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COINS FROM THRACIAN AND LOWER MOESIAN MINTS FROM THE VIMINACIUM NECROPOLIS OF PEĆINE

ABSTRACT

During the extensive archaeological rescue excavations of the southern necropoles at Viminacium, at one of them, Pećine, 17 coins were found from provincial issues of Thracian mints, issued by eight mints, and two pieces from Moesia Inferior, originating from one mint. Out of a total of 19 pieces, 11 were found in graves, and the others in the layers of the necropolis.

KEYWORDS: ROMAN PROVINCES COINAGE, THRACE, MOESIA INFERIOR (LOWER MOESIA), VIMINACIUM, PEĆINE, VIŠE GROBALJA.

Due to the necessity of building the power plant Kostolac 2, extensive archaeological rescue excavations were carried out, starting in 1977¹, in the area of southern necropoles.² At the site of Pećine, three Roman necropoles were registered, the most recent one of them having been established in the middle of the 1st century, where burials of cremated and inhumed deceased individuals were practiced in parallel. At the same time, another necropolis was established at Pećine, where only cremated deceased individuals were buried,

with the exception of a few inhumation burials, which were all children's graves. The change in burial ritual, which occurred approximately around the middle of the 3rd century, led to the abandonment of these cemetery zones and the formation of new ones, in which inhumation became the only form of burial. At that time, the necropolis of Burdelj was established, as well as the third necropolis at Pećine, the former of which was in use up until approximately the middle of the 4th century, and the latter up until the middle of the 5th century (Vojvoda, Mrđić 2015: 9, ref. 3-4; Vojvoda, Mrđić 2017: 9, ref. 3).

During the already mentioned research at the necropoles at Pećine, a total of 3,865 coins were discovered.³ Out of this total, 3,497 pieces were available for examination (Vojvoda, Mrđić 2017: 10, Table 1), ranging from 32/31 BC (Marcus An-

¹ This paper represents a result of working on the project: IRS – Viminacium, Roman city and military legionary camp – research of the material and non-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 (Vojvoda, Tapavički-Ilić).

² Within this area, nine necropoles were identified, of which five belong to the Roman period: Više Grobalja, three necropoles on the site of Pećine, and Burdelj; cf. *Зомовућ 1986: 41, ref. 4; 54-55; Зомовућ, Јордовић 1990: 2; Vojvoda, Mrđić 2015: 9, ref. 2.*

³ Coins were retrieved from graves and from layers of the necropolis (sacrifice surfaces formed above individual graves or groups of graves).

Province	Mint	Mint: pieces in total	Emperor or member of imperial family	Cat. no.	Pieces	%
Thrace	Serdica		Lucius Verus	1	1	5.26
		2	Caracalla	2	1	5.26
	Anchialus		Hadrianus	3	1	5.26
		2	Gordian III	4	1	5.26
	Pautalia		Antoninus Pius	5	1	5.26
			Faustina II	6	1	5.26
		4	Caracalla	7-8	2	10.53
	Deultum	1	Gordian III	9	1	5.26
	Byzantium	1	unknown	10	1	5.26
	Hadrianopolis		Caracalla	11-12	2	10.53
		3	Gordian III	13	1	5.26
	Philippopolis	2	Antoninus Pius	14-15	2	10.53
	Perinthos		Caracalla	16	1	5.26
		2	Severus Alexander	17	1	5.26
Moesia Inferior	Nicopolis ad Istrum		Caracalla	18	1	5.26
		2	Elagabalus	19	1	5.26
Total		19			19	100

Table 1 – Coins issued by Thracian and Lower Moesian mints at the necropolis of Pećine.

tonius) up to 423 AD (Theodosius II).⁴ Imperial coinage is represented with 84.38% and provincial coinage with 15.58% (Vojvoda, Mrđić 2017: 10, Chart 1). By comparing the same results from the necropolis of Više Grobalja, we may perceive

⁴ An inventory of the entire numismatic material from the already mentioned rescue excavations was made in 2005 and 2006 at the National Museum of Požarevac (M. Vojvoda, D. Spasić-Đurić). It was noted that a certain number of specimens had either been lost or destroyed during the conservation process (367 pieces). A similar situation, found during the making of the inventory, was also noted with specimens from the necropolis of Više Grobalja – according to terrain documentation, 3,161 pieces were found, out of which 2,736 were preserved (cf. Vojvoda, Mrđić 2015: 10, ref. 6). We would like to take this opportunity to thank our colleague Dragana Spasić-Đurić for kindly allowing us access to the material and for her involvement.

a minor difference in percentages, which were, in the other case, 79.61% (imperial) and 20.30% (provincial) (Vojvoda, Mrđić 2015: 10, Table 1).

Out of the 545 pieces from the necropolis of Pećine that were identified as provincial coinage, a total of 19 pieces were registered (3.50%) that were issued from the Thracian (17) and Lower Moesian (2) mints (Table 1). This represents a somewhat lower percentage compared to the neighbouring necropolis at Više Grobalja, where 25 pieces were registered, 4.50% of the total number of coins registered from provincial mints (Vojvoda 2011: 139-152; Vojvoda, Mrđić 2015: 14-15, ref. 12). The difference in the representation of the mints from the two provinces is also notable at

the necropolises of Više Grobalja and Pećine. Coins from Moesia Inferior mints were far more present at the necropolis of Više Grobalja than at the necropolis of Pećine (Graph 1a, b).

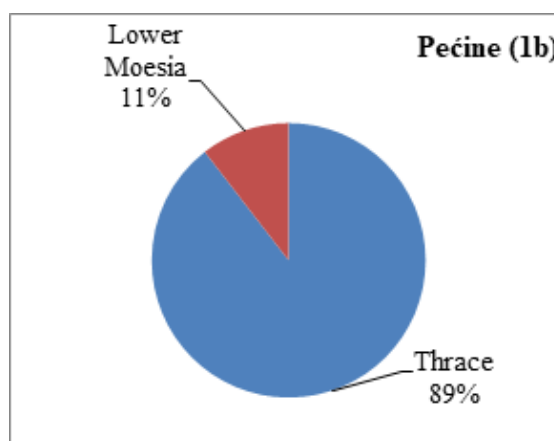
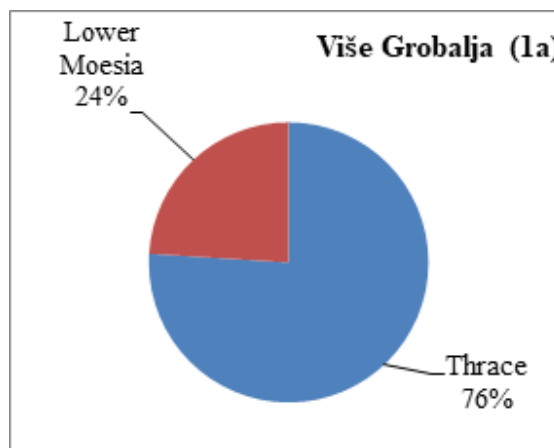
Through a comparative analysis of coin finds issued by mints from Thrace and Moesia Inferior at both necropolises at Viminacium, we can note similarities in several aspects: the presence of coinage of rulers and their family members belongs to approximately the same chronological range: Hadrian (Pećine) /Antoninus Pius (Više Grobalja) – Gordian III (Pećine) / Philip I (Više Grobalja) (Table 2; Vojvoda 2011: 140, Table 2); coins from Caracalla have the highest percentage (Pećine 36.84%; Više Grobalja 20%) and, finally, the most common are issues from the mint of Pautalia (Table 1; Vojvoda 2011: 139-140, Table 1).

Emperor or member of imperial family	Pieces	%
Hadrian	1	5.26
Antoninus Pius	3	15.80
Lucius Verus	1	5.26
Faustina II	1	5.26
Caracalla	7	36.84
Elagabalus	1	5.26
Severus Alexander	1	5.26
Gordian III	3	15.80
Unknown	1	5.26
Total	19	100

Table 2 – Percentage distribution of coin specimens of certain rulers or their family members at the necropolis of Pećine.

Considering the noted similarities, and so as to obtain a better interpretation of these monetary findings, we believe that they should be considered as a whole, especially because of the circumstances regarding the documentation of findings from both necropolises during the research.⁵ Only after

⁵ Extensive and contemporary archaeological excavations



Graph 1a and 1b – Representation of Thracian and Lower Moesian mints at the necropolis of Više Grobalja (1a) and the necropolis of Pećine (1b).

a detailed examination and publishing of all grave units and findings from both of the necropolises will it be possible to determine with any certainty the zones and chronological frames, though differenc-

at the adjoining sites of Više Grobalja and Pećine, naturally required that a system of documentation of findings be established as well, from the very beginning of the works. As already mentioned before (*cf. supra* ref. 2), during the research at Pećine, zones of three necropolises were discovered, the most recent of which was contemporary with the necropolis at the site of Više Grobalja and they probably represent one unit. Terrain documentation (excavation diaries, inventories of findings, grave numeration, etc.) had been made, from the start, separately for the two sites, and the three necropolises at Pećine were treated as a whole. The numismatic material, as well as other findings, is kept, even today, in thematic units, according to terrain inventories, which don't follow the zones of the three necropolises. The excavations were performed at the same time, and terrain inventory numbers were assigned daily on the basis of *numerus currens* (Vojvoda, Mrđić 2017: 14-15, ref. 16).

es between them were noted during the research. For the time being, all indications point to the conclusion that the necropolis of Više Grobalja and the oldest burial zone at Pećine, in which cremations and inhumations were practiced at the same time, represented one necropolis at the time they were used. The question regarding a part of the cemetery zone at Pećine, in which there are graves with cremations and child inhumations only, with findings chronologically contemporary with the previous one, remains opened until a detailed analysis of all grave units is performed. It is possible that it was a part of the same necropolis, representing the burial zone of a population which practiced only cremation, but this remains to be confirmed by an anthropological analysis of the osteological material. The third area of burials at Pećine, consisting exclusively of inhumations, certainly represents a chronologically separate necropolis.

Hence, considered as a whole from the total number of coin specimens which were available for examination (6,233), 6 1,100 specimens belong to provincial minting, which represents 17.65%. Coins from 16 provinces and 36 mints are present, mostly from Asia Minor and the Balkans. If we observe the presence of coins from certain provinces, Bithynia is by far the best represented, with 58.85%, out of which the largest number came from the mint of Nicaea (55.82%) compared to the total number of provincial mints issues present. It is followed by Upper Moesia (Moesia Superior) and the mint of Viminacium with 19.17%, Macedonia with 13.59% and Thrace and Lower Moesia with 4.50% (Borić-Brešković, Vojvoda 2017: 2, ref. 6).

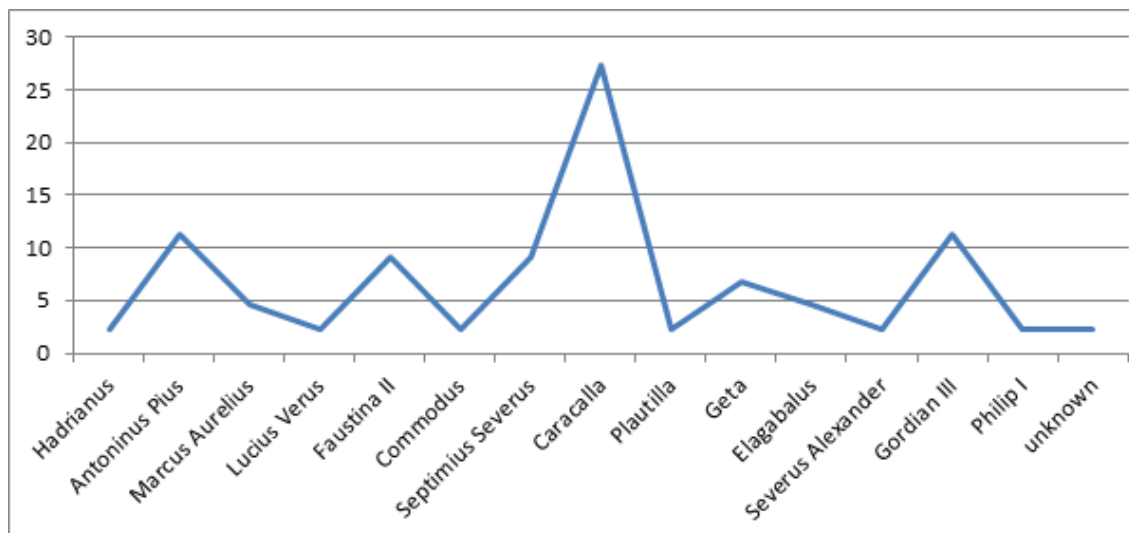
The findings issued by the Thracian and Lower Moesian mints, originating from cemetery zones at the sites of Više Grobalja and Pećine, belong to the chronological range from Hadrianus to Philip I, with a total of 44 pieces (Table 3).

⁶ A total of 6,233 coins were available for examination (2,736 Više Grobalja; 3,497 Pećine). A certain number of pieces were either lost or destroyed during the conservation process (Vojvoda, Mrđić 2015: 10, ref. 6; Vojvoda, Mrđić 2017, 10-11, ref. 5).

Emperor or member of imperial family	Pieces	%
Hadrian	1	2.27
Antoninus Pius	5	11.36
Marcus Aurelius	2	4.54
Lucius Verus	1	2.27
Faustina II	4	9.10
Commodus	1	2.27
Septimius Severus	4	9.10
Caracalla	12	27.30
Plautilla	1	2.27
Geta	3	6.81
Elagabalus	2	4.54
Severus Alexander	1	2.27
Gordian III	5	11.36
Philip I	1	2.27
Unknown	1	2.27
Total	44	100

Table 3 – Percentage distribution of coin specimens of certain rulers or their family members at the necropolises of Više Grobalja and Pećine together.

We may note an increased influx of coins from the Thracian and Lower Moesian mints at Viminacium from the time of the reign of Antoninus Pius, and the largest influx was noted during the reign of Caracalla (Graph 2). These calculations confirm the already noted lack of bronze coins of imperial coinage in the circulation of Upper Moesia during the reigns of the emperors from Antoninus Pius to Commodus. In this period, the highest presence was noted of provincial coinage from the Macedonian mints, most prominently Stoba, followed by the coins from mints in Asia Minor, Thrace and Lower Moesia. The situation changed during the Severian period, when a far lower presence of imperial issues of bronze coins can be noted as well as twice as many provincial coins compared to the previous period, with the largest number of specimens originating from the



Graph 2 – Distribution of coins from Thracian and Lower Moesian mints at the necropolises of Više Grobalja and Pećine, according to rulers and their family members.

mint at Stoba. After this mint was closed during Caracalla’s reign, a significant influx of money can be noted from the Bithynian mint in Nicaea, which culminated during the reign of Severus Alexander. A similar situation continued during the first years of the reign of Gordian III, until the establishment of the Viminacium mint. The beginning of circulation of coins from this mint influenced the influx of coinage from Gordian III from the mint at Nicaea. The analysis of Viminacium monetary findings showed that in the period from Philip I up to Valerian I and Gallienus almost all provincial issues came from the mint at Viminacium, while only three specimens were noted from the mint at Nicaea. It is interesting to note that at the time of the greatest influx of money from Nicaea during the reign of Severus Alexander, notable issues of autochthonous coins were being minted again in Macedonia (Koinon of the Macedonians), which usually had no significant share of the circulation in the territory of Moesia Superior at this time (Црнобрња 1981: 5-6; Војвода, Петровић 2011: 288-289; Војвода, Јесрегић 2012: 121-122; Војвода 2013: 156-157; Војвода, Mrđić 2015: 14-16, ref. 10-13; Војвода, Бранковић 2016: 108-109; Војвода 2017: 135; Војвода, Mrđić 2017: 17, ref. 20-23; 58, ref. 105; Borić-Brešković, Војвода 2017: 9-10).

When it comes to the presence of coins from certain mints, Pautalia is dominant with 29.50%, followed by Hadrianopolis (13.70), and Philippopolis and Perinthos (with 9.10% each), while others are present in a smaller percentage (Table 4).

Province	Mint	Pieces	%
Thrace	Pautalia	13	29.50
	Hadrianopolis	6	13.70
	Philippopolis	4	9.10
	Perinthos	4	9.10
	Anchialus	2	4.54
	Serdica	2	4.54
	Deultum	1	2.27
	Byzantium	1	2.27
	Augusta Traiana	1	2.27
	Mesembria	1	2.27
Lower Moesia	Plotinopolis	1	2.27
	Nicopolis ad Istrum	7	15.90
	Marcianopolis	1	2.27
Total		44	100

Table 4 – Percentage distribution of Thracian and Lower Moesian mints at the necropolises of Više Grobalja and Pećine together.

Mints from Thrace and Moesia Inferior obviously provided a certain share of small bronze coins in Moesia Superior until the reign of Caracalla, along with the Macedonian mints, which still remained the dominant source. The exceptional appearance of coins from the Bithynian mint of Nicaea, in the money flow of Moesia Superior, during the reign of Severus Alexander, was

certainly linked to the earlier provisions from the mint at Stoba and later provincial coinage at Viminacium. Monetary findings from Viminacium, with the large number of pieces and the reliable finding place, contribute largely to solving the questions regarding the boundaries of circulation of provincial coins in this part of the Empire.

CATALOGUE

Notes to the Catalogue

The catalogue is arranged chronologically according to the reigns of the Roman emperors.

Catalogue contains the following data:

Column 1 – Catalogue number.

Column 2 – Obverse legend and description.

Column 3 – Reverse legend and description.

Column 4 – Weight (gr); Size (mm); Axis (sides of the World).

Column 5 – Denomination; *cf.* Abbreviations.

Column 6 – Position of find; *cf.* Abbreviations.

Column 7 – References.

Column 8 – Date

Column 9 – Inventory number (C – number) and additional information (for example: broken, perforated, cmk., NP (not preserved), etc.).

Reference / References:

BMC Thrace - *Catalogue of Greek Coins. The Tauric Chersonese, Sarmatia, Dacia, Moesia, Thrace.*

WBR - W.H. Waddington, E. Babelon et Th. Reinach, *Recueil général des Monnaies grecques d'Asie Mineure, Nicée et Nicomédie.*

Мушмовъ – Н. А. Мушмовъ, *Антични монети на Балкански полуостров.*

Varbanov III – I. Varbanov, *Greek Imperial Coins. Vol. III. Thrace.*

RPC online – <http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/coins>

SNGvA – *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Deutschland, Sammlung Hans Von Aulock.*

SNG Cop – H. E. Mathiesen (ed.), *Sylloge Num-*

orum Graecorum. Aarhus University, Denmark, Copenhagen 1986: Munksgaard.

SNG France – H. Nicolet, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, France. Collection Jean et Marie Delepierre.*

SNG Slovenia III – P. Kos, A. Šemrov, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Slovenia.*

Abbreviations:

Cmk. – countermark

ex – exergue

l. – left

r. – right

stg. – standing

std. – seating

adv. – advancing

hld. – holding

laur. – laureate

rad. – radiate

cuir. – cuirassed

dr. – draped

diad. – diademed

G – inhumations

G1 – cremations

Trench etc. – mark of trench for specimens which have been found in a layer, outside the graves.

Photos

Chosen specimens are presented in photographic form and their numeration on the plates is coordinated with the catalogue numbers.

THRACE**MINT OF SERDICA****LUCIUS VERUS****AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
1	[AV] [KA]I Λ AVPH-ΛIO OVHPOC Head laur. r.	CEP-ΔΩN Tyche wearing mural-crown std. l., hld. sceptre and cornucopiae.	9,49 27,33 S	G – 818	RPC online, Vol. 4, no. 7396. ⁷	161-169	2735

CARACALLA**AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
2	AVT [...] - ANTONINOC Bust dr., cuir. r., head laur.	ΟΥΛΠΠΙΑC – CEPΔΙΚHC Asclepius naked to waist stg. r., r. hand on hip, hld. serpent-entwined staff in l. hand.	16,82 29,72 NE	G – 443	Мушмовъ no. 4818.	211-217	1923

MINT OF ANCHIALUS**HADRIANUS****AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
3	Illegible. Bust r., head laur.	ΟΥΛΠΠΙΑΝΩN – [ΑΓΧΙΑΛΕΩN] Fortuna stg. l., hld. rudder and cornucopiae.	15.68 28.64 N	G – 1859	Мушмовъ /	117-138	5223 NP

7 <http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/search/quick/?q=7396&search>

GORDIAN III**AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
4	AVTK M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟ AVT CE (around) ex – ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΑ ΛΙΕΝΑ Bust of Gordianus III dr. head laur, r. facing bust of Tranquillina dr., l.	[ΟΥ]ΛΠΙΑΝΩΝ – [ΑΓΧ] ΙΑΛΕΩΝ Nemesis stg. l., hld. scales and cornucopiae; at foot, wheel.	14,65 31,66 S	Nivela- tion	Мушмовъ 2956	238-244	4945 NP

MINT OF PAUTALIA**ANTONINUS PIUS****AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
5	AVT KAI T ΑΙΑΔΡΙ - ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	ΗΓΕΜ ΠΟΜΠΕΙ [ΟΝΟΠΕΙCΚΟΝ] ex - ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΩΤΩΝ Nike driving galloping biga r., hld. palm-branch.	17,38 30,62 S	Trench 340	RPC 4 online no. 8744 (temporary) ⁸	138-161	8728 NP

FAUSTINA II**Striking under Marcus Aurelius****AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
6	FAVSTEINA – CEBACTH Bust dr. r., head with band (?), hair waved and coiled on back of head.	ΟΥΛΠΙΑC - ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑC Hygeia stg. r., feeding snake in arms.	6,18 2,94 NE	Trench 343	Мушмовъ 4115.	161-175	8973 NP

⁸ <http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/search/quick/?q=8744&search=>

CARACALLA**AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
7	AVT K M AVPH -ANTΩNEINOC Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	ΟΥΛΠΙAC – ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑ Homonoia stg. l., sacrificed on altar from patera and hld. cornucopiae.	19,78 30,88 S	Trench 353	Мушмовъ 4247.	198-217	9970 NP
8	AVT K M AVRH - [ANTΩNEINOC] Bust dr. r., head laur.	ΟΥΛΠΙAC – ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑ Woman stg. l., hld. patera. l. hand beside the body.	15,80 29,98 NE	G – 1915	Мушмовъ /	198-217	5344 NP

MINT OF DEULTUM**GORDIAN III****AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
9	IMP GORDIANVS [...] Bust dr. cuir. r., head rad.	COL FL PAC – DEVLT Athena helm. stg. l., hld. spear, resting r. hand on shield.	5,70 23,03 S	G – 4200	Similar Мушмовъ 3673-3674.	238-244	11309 NP

MINT OF BYZANTIUM**AE - Unknown ruller**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Date	Vim. Coll.
10	Illegible. Bust r.	BVZAN-TIQN Bunch of grapes on a stem.	5,07 22,48 N	Trench 444	Caracalla (?)	13437

MINT OF HADRIANOPOLIS**CARACALLA****AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
11	AVT K M ANT ANTΩNEINOC AVT Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟ-Π- ΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ (ΩΝ in ligat.) Tyche stg. l., hld. rudder and cornucopiae.	7,79 26,93 S	G – 1967	Върбанов III, 3599.	198-217	5483 NP
12	AVT K M AVP [...] Bust r., head laur.	[...]ΑΙΑΝΟ – ΠΟΛ[...] Hera stg. l., holding sceptre in l. hand and in r. hand a patera over open cista from which a serpent is rising.	18,20 29,95 N	Trench 309	Мушмовъ 2651.	198-217	5313/3

GORDIAN III

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
13	AVT K M ANT -[...] Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠ-Ο-[...] Artemis adv. l., hld. with both hands long torch.	10,56 27,97 N	G1 – 1004	Мушмовъ 2704.	238-244	11057

MINT OF PHILIPPOPOLIS**ANTONINUS PIUS****AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
14	AVT AI ΑΔΡΙΑ - ANTΩNEINOC Head laur. r.	ΗΓΕ ΓΑΡ[Γ] ΑΝΤΙΚΟΝ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟ ex – ΛΙΤΩΝ Tyche std. l., hld. patera and sceptre.	17,46 32,02 N	Trench 340	Мушмовъ 5102.	138-161	8867 NP

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
15	Illegible Head laur. r.	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟ- ΠΟΛΕΤΩΝ Homonoia stg. 1., hld. patera and cornucopiae.	3,56 18,39 S	Trench 380	Мушмовъ 5112.	138-161	11713 NP

MINT OF PERINTHOS**CARACALLA
AE MEDALLION**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
16	[AVT K M AVP CE]OVHP A[NTΩN]INOC A[VT] Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur., spear in l. hand.	[ΠΕ]P[INΘIΩ]N [NE]ΩKOP ex - ΩN Caracalla in slow quadriga on l.; hld. eagle-tipped sceptre.	43,88 40,06 S	G – 4215	obv. like Мушмовъ 4547; rev. like Мушмовъ 4549; BMC Thrace 153, no. 40.	211-217	11326

**SEVERUS ALEXANDER
AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
17	AV K M AVP CEV – ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ AV (AV in ligat.) Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ IWN (WN in ligat.) – B NEWKOPWN Asklepios stg. 1., hld. serpent-en- twined staff.	9,40 30,96 S	G – 4215	Мушмовъ 4626.	222-235	11321

MOESIA INFERIOR**MINT OF NICOPOLIS AD ISTRUM****CARACALLA****AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
18	AV • K • M • AVP – ANTΩNIN Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	VII • AVP • ΓΑΛΛΟV • ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛ ex – ΠΡΟCIC Caracalla and Geta stg. facing each other, clasping hands.	12,03 26,93 N	G – 4215	Мушмовъ 1101, but diferent rev. leg.	198-217	11327/1

ELAGABALUS**AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find.	Ref.	Date	Vim. Coll.
19	[AVT K M AVRH] -ANTΩNEINOC Bust dr. r., head laur.	VII NOBIOV ΡΟVΦΟV – [ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC] CT / PON (in field l., in two lines) Appolo, naked, stg. l., sacrificed from patera over flaming altar, l. hld. branch.	10,84 26,51 S	G – 2055	like Мушмовъ 1371 and 1374.	218-222	5681 NP



Cat. 1



Cat. 2



Cat. 10



Cat. 12



Cat. 16



Cat. 17



Cat. 18



* * *

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REZIME

**NOVAC TRAČKIH I
DONJOMEZIJSKIH KOVNICA SA
VIMINACIJUMSKE NEKROPOLE
PEĆINE**

KLJUČNE REČI: RIMSKO PROVINCIJALNO KOVANJE, TRAKIJA, MEZIJA INFERIOR, VIMINACIJUM, PEĆINE, VIŠE GROBALJA.

Tokom obimnih zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja južnih nekropola Viminacijuma, na nekropolama lokaliteta Pećine otkriveno je ukupno 3865 primeraka novca. Od 545 primeraka sa nekropole Pećine identifikovanih kao provincijalno kovanje, registrovano je ukupno 19 primeraka (3,50%) koji su emitovani u kovnicama Trakije (17) i Donje Mezije (2) (Tabela 1). Što predstavlja nešto manji procenat u odnosu na susednu nekropolu Više Grobalja, gde je registrovano 25 primeraka, što iznosi 4,50% od ukupnog broja registrovanih novčića provincijalnih kovnica. Uočljiva je i razlika u zastupljenosti kovnica dve provincije na nekropolama Više Grobalja i Pećine. Na nekropoli Više Grobalja su nalazi novca kovnica Donje Mezije

U poređnom analizom nalaza novca tračkih i donjomezijskih kovnica na obe viminacijumske nekropole, zapažaju se podudarnosti u više aspekata: zastupljenost vladara i članova porodi-

ca kreće se u približnom hronološkom rasponu: Hadrianus (Pećine)/Antonin Pije (Više Grobalja) – Gordian III (Pećine)/Philip I (Više Grobalja) (Tabela 2); u najvećem procentu prisutan je novac Karakale (Pećine 36.84%; Više Grobalja 20%) i konačno najzastupljenije su emisije kovnice Pautalija (Tabela 1). daleko bolje zastupljeni u odnosu nekropolu Pećine (Grafikon 1a, b). Nalazi tračkih i donjomezijskih kovnica koji potiču sa grobljanskih areala lokaliteta Više Grobalja i Pećine kreću se u rasponu od Hadrijana do Filipa I sa ukupno 44 primeraka (Tabela 3).

Tračke i donjomezijske kovnice očito su imale izvesnog udela u snabdevanju Gornje Mezije sitnim bronzanim novcem do vladavine Karakale

zajedno sa makedonskim kovnicama koje su ipak prednjačile. Izvanredna pojava novca bitinijske kovnice Nikeje tokom vladavine Aleksandra Severa u cirkulaciji Gornje Mezije, svakako je povezana sa ranijim snabdevanjem iz kovnice Stobi i potomjim viminacijumskim provincijskim kovanjem. Monetarni nalazi sa Viminacijuma, svojim velikim uzorkom kao i sigurnim mestom nalaza, u najvećoj meri doprinose razrešavanju pitanja granica cirkulacije provincijskog novca u ovom delu Carstva.