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COINS OF THE VIMINACIUM MINT FROM THE PEĆINE NECROPOLIS (VIMINACIUM)

ABSTRACT

During the extensive rescue archaeological investigations of the southern necropolises of Viminacium, on one of them – the necropolis called Pećine – 96 coins from the provincial mint Viminacium were found. Of those, 46 pieces were found in graves, and 50 in a layer on the necropolis. Four specimens from the special editions stand out, belonging to the types with vexilla, Victoria and Moesia-Pax.

KEYWORDS: ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINAGE, THE VIMINACIUM MINT, PEĆINE.

In the area of the southern necropolises of Viminacium, due to the construction of the TPP Kostolac 2, starting from 1977,¹ the extensive rescue archaeological investigations were carried out (Зотовић 1986: 41, ref. 4; 54-55; Зотовић, Јордовић 1990: 2; Vojvoda, Mrđić 2015: 9, ref. 2).² Three Roman necropolises were registered at the locality of Pećine, of which the youngest one was formed in the middle of the 1st century and where cremation and inhumation of the deceased were practiced simultaneously. At the same time, another necropolis was formed in Pećine where the deceased were cremated only, with the exception of the appearance of graves with inhumation, which in all cases were children's graves. Change of the funeral ritual that occurred around the middle of the 3rd century led to the abandonment of

these burial grounds and the formation of new ones where the only form of burial became inhumation. At that time, the necropolis Burdelj was formed as was the third necropolis on Pećine, of which the first was used until about the mid-4th century, and the second until the mid-5th century (Vojvoda, Mrđić 2015: 9, ref. 3-4).

There are 96 coins of the provincial mint Viminacium that were recorded at three necropolises of the locality Pećine, which is 2.65% of the total number discovered during the survey (3613 pcs.).³ This represents a slightly higher percentage compared to the neighbouring necropolis called Više grobalja, where 59 coins were registered, which is 2.15% of the total number of coins that were found (2736 pcs.) (Vojvoda, Mrđić 2015: 14-15, ref. 12, cat. nos. 2546-2604). From the 96 coins

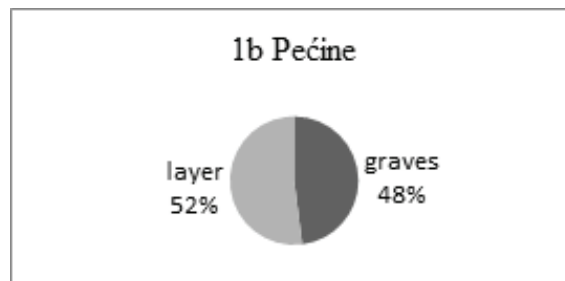
¹ The article results from the project: *Viminacium, Roman city and military camp – research of the material and no material culture of inhabitants by using the modern technologies of remote detection, geophysics, GIS, digitalization and 3D visualization* (no. 47018), funded by The Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia.

² Within this area, nine necropolises were separated, and five of them belong to the Roman period: Više grobalja, three necropolises in the locality of Pećine, and Burdelj.

³ Over time, a number of pieces have been lost. Coins that could be processed (3613 specimens) are in most cases unpreserved, which makes their determination difficult. In addition to well preserved specimens, the finding contains a number of copies of imperial and provincial coinage, which could be determined only by century, and a smaller number of coins that are damaged or fragmented to such an extent that it was impossible to reliably classify them into centuries. I kindly thank to my colleague Dragana Spasić-Đurić from the National Museum in Požarevac for the provided material.

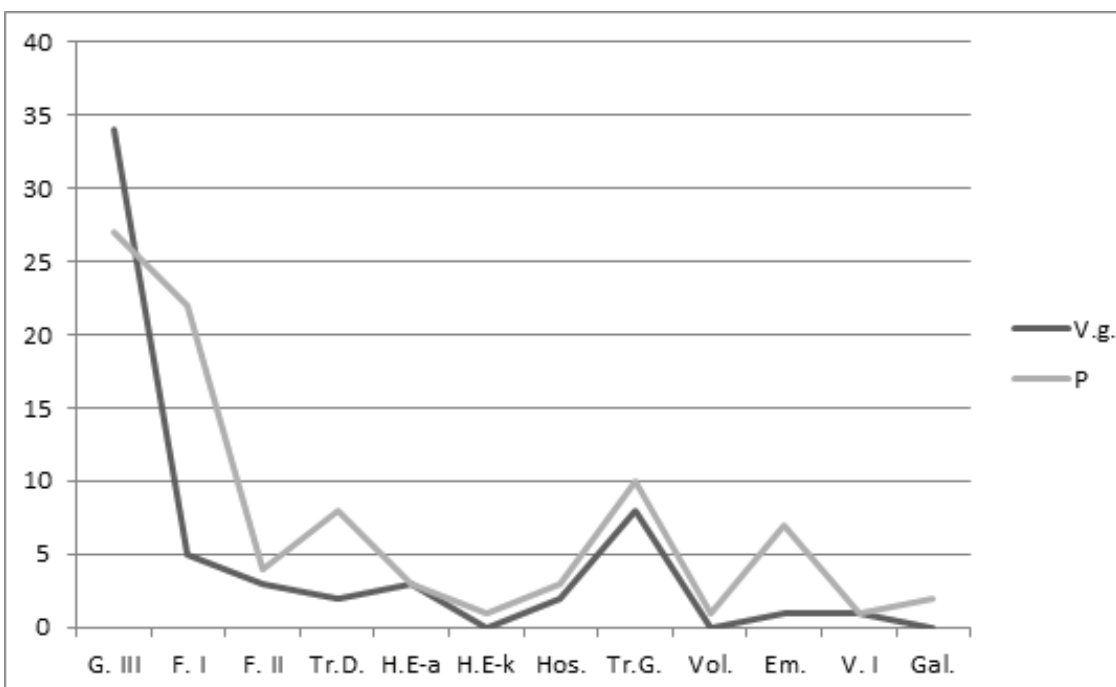
of the Viminacium mint, 46 (48%) were found in the graves, and 50 (52%) in the layer on the necropolis, which mostly originated from individual or collective sacrificial areas formed above the graves. There is a certain difference in relation to the Više grobalja necropolis, where 18 pieces (30.50%) were registered in the graves, and 41 pieces (69.50%) were from the sacrificial areas.

The lack of small bronze coins of Senate issues in circulation in the Danube and Balkan provinces at the beginning of the 3rd century was probably the chief reason for the opening of the mint for provincial coinage in Viminacium, and then in Sarmizegetusa (Dacia) (Борић-Брешковић 1976: 8, ref. 2; Црнобрња 1993: 17-19). Macedonian mints of provincial coinage supplied Upper Moesia to a certain extent in the first two centuries (Borić-Brešković 2011: 420-426), at the time when the problem of the deficiency of small bronze coins was not so noticeable. Apparently, this problem manifested to a greater extent after closing of the mint in Stobi, at the time of the Caracalla's reign (Borić-Brešković 2011: 415, ref. 3), which led to the mass appearance of provincial coinage from the Bithynian mint of Nicaea in circulation. The dominant incidence of Nicaean issues in circulation in Upper Moesia is evident in the third and fourth decade of the 3rd century, i.e., during the rule of Alexander Severus and Gordian III. However, after the year 239 and the start of operation of the mint in Viminacium, the Nicaean issues almost disappeared from circulation in the territories of Upper Moesia and Lower Pannonia, where, obviously, the problem of the shortage of money was the most evident. It is interesting to note that after the closing of the Stobi mint, noticeable issues of autonomous money started to be minted again in Macedonia (the Koinon of Macedonia), and unlike the Nicaean money, apparently did not have a greater share of the circulation in the territory of Moesia at this time (Војвода, Петровић 2011: 288; Војвода, Јесретић 2012: 121; Војвода 2013: 159-160; Vojvoda, Mrđić 2015: 13-17; Vojvoda 2017: 133).



Graph 1 a and b – Incidence of the Viminacium mint specimens in graves and layers at the Više grobalja necropolises (1a) and at Pećine (1b).

Out of the 96 coins of the Viminacium provincial coinage from the Pećine necropolis, 27 were issues made for Gordian III, 26 for Philip I and Philip II, 15 for Trajan Decius and family, 11 for Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian, 7 for Aemilian and 3 for Valerian I and Gallienus. It was not possible to determine the issuer for 7 coins but from that number, one comes from year XII and one from year XIII of the local era, and with a certain dose of reservation we can assume that they belong to the issues of Trebonianus Gallus or Volusian (Table 1). By observing both necropolises together, the issues of Gordian III are the most common, which is understandable since they are the first issues of the mint since its opening. This difference is much greater in the Više grobalja necropolis (34 pcs. from the total number of 59) than in Pećine (27 pcs. out of total number of 96). This is followed by a number of issues of Philip I, then until Aemilian a gradual decline was recorded, while the issues of Valerian I and Gallienus are sporadic, which is the ratio that repeats in



Graph 2 - Incidence of the Viminacium mint specimens in graves and layers in the Više grobalja and Pećine necropolises, by rulers

both necropolises (Table 1, Graph 2). If we would compare the incidence of the number of samples by the years of the local era, it turns out that the largest number on both necropolises is registered in year IV (17), followed by XII (15), I and XIII (each with 13), XIV (12), II (10), others between 9 and 5 pieces, while year VIII of the local era (3) is represented by the smallest number (Table 1).

Comparison of the above mentioned data on the number of incidences (according to different criteria) on the Više grobalja and Pećine necropolises with the collection of Svetozar St. Dušanić, is not the most rewarding task. On the one hand, we have information originating from archaeological investigations, and on the other, we have data from the private collection that has been created for decades.⁴ Nonetheless, certain parallels can be

⁴ Private numismatic collections are formed in different ways, according to the interests, knowledge and financial possibilities of the collectors. Some strive to collect only preserved and rare specimens, others tend to gather as many different types as possible although they are not well preserved. A third type combines the first two methods, while others still focus only on a certain iconographic topic. The collection of Svetozar St. Dušanić contains 1700 copies of the provincial Viminacium mint, represents all

drawn and they are not unfounded, referring in the first place to the number of specimens of the individual issuers. The only difference is observed in relation to the number of coins of Gordian III and Philip I, which is in the collection of Svetozar St. Dušanić in favour of the latter emperor (506 Gordian III versus 545 of Philip I and his family). As was the case in the Viminacium necropolises, this number gradually declined starting from Trajan Decius.⁵ If we observe the incidence by years of the local era, the situation from the Viminacium necropolises repeats - in the first place there are AN XII and IV. Major deviations in the number of registered specimens are recorded in years: I to III, VIII and XIV.

In most of the recorded coins on the Pećine necropolis, there are no deviations from the usual reverse iconographic schemes known in the work

rulers and members of the families for whom the mint was working, repeats many types even though they are common presentations, and in 3.88% (or 66 pcs.), additionally presents extraordinary types though some of them are also repeated. All this indicates that the collector had, so called, a "museological" approach to collecting.

⁵ Борић-Брешковић 1976: 16, Table 3.

emp/an	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VIII	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XVI	?	Σ V.g.	Σ P	Σ V.g. +P	Σ emp.
G. III*	8	8	5	9											4	34			
	5	2	1	8	2										9		27	61	61
Ph. I					1	1		3								5			
					4	5	5	4	2						2		22	27	34
Ph. II								1							2	3			
						3				1							4	7	
Tr.D.										1	1					2			
										5	3						8	10	22
H.Ea										1	2					3			
											2				1		3	6	
H.E																/			
											1						1	1	
Hos.											2					2			
											2	1					3	5	
Tr.G.											1	6	1			8			
												4	4		2		10	18	19
Vol.																/			
												1					1	1	
Aem.													1			1			
													6	1			7	8	8
V.I														1		1			
														1			1	2	4

emp/an	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VIII	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XVI	?	Σ V.g.	Σ P	Σ V.g. + P	Σ emp.
Gall.																/			
Vim. ?											1	1				/	2	2	
Σ	13	10	6	17	7	9	5	7	3	8	15	13	12	5	25	59	96	155	155

Table 1 – Incidence of the Viminacium mint specimens in graves and layer in the Više grobalja and Pećine necropolises by rulers and years of the local era.

*G. III – Gordian III, Ph. I – Philip I, Ph. II – Philip II, Tr.D. – Trajan Decius, H.Ea. – Herennia Etruscilla, H.E. – Herennius Etruscus, Hos. – Hostilian, Tr.G. – Trebonianus Gatus, Vol. – Volusianus, Aem. – Aemilianus, V. I – Valerian I, Gall. – Gallienus;

V.g. – Više grobalja, P – Pećine.

of this mint, and we find the basic type of presentation (personification with a diadem on the head, dressed in a stola, standing in a frontal position, between a bull and a lion, with head turned to the left and hands laid over the animals' head). In addition, several specimens stand out with extraordinary reverse motifs, such as the middle bronze of Gordian III from the fourth year of the local era (cat. 12). It is a presentation of personification, dressed in a stola and palla that stands at the front, with a head turned to the left, between a lion and a bull. In each hand one vexillum is held, with the numbers VII and IIII.⁶ Extraordinary types of the Viminacium mint issues appear in years III, V, VI, XI, XII, XIII and XIV of the local era. In these types, the traditional personification character is retained, but its basic appearance depending on the idea it expresses, is complemented by various attributes (Fides, Pax, Victoria, etc.) (Борић-Брешковић 1986: 128-129). The reasons for the appearance of vexillum in the provincial money are explained differently.⁷ According to some, they were minted in an effort to highlight the military character of the settlement and the origin of its population, and therefore to emphasize the importance of cities as the veteran colonies. According to the others, vexilla on colonial money indicates the presence (short-term departure, stay or transit) of the vexillatio of some legions. The third opinion is that the choice of these types provides evidence that municipal mints supplied legions, auxiliary units and veterans with bronze money (Борић-Брешковић 1986: 134-135, ref. 63-65). Concerning our extraordinary specimen of Gordian III with vexilla, most authors agree that coinage of year III of the local era were minted in an indirect or direct connection with the Gordian's Persian war (Борић-Брешковић 1986: 137, ref. 70).

Two pieces of the middle bronze of Philip II

6 In the catalogue of the St. Dušanić collection, 13 such specimens were recorded; cf. Борић-Брешковић 1976: 54-55, kat. 475-487; Борић-Брешковић 1986: 136.

7 The motif of vexillum on provincial money is popular in the eastern provinces, especially Syria; cf. Борић-Брешковић 1986: 134.

(cat. 50-51), both from year VI of the local era belong to the rare issues that were registered on the Pećine necropolis (Борић-Брешковић 1986: Т. XI, 2, 4; Juhasz 2010: 34, fig. 40). Victoria heading to the left, between a lion and a bull, holding a wreath in the right hand and a palm branch in the left is presented on the reverse. The same motif appears at the time of the independent issues of Philip I, during year V of the local era. The coinage for Philip II began only after he obtained the title of Caesar, i.e., in year VI. Certain researchers have interpreted the appearance of this type with some of the successes over Carpi, but the Carpi invasion in 245 did not have to influence the issuance of this type. The issuance of the type with Victoria of Philip II could belong to the beginning of year VI of the local era, or the last months of 244 due to the pronounced stylistic connection with the first Roman emission of Philip I from the same year (RIC IV.3, No. 50). For the special Viminacium editions of Philip II, the classic form of Victoria was used (RIC IV.3, No. 50, Victoria steps) transmitting part of the father's merits on the East to the son, following the example of simultaneous emperors' issues of Philip I with AVGG (RIC IV.3, 51) by which he included in imperial successes the members of his *domus augustae*.⁸

The last extraordinary appearance recorded on the Pećine necropolis is the large bronze of Trajan Decius (cat. 55) from year XI of the local era. The representation of the personification is, in comparison with the basic type, unchanged, but in the raised right hand it holds a branch, and in the left-hand slanted sceptre.⁹ The presentation of

⁸ Any later date would have assumed a more likely stylistic influence of the type RIC IV.3, no. 51 (Victoria stands to the left—not walking!), with VICTORIA AVGG on the reverse where the family includes Philip I and Otacilius. Philip II did not become Caesar concurrently with his father's rising to the rank of Augustus, but between these two events there was a time span of up to several months. The chronological accuracy of obtaining the title of Caesar Philip II is confirmed by the minting of Viminacium. For a detailed analysis of differences, dating and interpretations of this type, cf. Борић-Брешковић 1986: 147-148, 163.

⁹ In the catalogue of the St. Dušanić collection, 6 such

Pax, i.e., Moesia – Pax, as a propaganda message of year XI of the Viminacium era, clearly defines the program of reign and the Roman peace based on victory. Regardless of whether it is a *pax augusta in terms of the pax romana or pax augusti, to which analogies with a complete legend on Decius imperial coinage are primarily referred, this type expresses the principle of imperial peace despite the nuances in the expression* (Борић-Брешковић 1986, 152-153, ref. 154).

Regardless of the short-lived work of a provincial mint in Viminacium, its issues have great importance for studying the money circulation and historical events of the middle of the 3rd century. From the very beginning, the mint stands out with a great monetary production and wide circulation. On the other hand, precise chronological data (designation of the local era on the reverse) represent some of the most reliable historical sources, irrespective of some disagreements that have occurred about accurate dating at the beginning of the local era.¹⁰ For these reasons, it is of the utmost importance not only to collect material from the whole area of circulation of this kind of coinage, but from Viminacium itself. This is the case primarily, because it is a material that originates from archaeological investigations, from closed units, which allow, apart from numismatic analyses, numerous and broader considerations of the role of money in funeral rituals.

specimens were recorded; cf. Борић-Брешковић 1976: 75-76, kat. 1084-1089, but here with Victoriola at the top of the sceptre; Juhasz 2010: 31, fig. 29.

¹⁰ About the work of the mint (opening, interruptions in minting, closing, local era) cf. Борић-Брешковић 1976: 8-17; Борић-Брешковић 1986: 123, ref. 1-5 with the quoted bibliography.

CATALOGUE**Abbreviations**

Cat. –catalogue number

obv. –obverse

rev. –reverse

Wt. –weight (gr)

Size –diameter (mm)

Axis –axis according to cardinal directions

G –inhumation burials

G1 –cremation burials

Ref. –reference

Vim. Coll. – records of field documentation (C number)

r. –right

l. –left

dr. –draped

cuir. – cuirassed

laur. – laureate

rad. – radiate

stg. –standing

std. –seated

hld. – holding

References

Borić-Brešković	Б. Борић-Брешковић 1976, Новац колоније Виминацијума у збирци Светозара Ст. Душанића, Београд: Музеј града Београда.
SNG III Ljubljana	Peter Kos, Andrej Šemrov 1996, <i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Slovenia</i> . Ljubljana, Narodni muzej III. <i>Moesia Superior</i> . Collection Kecskés 1. Viminacium (nos. 1-2381), Milano: Ennerre

GORDIANUS III

AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
1	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head rad.	P M S CO-L VIM ex - AN•I• Personification stg. front, head l., between lion and bull, hands above animals heads. ¹	5,89 23,05 N	Trench 309	35	239-240	5313/4
2	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Similar.	P M S CO-L VIM ex - AN•I• NT	5,19 22,11 N	Trench 436	35	239-240	13297

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
3	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S CO-L VIM ex - AN•I• NT	4,51 21,85 NE	G – 1967	64	239-240	11655
4	[...] ANT GORDIA[...] Similar.	P M S CO-L VIM ex - AN•I• NT	4,41 20,93 NE	G – 5162	64	239-240	12383 NC
5	[IMP] CAES M ANT [GORDIANVS] [AVG] Similar.	[P M S CO] - L VIM ex - AN•I• NT	4,15 21,56 NE	Trench 159	64	239-240	1885
6	IMP CAES [M ANT] GORDIANVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head rad.	P M S CO-L VIM AN •I•I• NT	6.68 21.68 N	Trench 353	127	240-241	10201 NC
7	IMP CAES [M ANT] GORDIANVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S CO-L VIM AN II NT	3,92 21,50 N	Trench 344	148	240-241	9013 NC
8	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM AN III NT	19,10 30,88 N	Trench 357	168	242-243	10186 NC
9	IMP GORDIANVS [PIVS FEL AVG] Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S CO-L VIM AN IIII NT	20,95 29,52 NE	Trench 33	306	242-243	170

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
10 za ilus	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Similar.	P M S CO-L VIM AN III NT	20,63 29,59 S	G1 – 1146	306	242-243	13499
11	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL [AVG] Similar.	P M S CO-L VIM AN III NT	20,36 30,70 S	Trench 159	306	242-243	5097 NC
12	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust dr., cuir., r., head rad.	P M S C-[OL VIM] AN III Personification stg. front, head l., between lion and bull; in each hand hld. vexillum with VII and III.	8,41 22,39 NE	G – 4259	475	242-243	11374/1 NC
13	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM AN III NT.	7,31 22,50 N	G – 3700	405	242-243	10924
14	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM AN III NT.	7,30 24,28 N	Trench 248	405	242-243	3553
15	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM AN III NT.	6,98 22,88 N	Trench 159	405	242-243	1964
16	IMP GORDIANVS [PIVS FEL AVG] Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM AN III NT.	6,65 25,00 N	Trench 309	405	242-243	5454
17	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM AN [...] NT.	5,83 23,97 N	G – 3733	/	239-243 AN I to III (?)	10948

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
18	[IMP] CEAS M ANT GORDIANVS [AVG] Similar.	P M S CO-L VIM ex – Illegible. NT	4,62 21,34 S	G – 4255	/	239-241 AN I – IV (?)	11359 NC
19	IMP CAES [M ANT] GORDIANVS AVG Similar.	Illegible. ex – AN [...] NT	4,56 23,33 S	G – 1967	/	239-243 AN I to III (?)	5484 NC
20	Illegible. Similar.	P M S C-OL [VIM] ex – Illegible. NT	1,51 17,39 S	G – 2288	/	239-241 AN I to III (?)	6139
21	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust dr., cuir., r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM ex - AN•V• NT.	18,66 28,55 N	G – 1071	492	243-244	3872
22	IMP GORDIANVS [PIVS FEL AVG] Similar.	P M S C-[OL VIM] ex - AN•V• NT.	15,86 28,30 N	G – 5346	492	243-244	12678
23	Illegible. Bust r., head laur.	[P] M S C-O[L] [VIM] ex – Illegible. NT	10,54 24,75 N	Trench 187	/	243-244	2586
24	Illegible Bust r., head laur.	P M S CO-L [VIM] ex – Illegible. NT.	4,06 19,65 N	Trench 3	/	243-244	422
25	Illegible Bust r., head laur.	Illegible. ex – Illegible. NT	3,34 21,19 N	G – 1141	/	243-244	4058 Broken. NC
26	[...] GORDI[...] Similar.	P M S C-[OL] [VIM] ex – Illegible. NT.	2,63 18,87 N	Trench 250	/	239-244	4633 NC

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
27	Illegible. Bust r., head laur.	P M S [...] ex – Illegible. NT	2,54 19,00 N	G – 816	/	243-244	2730

PHILIP I

AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
28	IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN V NT.	17,94 29,32 S	G – 1071	508	243-244	3873
29	IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head rad.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN V NT.	7,65 23,82 NE	G – 4561	595	243-244	11598 NC
30	IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN V NT.	6,84 23,69 S	Trench 328	595	243-244	7539 NC
31	IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN V NT.	5,62 22,02 S	G – 4228	595	243-244	11329 NC
32	IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-[OL VIM] ex – AN VI NT.	20,47 30,50 S	Squ. 13	617	244-245	12596 NC
33	IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN VI NT.	18,51 28,37 S	G – 1071	617	244-245	3870
34	IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN VI NT.	18,49 29,02 S	G – 5186	617	244-245	12410 NC

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borrić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
35	IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-[OL] [VIM] ex – AN VI NT.	15,21 29,11 NE	G – 1071	617	244-245	3869
36	IMP M [IVL] [PHILI]PVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN VI NT.	14,68 27,16 S	G – 2049	617	244-245	5638 NC
37	IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN VII NT.	20,28 29,46 NE	G – 1071	716	245-246	3876
38	IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-[OL] [VIM] ex – AN VII NT.	17,96 28,62 NE	G – 1668	716	245-246	4900/1 NC
39	IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN VII NT.	17,75 28,75 S	Trench 323	716	245-246	6674 NC
40	Illegible. Similar.	Illegible. ex – AN VII NT.	16,39 29,76 N	G – 1501	716	245-246	4582/1 NC
41	Illegible. Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN VII NT.	15,62 29,43 S	Trench 323	716	245-246	9792 NC
42	IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	[P M S C]-OL VIM ex – AN VIII NT.	19,46 29,27 S	G1 – 541	827	246-247	6028 NC
43	IMP [...] Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN VIII NT.	16,86 29,37 SW	Trench 355	827	246-247	10110 NC

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
44	IMP M IVL PH[ILI]PVVS AVG Similar.	Illegible. ex - AN VIII NT.	15,60 29,48 NE	Trench 69	827	246-247	745
45	IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-[OL] [VIM] ex – AN VIII NT.	14,61 28,98 N	G – 1435	827	246-247	4455 NC
46	[IMP] [M] [IVL] PHILIPVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-[OL] [VIM] ex – AN VIII NT.	13,13 28,68 S	G – 1378	920	247-248	4445
47	[IMP] M IVL PHILIPVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN VIII NT.	12,63 27,83 S	Trench 265	920	247-248	3630
48	[IM]P M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – Illegible. NT.	13,28 27,90 S	Trench 6	/	243-247 AN V to VIII (?)	18
49	IMP M IVL PHILIPP[...] Similar.	[P] [M] [S] C-OL VIM ex – Illegible. NT.	19,67 29,42 N	G – 1071	/	243-247 AN V to VIII (?)	3868

PHILIP II
Striking under Philip I
AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
50 ilust.	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES Bust dr. r., head bare.	P M S - C-OL VIM ex - AN VI Victory adv. l. between lion and bull, r. hld. wreath, l. hld. palm.	7,22 22,02 N	G - 978	Borić- Brešković /; SNG III Ljubljna, no. 2373	244-245	3272
51	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES Bust dr. r., head bare.	P M S C-OL VIM ex - AN VI Similar.	4,47 21,37 N	G - 7	Borić- Brešković /; SNG III Ljubljna, no. 2373	244-245	6511
52	Illegible. Bust dr. cuir. (?) r., head bare (?).	Illegible. ex - AN VI (?)	20,88 30,37 S	Leveling	1005 (?)	244-245 (?)	10970/3 NC
53	IMP M IVL PH[ILIPVS] [AVG] Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	Illegible. ex - AN XI NT.	15.04 29.16 S	Section IA	1044	249-250	1446

TRAJAN DECIUS
AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
54	IMP CAES C MES Q DECIVS PF AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM ex - AN XI NT.	15,85 28,57 S	Trench 131	1052	249-250	1710

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
55	IMP CAES C MES Q DECIVS PF AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM ex - AN XI Personification hld. branch in r. hand, in l. transverse sceptre.	14,48 28,61 S	G – 5335	1084 (but here without Victori- ola)	249-250	12671 NC
56	IMP TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM ex - AN XI NT.	13,40 27,45 N	Leveling	1090	249-250	10970/1 NC
57	IMP TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM ex - AN XI NT.	11,82 27,39 S	Trench 324	1090	249-250	6702
58	IMP TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM ex - AN XI NT.	11,02 26,63 S	G – 938	1090	249-250	3128
59	IMP TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM ex - AN XII NT.	12,58 26,91 N	Leveling	1157	250-251	10970/2 NC
60	IMP TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM ex - AN XII NT.	10,38 26,84 N	G – 3758	1157	250-251	10958/2 NC
61	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM ex - AN XII NT.	13,23 26,59 S	Section IA	1188	250-251	1327

HERENIA ETRUSCILLA

Striking under Trajan Decius

AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
62	HER ETRVSCILLA AVG Bust dr., r., head diad.	P M S C-OL VII AN XII NT.	13,40 26,55 S	Leveling	1229	250-251	11756 NC
63	HER ETRVSCILLA AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VII AN XII NT.	10,22 25,68 S	G – 3758	1229	250-251	10958/3 NC
64	HER ETRVSCILLA AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VII AN [...]] NT.	12,24 26,52 S	G – 3758	1212 or 1229 (?)	249-251 AN XI or XII (?)	10958/4 NC

HERENNIUS ETRUSCUS

Striking under Trajan Decius

AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
65	Q H ET MES DEC CAVS Bust dr. cuir. r., head bare.	P M S C-OL VIM AN XII NT.	11,78 26,01 S	G – 5239	1266	250-251	12470/1

HOSTILIAN

Striking under Trajan Decius

AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
66	C VAL HOST M QVINTVS [CAE] Bust dr. cuir. r., head bare.	P M S C-OL VIM AN XII NT.	13,49 27,93 S	G – 5227	1287	250-251	12469
67	[...] M QVINTVS [...] Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM AN XII NT.	11,45 25,98 S	Squ. 14	1287	250-251	12697

HOSTILIAN

Striking under Trebonianus Gallus

AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
68	C VAL HOS[...] Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM AN XIII NT.	3,80 19,40 S	G – 4299	1367	251-252	11394

TREBONIANUS GALLUS

AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
69	IMP C GALLVS P FELIX AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VII AN XIII NT.	12,08 25,43 S	G – 4586	1479	251-252	11622/1
70	IMP C GALLVS P FELIX AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VII AN XIII NT.	9,55 26,85 N	Trench 159	1479	251-252	4788 NC

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borčić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
71	IMP C GALLVS P FELIX AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VII AN XIII NT.	9,34 25,78 S	G – 1668	1479	251-252	4900/2 NC
72	[IMP] C GALLVS P FELIX AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIII AN XIII NT.	2,89 19,52 S	G – 1668	/ add. small modul	251-252	11621 NC
73	IMP C GALLVS P FELIX AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VII AN XIV NT.	11,38 27,53 N	Section IA	1529	252-253	4900/3 NC
74	IMP C GALL[VS P FELIX] AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VII AN XIV NT.	11,08 27,75 N529	Trench 353	1529	252-253	9744 NC
75	IMP C GALLVS P FELIX AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VII AN XIV NT.	10,36 26,68 S	Section IA	1529	252-253	1304
76	IMP C GALLVS P FELIX AVG Similar.	P M S C-O[...] AN XIV NT.	8,10 27,54 S	G – 2272	1529	252-253	6165
77	Illegible. Similar.	P M S C-OL VII ex – Illegible. NT.	12,14 27,86 S	Trench 290	/	250-253 AN XII to XIV	6298
78	[IMP] [C] [GA] LLVS P FELIX AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VII ex – Illegible. NT.	8,74 26,27 S	Trench 288	/	250-253 AN XII to XIV	4817 NC

VOLUSIANUS

AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
79	IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM AN XIII NT.	12,29 27,93 S	Section IA	1598	251-252	1380

AEMILIANUS

AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
80	IMP C EMIL EMILIANO AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VII AN XIV NT.	10,29 27,52 S	G – 2252	1642	253	6183
81	[...] EMILIANO AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL [VIM] AN XIV NT.	7,95 24,78 N	Leveling	1642	253	6443/2
82	IMP C M AEMIL [...] Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM AN XIV NT.	9,58 25,64 S	Trench 219	1644	253	3187
83	IMP C M AEMIL AEMILIANVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM AN XIV NT.	8,86 25,34 NE	Trench 80	1644	253	814
84	[...]ILIANVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-O[L VIM] AN XIV NT.	8,04 27,37 N	Trench 327	1644	253	8381 NC

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
85	IMP C EMIL EMILIANO A Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM AN XIV NT.	10,26 25,25 N	Trench 335	1646	253	7806
86	IMP C M AEMIL AEMILIANVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM AN XVI NT.	8,87 26,77 S	G – 1006	1674	254-255	3687

VALERIANUS I

AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
87	IMP VALERIANVS P AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VII AN XVI NT.	10,86 26,74 S	G – 5239	1676	254-255	12470/2

GALLIENUS

AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1976	Date	Vim. Coll.
88 za ilust.	IMP GALLIENVS P AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VII AN XVI NT.	10,80 27,58 N	Trench 309	1693	254-255	5313/5
89	IMP C GALLENVS AVG Similar.	P M S C-OL VIM AN XVI NT.	10,93 28,04 N	Leveling	1697	254-255	11010 NC

VIMINACIUM

Unknown ruler

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Date	Vim. Coll.
90	Illegible. Bust r.	P M S C-OL VIM ex - AN XII NT	9,18 25,33 S	Trench 173	250-251 T. Gallus or Volusianus	2264
91	[...] AVG Bust r.	P M S C-OL VIM ex - AN XIII NT	11,11 26,76 N	Trench 289	251-252 T. Gallus or Volusianus	4265 NC
92	Illegible. Bust r.	P M S C-OL [VIM] ex - Illegible. NT	8,80 25,54 N	G1 – 1108	T. Gallus (?)	12321
93	Illegible. Bust r.	Illegible. NT	8,62 25,44 NE	Trench 159		4438 NC
94	Illegible. Bust r.	Illegible. NT.	7,84 25,63 N	Trench 86		804

95	Illegible. Worn.	Illegible. NT	4,80 22,78 /	G1 – 1047		11445 Burned. NC
96	Illegible. Bust r.	Illegible. NT	3,01 19,06 /	Trench 159		4539 NC

(Footnotes)

1 Onwards this type = NT (normal type).

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REZIME
NOVAC KOVNICE VIMINACIJUM
SA NEKROPOLE PEĆINE
(VIMINACIJUM)

KLJUČNE REČI: RIMSKO PROVINCIJALNO KOVANJE, KOVNICA VIMINACIJUM, PEĆINE.

Na području južnih nekropola Viminacijuma su, zaradi izgradnje TE Kostolac 2, počev od 1977.g. obavljena obimna zaštitna arheološka istraživanja. Na tri nekropole lokaliteta Pećine zabeleženo je 96 primeraka novčića provincijske kovnice Viminacijum, što čini 2,65% od ukupnog broja primeraka koji su otkriveni prilikom istraživanja (3613). Ovo predstavlja nešto veći procenat u odnosu na susednu nekropolu Više grobalja, gde je registrovano 59 primeraka novca što iznosi 2,15% od ukupnog broja pronađenih novčića (2736). Od 96 primeraka kovnice Viminacijuma, 46 (48%) pronađeno je u grobovima, a 50 (52%) u sloju na nekropoli, koji u najvećem broju potiču sa pojedinačnih ili kolektivnih žrtvenih površina formiranih iznad grobova. Izvesna razlika uočava se u odnosu na nekropolu Više grobalja, gde je u grobovima registrovano 18 kom. (30,50%), a sa žrtvenih površina 41 kom. (69,50%).

Od 96 primeraka viminacijumskog provincijskog kovanja sa nekropole Pećine, 27 pripada emisijama kovanim za Gordijana III, 26 Filipu I i Filipu II, 15 Trajanu Deciju i porodici, 11 Trebonijanu Galu i Voluzijanu, 7 Emilijanu i 3 Valerijanu I i Galijenu. Kod 7 primeraka nije bilo moguće odrediti izdavača, ali od tog broja jedan potiče iz XII i jedan iz XIII godine lokalne ere, a sa određenom dozom rezerve možemo pretpostaviti da pripadaju emisijama Trebonijana Gala ili Voluzijana (Tabela 1).

U najvećem broju zabeleženih primeraka na nekropoli Pećine nema odstupanja od uobičajenih reversnih ikonografskih shema poznatih u radu ove kovnice, već se susrećemo sa osnovnim tipom predstave (personifikacija sa dijamdom na

glavi, obučena u stolu, stoji spreda, između bika i lava, glavom okrenuta na levo i ruku spuštenih nad glavama životinja). Pored toga, nekoliko primeraka izdvaja se sa vanrednim reversnim motivima, kao što je srednja bronza Gordijana III iz četvrte godine lokalne ere (kat. 12). U ređa izdanja koja su registrovana na nekropoli Pećine spadaju i dva primerka srednje bronzne Filipa II (kat. 50-51) oba iz VI godine lokalne ere. Na reversu je predstavljena Viktorija koja korača na levo, između lava i bika, u desnoj ruci drži venac a u levoj palminu granu. Poslednja vanredna predstava zabeležena na nekropoli Pećine je velika bronza Trajana Decija (kat. 55) iz XI godine lokalne ere. Predstava personifikacije je u odnosu na osnovni tip nepormenjena, ali u podignutoj desnoj ruci drži grančicu, a u levoj koso položen skiptar.

Bez obzira na kratkotrajni rad provincijske kovnice u Viminacijumum, njena izdanja imaju veliki značaj za proučavanje cirkulacije novca i istorijskih događaja sredine 3.v. Od samog početka kovnica se izdvaja velikom monetarnom produkcijom i širokom cirkulacijom. Sa druge strane, precizni hronološki podaci (oznaka lokalne ere na reversu) predstavljaju jedan od najpouzdanijih istorijskih izvora, bez obzira na izvesne nesuglasice koje su se pojavljivale u pogledu tačnog datovanja početka lokalne ere. Iz ovih razloga, od najvećeg značaja je, ne samo prikupljanje građe sa celog područja cirkulacije ove vrste moneta, već sa samog Viminacijuma. U prvom redu, zato što se radi o materijalu koji potiče sa arheoloških istraživanja, iz zatvorenih celina, koje omogućavaju, osim numizmatičkih analiza, brojna i šira razmatranja uloge novca u pogrbenim ritualima.



Kat. 10.



Kat. 37.



Kat. 50.



Kat. 54.



Kat. 62.



Kat. 65.



Kat. 68.



Kat. 72.



Kat. 79.



Kat. 86.



Kat. 87.



Kat. 88.