struck up. It may be a previously unpublished type. A mule with a Class 1 obverse

and a Class 3 reverse seems a more likely explanation, however. The M which I believe belongs to the reverse is not visible.
25.6. In view of its similarity to the foregoing (25.5) there seems little doubt that this issue is a product of the Constantinople mint. Grierson (in D. O., p. 519) suggests that the M (which appears on both obverse and reverse) expresses the value of the coin in terms of the debased follis of the middle years of the seventh century.
25.12. Overstruck on a Class 11 follis of Constans II (666-668; D. O. 177a). CON below the denominational letter I is obscured.
25.14-16. The extent of variations (presumably representing later issues) on D. O. Class 2 requires closer examination although this is hindered by the condition of the coins and their apparent rarity (for MIB 92, 93 and 94, Hahn references only a single dealer's list). Number 25.14 appears to reflect the iconography of the Class III solidus (post-674). The figure on number 25.15 seems to hold a shield, and perhaps a globus cruciger also. If so, the mint signature CON might have been reintroduced for the last issue of the reign.
25.18. Overstruck on a Class 5 Carthaginian half follis of Constans II (D. O. 148).
25.20. Overstruck on a Syracusan follis of Constans II.

Sicilian folles (25.20-26): order of issue.

At Constantinople, the iconography of the coinage may be associated with the events of the war against the Arabs and, particularly, the siege of the city (traditionally given to 674-678 although this has recently been the subject of academic scrutiny – much of which suggests that the key events took place nearer the beginning of the reign)[18]. Simplistically, a more martial bust – featuring helmet, shield and spear - may have been adopted onto the Constantinople coinage in response to the Arab threat. But in respect of Syracuse, MIB allocates the issue on which the Emperor is shown *standing* in military dress (MIB 105) to 672-677, that is prior to the three-quarter profile bust with spear type (given to 677-681). Both issues show Constantine associated with his brothers Heraclius and Tiberius (deposed in 681). Questions arise as to the possible grounds on the part of the Sicilian mint authorities for interrupting the transition (as it occurred at Constantinople) from facing bust with globus cruciger to the more martial bust with spear, together with, as at Constantinople, the dating of these various issues. It is the case, of course, that the iconography of MIB 105 is, overall, no less warlike than that of MIB 106 and might be thought to be more so.

25.22. The style is unusual and quite different to that of the preceding coin. See the MIB plate coin for comparison.
25.23. Struck very neatly on a thick square flan of unusually high weight; there is no indication of an undertype.
25.29. Crudely engraved. Grierson (in D. O. and in Byzantine Coins) pays little attention to the three classes of Rome half folles. It seems correct, as in MIB, to allocate Class 3 to the last three or four years of the reign, rather than alongside Class 2.
25.30. The coin is in poor condition and only parts of the reverse can be read. IA above the M is the indictional year equivalent to regnal year 30 (683/4).

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[1] Morton and Eden, 11 December 2008, ex lot 469; Carroll F. Wales collection.
[2] Spink, 13 July 2000, lot 1499.
[3] Morton and Eden, 11 December 2008, ex lot 469; Carroll F. Wales collection.
[4] Sotheby's, New York, 21 June 1991, ex lot 210; W. H. Hunt collection.
[5] Morton and Eden, 11 December 2008, ex lot 469; Carroll F. Wales collection.
[6] Morton and Eden, 11 December 2008, ex lot 469; Carroll F. Wales collection.
[7] Morton and Eden, 11 December 2008, ex lot 469; Carroll F. Wales collection.
[8] Morton and Eden, 11 December 2008, ex lot 469; Carroll F. Wales collection.
[9] Morton and Eden, 11 December 2008, ex lot 469; Carroll F. Wales collection.
[10] Baldwins, January 2003.
[11] Baldwins, August 1991; W. H. Hunt collection, Sotheby's New York, 21 June 1991, ex lot 210, from the Balvin collection. MIB plate coin.
[12] Morton and Eden, 11 December 2008, ex lot 469; Carroll F. Wales collection.
[13] Ancient Paths, May 2005.
[14] Morton and Eden, 11 December 2008, ex lot 469; Carroll F. Wales collection.
[15] Morton and Eden, 11 December 2008, ex lot 469; Carroll F. Wales collection.
[16] Baldwins, May 1989.
[17] Sotheby's, New York, 21 June 1991, ex lot 210; W. H. Hunt collection.
[18] Howard-Johnston, J., Witnesses to a World Crisis, Historians and Histories of the Middle East in the Seventh Century, Oxford, 2010, pp. 226-7 and p. 494.