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A HOARD OF DENARII FROM THE AREA OF THE CIVILIAN SETTLEMENT OF VIMINACIUM (II)

Abstract: A hoard of denarii was found in 2025 during archaeological research of a part of the civilian settlement in Viminacium. It is marked as Viminacium civilian settlement II, because a hoard of bronze coins (civilian settlement I) was found in the immediate vicinity during research in 2024. It consists of 13 denarii ranging from Vespasian to Antoninus Pius. The coin of Antoninus Pius is dated to the period between AD 140 and 143. However, the *terminus post quem* for Viminacium civilian settlement II hoard is defined by the denarius of the deified Faustina I, which has a broader dating range – from her death in AD 141 to the end of Antoninus Pius's reign in AD 161. Therefore, the deposition date of the hoard may be placed sometime between AD 143 and 161, or possibly in the years following AD 161.

Key words: Roman empire, coin hoards, Moesia Superior, Viminacium, civilian settlement

Over the course of decades-long archaeological research at Viminacium, from the 1970s to the present day, nearly 17,000 coins have been discovered, approximately half of which have been published.[1] The majority of these numismatic finds originate from the necropolises of Viminacium, as necessitated by the scope and nature of rescue excavations. In recent years, more intensive excavations have been conducted within the area of the military camp, and since 2023, also within the urban settlement. The forthcoming analysis of these coin finds will reveal whether they reflect monetary circulation in the same manner as those from the necropolises, or whether notable differences may be observed.[2]

1 Vojvoda, Mrđić 2015 (2.736 coins); Vojvoda, Mrđić 2017 (3.498 coins); Vojvoda, Redžić 2019, 79-98 (160 coins); Vojvoda, Redžić 2020, 217-231 (30 coins); Vojvoda, Golubović, Redžić 2021, 53-83 (90 coins); Vojvoda, Redžić 2024 (276 coins). Additional 2,204 have been processed but have not yet been published, giving a total of 8,982 identified monetary finds of almost 17,000 pieces discovered so far.

2 Vojvoda, Redžić, Danković 2025, 106, n. 7.



Fig. 1 – Findspot of the hoard in relation to surrounding residential buildings.



Fig. 2 – Coin hoard in situ.

The coin hoard discussed in this paper originates precisely from the recent excavations of the residential neighbourhood within the urban core of Viminacium. Over the past three years, several structures south of the *decumanus*, the main street of the ancient city, have been investigated. Since occupation in this area continued for nearly three and a half centuries, multiple construction phases have been identified, including building, rebuilding, and renovations following episodes of fire. In light of the dating of the hoard, figure 1 illustrates the situation in this sector during the corresponding chronological horizon. The figure 1 shows three buildings (A, B, and C), with the find spot of the hoard II located between buildings B and C, in what appears to have been a passageway or a narrow street. A comparable context was observed with the first hoard discovered in this quarter in 2024, found between buildings A and B (civilian settlement I).[3]

The coin hoard from the civilian settlement II consists of 13 denarii ranging from the reign of Vespasian (AD 72–73) to Antoninus Pius (AD 140–143), with the possibility of a slightly later dating due to the presence of a denarius of Faustina I, minted posthumously (AD 141–161). The composition of the hoard is as follows:

Moneyer / Emperor and members of imperial family	Catalogue no./nos.	Chronological range of minting in the hoard	Individually number of coins	Issuer number of coins
VESPASIAN	**Cat. 1-3**	**72-78**		**3**
a) Vespasian	Cat. 1-2	72-75	2	
b) Domitian	Cat. 3	77-78	1	
DOMITIAN	**Cat. 4**	**88**	1	**1**
TRAJAN	**Cat. 5-7**	**103-114**	3	**3**
HADRIAN	**Cat. 8-11**	**118-127**	4	**4**
ANTONINUS PIUS	**Cat. 12-13**	**140-161**		**2**
a) Antoninus Pius	Cat. 12	140-143	1	
b) Diva Faustina I	Cat. 13	141-161	1	
TOTAL		**72-161**	**13**	**13**

Table 1 – Content of the hoard Viminacium civilian settlement (II).

The earliest denarii in the hoard belong to the issues of Vespasian, dated between AD 72 and 75 (Cat. 1-2). These are followed by a denarius struck for Domitian as Caesar during the reign of Vespasian, dated slightly later to AD 88 (Cat. 3). The independent rule of Domitian is represented by a single denarius minted in AD 88 (Cat. 4). Trajan is represented by three denarii (Cat. 5-7), covering the chronological span from AD 104 to 114. The most numerous group comprises the denarii of Hadrian (Cat. 8-11), dated between AD 118 and 127.

3 Vojvoda, Redžić, Danković 2025, 101-119.

This small hoard concludes with specimens minted under Antoninus Pius: one struck for the emperor himself (Cat. 12), and one for Faustina I, minted after her death in AD 141 (Cat. 13). The denarius of Antoninus Pius bearing the obverse legend ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III and the reverse PIETAS AVG is recorded in RIC III (p. 35, no. 79) and BMC IV (p. 34, no. 224) exclusively as an aureus. BMC IV (p. 155, no. 1036, Pl. 22.11) also notes a denarius with the same reverse legend and imagery, but with a slightly different obverse legend ending in COS II instead of COS III. Such obverse legends are extremely rare in the coinage of Antoninus Pius and are considered irregular issues.[4] The appearance of a denarius corresponding to RIC 79, like the one in our hoard, has been noted on several online platforms.[5]

In any case, the coin of Antoninus Pius bearing the obverse legend ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III is dated to the period between AD 140 and 143. However, the terminus post quem for our hoard from the civilian settlement at Viminacium is defined by the denarius of the deified Faustina I, which has a broader dating range – from her death in AD 141 to the end of Antoninus Pius's reign in AD 161. Therefore, the deposition date of the hoard may be placed sometime between AD 143 and 161, or possibly in the years following AD 161.

Moneyer / Emperor and members of imperial family	Catalogue no./nos. (according: Арсенијевић 2001, 187-191)	Chronological range of minting in the hoard	Individually number of coins	Issuer number of coins
VESPASIAN	**Cat. 1-2, 4**	**69-79**		**3**
a) Vespasian	Cat. 1-2		2	
b) Titus	Cat. 4		1	
TITUS	**Cat. 3**	**79**		**1**
a) divus Vespasianus	Cat. 3		1	
DOMITIAN	**Cat. 5**	**90-91**	1	**1**
NERVA	**Cat. 6**	**97**	1	**1**
TRAJAN	**Cat. 7-13**	**98-117**	7	**7**
HADRIAN	**Cat. 14**	**120-121**	1	**1**
ANTONINUS PIUS	**Cat. 15-21**	**138-161**		**7**
a) Antoninus Pius	Cat. 15-16	148-149	2	
b) Marcus Aurelius	Cat. 17-18	148-149	2	
c) Faustina I	Cat. 19	138-141	1	
d) *diva* Faustina I	Cat. 20-21	141-161	2	
TOTAL		**72-161**	**21**	**21**

Table 2 – Content of the hoard from the village Bratinac.

4 BMC IV, liii: "The rare coins quoted with obverse ANTONINVA AVG PIVS P P TR P COS II all have reveres that occur later with COS III, and are probably not part of the regular coinage".

5 *Cf.* commentary on Cat. 12.

From the territory of present-day Serbia, a total of 24 coin hoards are known – including the one discussed here – that were deposited during the 2nd century. These include two hoards from the time of Trajan, two from the reign of Hadrian, five from the period of Antoninus Pius, ten from the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and five from the time of Commodus.[6] In both territorial and chronological terms, the closest analogue to our hoard from the civilian settlement at Viminacium (II) is the hoard from the village of Bratinac near Požarevac. It consists of 21 denarii, and its composition is nearly identical to that of our hoard (Table 2).

In the Bratinac hoard, the latest specimens of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius as Caesar are dated to AD 148–149. However, similar to the hoard from the civilian settlement at Viminacium (II), the presence of coinage issued for the deified Faustina I suggests that the time of deposition may be placed between AD 149 and 161, or possibly in the years following AD 161. Other hoards from the time of Antoninus Pius discovered from the territory of Upper Moesia, specifically from present-day Serbia, include: Misača near Aranđelovac (*tpq*. AD 156/157 or up to 161), Koželj near Knjaževac (*tpq*. AD 145–161), and Kušiljevo near Svilajnac (*tpq*. unknown: AD 138–161).[7] From the part of the province that today lies within the borders of Bulgaria, two additional hoards are known: Gradets 1940 = *Градец* II (*tpq*. unknown: 138-161) and Gradets 1954 = *Градец* III (*tpq*. unknown: 138-161).[8] Thus, in the case of all known coin hoards from Upper Moesia, there remains the possibility that they were deposited during the second half of Antoninus Pius's reign or in the years following AD 161, under Marcus Aurelius.

If we consider the first hypothesis, it should be emphasized that the reign of Antoninus Pius in Upper Moesia was marked as a period of peace, and in that case, the reasons for hoard deposition should be sought in local or private circumstances related to the coin owners.[9] On the other hand, we must also consider the possibility that the military-strategic and political situation in the central and lower Danube region may have had an impact on Upper Moesia during this time. One such event,

6 Vojvoda, Redžić, Danković 2025, 110, n. 41.

7 **Misača**, Aranđelovac (1911, denarii 52, dupondii 6 + jewellery, Galba to Antoninus Pius, *tpq*. 156/157 or until 161 AD (Faustina I and Faustina II denarii), partly dispersed, *cf*. Kraljević 1982, 41-53; Borić-Brešković 2011, 538, no. 5); **Koželj**, Knjaževac (before 1979, denarii 16, Vespasian to Antoninus Pius, *tpq*. 145-161 AD, partly dispersed, *cf*. Јовановић 1985, 5-11; Borić-Brešković 2011, 538, no. 6); **Kušiljevo**, Svilajnac (1960, imperial bronzes 14, Augustus to Antoninus Pius, *tpq*. unknown, very badly preserved, partly dispersed, *cf*. Borić-Brešković 2011, 538, no. 7. The hoard is kept in the National Museum of Serbia).

8 **Gradets 1940 = Градец II** (before 1940, c. 3 kg denarii, Roman republic to Antoninus Pius, *tpq*. 138-161, dispersed, *cf*. Върбанов 2017, Cat. 10); **Gradets 1954 = Градец III** (before 1954, denarii 25, Nero to Antoninus Pius, tpq. 138-161, *cf*. Върбанов 2017, Cat. 11).

9 Găzdac 2012, p. 169, holds the same view. The reasons may also lie in the activities of *latrones*, whose presence is attested during the final years of Antoninus Pius's reign and especially under Marcus Aurelius, *cf*. Kraljević 1982, 42; Borić-Brešković 2011, 541, 542, n. 32.

which may have exerted an indirect influence, is the gradual increase in pressure along the borders of Dacia, culminating in incursions by the Free Dacians (*Dacii Liberi*) into the territories of Dacia and Lower Moesia. The first barbarian incursion occurred in AD 143–144, followed by a second wave in AD 157–158 or 159.[10] These events are attested in written and epigraphic sources,[11] in the increase in troop numbers and the construction of stone auxiliary fortifications, in coin hoards, and in the title *Dacicus*, which Antoninus Pius received in AD 159 following his final victory in these conflicts.

Between these two barbarian incursions, a military reorganization was undertaken in the Danubian provinces. In Dacia, new auxiliary units were formed, and several stone-built auxiliary forts were constructed.[12] Four milestones from the reign of Antoninus Pius, found at Tomis, Sexaginta Prista, Ulpia Oescus, Axiopolis, and Callatis, testify to the attention given to the Danubian road.[13] Several public inscriptions, dated between AD 150 and 154, attest to the construction of castles, praesidia, and burgs in the regions of Deultum, Marcianopolis, Augusta Traiana, and Serdica. This fortification system ran parallel to the Danubian limes and was intended to protect the province of Thrace.[14] A. Jovanović argues that it is reasonable to expect evidence that this fortification system extended further westward, into the regions of the upper courses of the rivers Vita, Osma, and Timok, reaching the area along the valley of the Velika Morava. He draws particular attention to the possibility that *Praesidium Dasmini* and *Praesidium Pompei* were established during the reign of Antoninus Pius, likely in connection with

10 According to A. Jovanović, the first incursion of the Free Dacians into Roman provinces began in 143 and, with several interruptions, likely lasted until 146 or 148 AD. The second incursion is associated with the years 157–158 AD (Jovanović 1996, 50-51); According to Suciu, the invasions occurred in 143 and 156–157 AD (Suciu 2000, 126-128); According to Banea, the first invasion lasted from 143/144 to 145, and the second from 155 to 157/158 AD (Banea 2010, pp. 154–180); Varbanov dates the first invasion to 143, and the second to 156–157 (Varbanov 2007, p. 159; Върбанов 2017, p. 127); According to Găzdac, the first invasion occurred between 142–143, and the second in 157–158 AD (Găzdac 2010, 51).

11 Aelius Aristides, *Orationes*, XXVI.7; *HA*, *Vita Antonini* V.4; Polyaenus, *Strategemata*, VI; *Oracula Sibyllina* X (XII). 224-231; oltar iz Sarmizegetusa posvećen *Victoria Augusti* for the health of the emperor and victory over the Free Dacians; the altar from Apulum dedicated to *Jupiter Optimus Maximus*; detailed discussion of these sources with the cited literature *cf*. Jovanović 1996, 50-51; Върбанов 2017, 127; Găzdac 2012, 170.

12 According to data from military diplomas issued between 145 and 160, it appears that there were significantly more auxiliary military units than in earlier periods, *cf*. Jovanović 1996, 53; Găzdac 2012, 170; Върбанов 2017, 126.

13 Върбанов 2017, 128.

14 Jovanović 1996, 51, ref. 16-20; According to Varbanov, they are dated to the period between 147 and 152, and also record their intended purpose "for the protection of the province of Thrace.", *cf. Върбанов* 2017, 128. For opposing views, which argue that this system served exclusively a policing function aimed at suppressing slave unrest, combating brigands, etc., *cf. Върбанов* 2017, 128, with the cited literature.

the contemporaneous reconstruction of roads in Upper Moesia, which has been confirmed.[15]

Finally, the majority of coin hoards (15) discovered within the territory of the Roman province of Dacia are concentrated in the central-eastern part of Dacia Superior.[16] From areas of present-day Romania, Moldova, and Ukraine – which in antiquity constituted the barbaricum – an additional 13 hoards can be considered reliable or partially reliable sources[17] alongside dozens of hoards whose original composition remains unknown, with only a few coins from the time of Antoninus Pius preserved. From the territory of Lower Moesia, 14 relatively reliable hoards have been identified, as well as six entirely unreliable ones. Of the 14 hoards, dating information is available for only five,[18] while for the remaining ones, the *terminus post quem* is unknown and can only be broadly placed within the reign of Antoninus Pius.[19]

In addition to the aforementioned events in Dacia and Lower Moesia, which may have had certain repercussions in Upper Moesia, it is also necessary to consider contemporaneous developments in the neighboring western provinces. R. Noll once

15 In this regard, Jovanović also draws attention to Horreum Margi, which is referred to as Municipium Antonini on the Ortelius map, noting that other chronological classifications exist for this claim (that it received *municipium* status during the reign of Marcus Aurelius – inscription from Novae), but that the time and activity of Antoninus Pius in these regions should also be taken into account, *cf.* Jovanović 1996, 52, 54, Fig. 2 – Zones with newly built fortresses in the time of Antoninus Pius.

16 Za ostave: Dîmbău, Vișea, Belcinu, Sălașuri, Tibru, Sighișoara, Cristești I, Păuleni, Bereni and Mera *cf.* Găzdac 2010, 128-130, Map 4. Za ostave: Brad, Covasinț, Sarmizegetusa 1932, Romula 1980 and Sarmizegetusa 2018, *cf.* https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/2608; https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/16276; https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/2593; https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/16284; https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/21101.

17 Muncelul De Sus (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/21165), Dealul Perjului (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/6124), Homiceni 1980-1987 (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/16280), Cătunu (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/6123), Crivăț (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/16278), Onceşti (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/16282), Bălți (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/18532), Sepya (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/18178), Călinești (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/18534), Lviv Region 2021 (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/20702), Chernivtsi Region 2013 (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/20682), Ukraine 2018 B (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/20666) and Bogdanovka (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/18169).

18 Medgidia 1978 (denarii 68, Nero to A. Pius, *tpq*. 150-151, *cf.* https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/2678); Silistra-Ostrov 3 (denarii 5, Trajan to A. Pius, found during archaeological excavations, *tpq*. 145-161, *cf.* https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/9617); Silistra-Ostrov 2 asses 4, Trajan to A. Pius, found during archaeological excavations, *tpq*. 143-144, *cf.* https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/9616); Belene 1947 (denarii 150, Nero to A. Pius, *tpq*. 150, *cf.* https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/2693); Golyama Voda (denarii 228, drahms 2, Nero to A. Pius, *tpq*. 143-144, *cf.* https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/10276).

19 Babovo 1980-1985 C (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/10253); Babovo 1980-1985 A (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/10251); Alfatar 1947 (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/10303); Kosharna 1 (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/10256); Tsarev Dol (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/10310); Razvigorovo (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/10419); Shabla (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/10465); Gigen 1965 (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/2680); Smirnenski 1935 (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/10099).

argued that Noricum and Pannonia had been attacked by Germanic tribes already during the reign of Antoninus Pius, citing coin hoards dated to the periods 144–146 and 152–160 AD as evidence, and suggesting that these invasions were a prelude to the later Marcomannic Wars under Marcus Aurelius.[20] Although some authors still refer to these claims, they were subjected to serious and well-founded criticism shortly after publication.[21] As possible reasons for the deposition of certain hoards ending with coins of Antoninus Pius from Noricum and both Pannonias, scholars have proposed accidental losses (the so-called "purse hoards") or personal circumstances. For others, which end with emissions from the final year of Antoninus Pius, it is plausible that they were deposited later and may be connected to the Marcomannic Wars during the reign of Marcus Aurelius.[22] Among the hoards with a terminus post quem falling within the reign of Antoninus Pius, three have been recorded in Noricum,[23] eight in Pannonia Superior,[24] and three in Pannonia Inferior.[25] In the former barbaricum, i.e., the area between the provinces of Pannonia Inferior and Dacia, two additional hoards have been registered.[26]

In conclusion to this brief overview of coin hoards and historical circumstances in the neighboring provinces, it may be inferred that even if the hoards from Upper Moesia – including the one from the civilian settlement at Viminacium (II) – were indeed deposited during the reign of Antoninus Pius, the reasons were most likely accidental, personal, or local in nature. This is further suggested by the small number of coins in all hoards, with the exception of the Gradets 1940 = *Градец* II hoard, which contained approximately 3 kilograms of silver coinage.

On the other hand, one must also consider the possibility that these hoards were deposited somewhat later, during the reign of Marcus Aurelius. In close proximity to the hoard that is the subject of this study, the Viminacium civilian settle-

20 Noll 1954, 43-67.

21 Kos 1986, 82, n. 15, 83, n. 21, with the cited literature.

22 Kos 1986, 82; Găzdac 2010, 70, also cites examples of isolated hoards from the time of Antoninus Pius, whose findspots are located very close to more numerous hoards dating to the reign of Marcus Aurelius (e.g., the hoard from Wallern im Bugrenland).

23 Haunoldstein (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/6127); Lauriacum 1993 (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/13264); Stari Trg (Kos 1986, 76-77, no. 13).

24 Szemely (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/2847); Zalahosszújfalu 1919 (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/13136); Urschendorf (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/13273); Wallern im Burgenland (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/2848); Parndorf 1980 (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/13269); Drnovo 1970 (Kos 1986, 77, no. 15); Ptuj 1913 (Kos 1986, 77, no. 17); Sveta Marija (Bilić 2012, 381, no. 10).

25 Bonyhád (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/12778); Székesfehérvár 1802 (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/7487); Osatina (Bilić 2012, 381, no. 8).

26 Nádudvar (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/18526); Abony (https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/18521).

ment I hoard was discovered in 2024, and has been attributed to the horizon of 168 (169?) or, somewhat later, 170/171 AD.[27] At Viminacium, only one other hoard deposited during the reign of Marcus Aurelius has been found to date — the 1963 hoard, currently housed in the National Museum in Požarevac.[28] It consists of 50 denarii, with the terminus post quem determined by a denarius of Marcus Aurelius dated between summer and December of 166 AD (RIC III, no. 163a).[29] The second hoard was found in 1980 at the site of Velika Kapija. It consists of seven silver coins: three denarii and four drachms. Its terminus post quem is determined by a consecration denarius of Antoninus Pius from AD 161.[30] Apart from the two Viminacium hoards (1963 and 2024), seven other hoards from the time of Marcus Aurelius are known from the territory of present-day Serbia *(Česta,* Mrčevci, Grocka, Ušće, Nemenikuće, Studentski trg 1839, and Knez Mihaila St. 1921), representing the highest proportion of hoards deposited during the 2nd century.[31] Numerous recorded hoards from this period, particularly along the limes in the provinces of Pannonia Superior and Pannonia Inferior, bear witness to the prolonged and exhausting *Bellum Germanicum et Sarmaticum*, which marked the reign of Marcus Aurelius.[32] These events had repercussions in Upper Moesia and the neighboring provinces, and were accompanied by internal disturbances involving banditry, which further contributed to the tense situation.[33]

In any case, the new finds from the civilian settlement at Viminacium I and II represent reliable historical sources, given that they were discovered during systematic archaeological excavations. Together with earlier finds (Viminacium 1963 and Bratinac), they contribute to a more complete picture of the events during the final years of Antoninus Pius's reign and the time of his successor, Marcus Aurelius, both at Viminacium and in its immediate surroundings, as well as within a broader regional context.

27 Vojvoda, Redžić, Danković 2025, 103, Fig. 1. Hoard civilian settlement I was found in a narrow space between buildings A and B, while hoard II was discovered between buildings B and C.

28 Detailed account of the location and conditions of the find *cf.* Vojvoda, Redžić, Danković 2025, 106, n. 9.

29 Арсенијевић 2001, 198, кат. 42.

30 Vojvoda, Redžić, Milojević 2025, 31-52.

31 Two hoards have been recorded from the time of Trajan and Hadrian, and five hoards each from the reigns of Antoninus Pius (including the hoard discussed in this paper) and Commodus, *cf.* Vojvoda, Redžić, Danković 2025, 110, n. 41.

32 Găzdac 2010, Map 4.

33 Valerius Maximianus had pursued 'Brisean bandits on the borders of Macedonia and Thrace', while Didius Iulianus, legate of Dalmatia, had also had to deal with brigandage. Clearly, the Balkans were in a disturbed state (CAH XI, 183).

CATALOGUE

VIMINACIUM CIVILIAN SETTLEMENT II
(Building B, room IV)

Cat. 1
Denarius, Vespasian
Silver, struck
Weight 3.12 g; size 18.39 mm
Obv. IMP CAES VESP A-VG P M COS IIII
Head laureate right.
Rev. TRI - POT
Vesta, draped, veiled, seated left, holding simpulum in extended right hand, left hand at side.
Mint of Rome, RIC II/1, p. 83, no. 359
72–73 AD
MV inv. 04_540; Field inv. C-2075
Unpublished.

Cat. 2
Denarius, Vespasian
Silver, struck
Weight 3.25 g; size 20.08 mm
Obv. IMP CAESAR - VESPASIANVS AVG; anti-clockwise, outwardly, from low right
Head laureate right.
Rev. PON MAX TR P COS VI
Pax, naked to waist, seated left, holding branch extended in right hand, left hand in lap.
Mint of Rome, RIC II/1, p. 114, no. 772
75 AD
MV inv. 04_541; Field inv. C-2072
Unpublished.

Cat. 3
Denarius, Domitian, striking under Vespasian
Silver, struck
Weight 3.14 g; size 19.00 mm

Obv. CAESAR AVG F - DOMITIANVS; anti-clockwise, outwardly, from low right
Head laureate right.
Rev. CE-RES AVGVST
Ceres standing left, holding corn ears, poppy, and sceptre.
Mint of Rome, RIC II/1, p. 129, no. 976
77–78 AD
MV inv. 04_542; Field inv. C-2078
Unpublished.

Cat. 4
Denarius, Domitian
Silver, struck
Weight 3.23 g; size 19.18 mm
Obv. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VII
Head laureate right.
Rev. IMP XV COS XIIII CENS P P P
Minerva advancing right, holding spear and shield.
Mint of Rome, RIC II/1, p. 129, no. 591
1st January – 13th September 88 AD
MV inv. 04_543; Field inv. C-2071
Unpublished.

Cat. 5
Denarius, Trajan
Silver, struck
Weight 3.18 g; size 18.77 mm
Obv. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P
Bust of Trajan, laureate, draped on left shoulder, right.
Rev. COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC
Aequitas, draped, seated left on chair without back, holding scales in right hand and cornucopiae in left.
Mint of Rome, RIC II, p. 252, no. 119
104–111 AD
MV inv. 04_545; Field inv. C-2079
Unpublished.

Cat. 6
Denarius, Trajan
Silver, struck
Weight 3.02 g; size 17.58 mm

Obv. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P
Bust of Trajan, laureate, draped on left shoulder, right.
Rev. COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC
Victory, draped, standing left over a round and oblong shield, holding up wreath in right hand and palm in left.
Mint of Rome, RIC II, p. 253, no. 129
104–111 AD
MV inv. 04_546; Field inv. C-2070
Unpublished.

Cat. 7
Denarius, Trajan
Silver, struck
Weight 3.64 g; size 19.32 mm
Obv. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P
Bust of Trajan, laureate, draped, right.
Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI
Genius, naked, standing left, holding patera in right hand and corn-ears downwards in left.
Mint of Rome, RIC II, p. 263, no. 275
112–114 AD
MV inv. 04_544; Field inv. C-2081
Unpublished.

Cat. 8
Denarius, Hadrian
Silver, struck
Weight 3.05 g; size 18.80 mm
Obv. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG
Bust of Hadrian, laureate, draped on left shoulder, right.
Rev. P M TR P COS II // IVSTITIA
Justitia seated left on throne, holding patera and sceptre.
Mint of Rome, RIC II/3, p. 84, no. 117
118 AD
MV inv. 04_548; Field inv. C-2080
Unpublished.

Cat. 9
Denarius, Hadrian
Silver, struck

Weight 2.80 g; size 19.04 mm
Obv. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG
Bust of Hadrian, laureate, draped on left shoulder, right.
Rev. P M TR P COS III
Fortuna, standing left, holding rudder and cornucopia, usually leaning against column behind.
Mint of Rome, RIC II/3, p. 103, no. 394
120–121 AD
MV inv. 04_547; Field inv. C-2073
Unpublished.

Cat. 10
Denarius, Hadrian
Silver, struck
Weight 3.17 g; size 19.11 mm
Obv. HADRIANVS - AVGVSTVS
Bust of Hadrian, laureate, draped on left shoulder, right.
Rev. COS - III
Virtus standing right, resting foot on helmet, holding spear and parazonium.
Mint of Rome, RIC II/3, p. 133, no. 851
126–127 AD
MV inv. 04_549; Field inv. C-2076
Unpublished.

Cat. 11
Denarius, Hadrian
Silver, struck
Weight 3.10 g; size 18.42 mm
Obv. HADRIANVS - AVGVSTVS
Head of Hadrian, laureate, right.
Rev. COS - III
Pudicitia, veiled, seated left, holding veil and placing hand on lap.
Mint of Rome, RIC II/3, p. 133, no. 856
126–127 AD
MV inv. 04_550; Field inv. C-2074
Unpublished.

Cat. 12
Denarius, Antoninus Pius
Silver, struck

Weight 2.68 g; size 18.22 mm
Obv. ANTONINVS AVG PI-VS P P TR P COS III
Head of Antoninus Pius, laureate, right.
Rev. [PIET]-AS [AVG]
Pietas, draped, standing left, dropping incense on altar and holding box (?).
Mint of Rome, uncertain: RIC III, p. 35, no. 79 (but denarius – add RIC); in the RIC III and BMC IV (p. 34, no. 224) it is listed only as aureus. But in BMC IV (p. 155, no. 1036, Pl. 22.11) within „Various irregular issues" a denarius with the same reverse legend and motive is mentioned, with the only difference at the end of obverse legend: COS II instead COS III. The appearance of the denarius RIC III no. 79 has already been recorded, for example, on: https://www.dirtyoldbooks.com/roman/id/Coins-of-Roman-Emperor-Antoninus-Pius.htm
140–143 AD
MV inv. 04_551; Field inv. C-2082
Unpublished.

Cat. 13
Denarius, diva Faustina I, striking under Antoninus Pius
Silver, struck
Weight 3.05 g; size 18.92 mm
Obv. DIVA - FAVSTINA
Bust of Faustina the Elder, draped, right, hair elaborately waved in several loops round head and drawn up and coiled on top.
Rev. AVG-VSTA
Ceres, veiled, draped, standing front, head left, holding long torch, vertical, in right hand and raising fold of skirt in left.
Mint of Rome, RIC III, p. 71, no. 362
141–161 AD
MV inv. 04_552; Field inv. C-2077
Unpublished.

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ОСТАВА ДЕНАРА ИЗ ЦИВИЛНОГ НАСЕЉА НА ВИМИНАЦИЈУМУ (II)
РЕЗИМЕ

Остава денара нађена је 2025. г. током археолшких ископавања у делу цивилног насеља на Виминацијуму (означена као остава Виминацијум цивилно насеље II). У протекле три године истражено је неколико објеката јужно од главне улице античког града (*decumanus*). Идентификовано је више грађевинских фаза у хронолошком распону од готово три и по века. Слика 1 илуструје ситуацију у сектору истаживања где је нађена остава денара, између зграда Б и Ц. На истој слици означено је и место налаза оставе бронзаног новца, нађене 2024. г. између зграда А и Б (означена као остава Виминацијум цивилно насеље I).

Остава, која је предмет овог рада, се састоји од 13 денара (Табела 1) у распону од Веспазијана (72-73. г.) до Антонина Пија (140-143. г.). Међутим, *terminus post quem оставе одређује денар Фаустине* I *који је ковaн у периоду од њене смрти 141. г. па до краја владавине Антонина Пија 161. г. Из тог разлога, хронолошки оквир похрањивања можемо тражити негде између 143. и 161. г. или у годинама након 161.*

Са територије данашње Србије до сада су познате 23 оставе похрањене током 2. века: по две оставе из времена Трајана и Хадријана, пет у време Антонина Пија, девет за време Марка Аурелија и пет из времена Комодове владавине. Територијално и хронолошки најближа аналогна остава је из села Братинца код Пожаревца, с готово идентичним саставом (Табела 2). Време владавине Антонина Пија у Горњој Мезији било је мирно, тако да се разлози за похрањивање остава обично приписују приватним разлозима власника. Међутим, у контексту истовремених догађаја у средњем и доњем Подунављу, указују се и могући спољни разлози. У то време присутно је постепено повећање притисака на границе Дакије и Доње Мезије, који су кулминирали упадима слободних Дачана (*Dacii Liberi*) 143-144. и 157-159. године. *Истовремено је спроведена војна реорганизација у овим пограничним провинцијама* (подижу се *ауксилијарна утврђења, реконструишу путеви, итд.)*, што је могло изазвати *нестигурност у Горњој Мезији*, па и потребу за похрањивањем новца.

С друге стране, и даље остаје отворена могућност да је наша остава похрањена након 161. г. односно у време владавине Марка Аурелија. *У том периоду број остава у Подунављу нагло расте, што јасно одражава несигурност изазвану дуготрајним сукобима у првом реду Маркоманским ратовима, али и учесталим упадима других варварских племена. Две оставе нађене на Виминацијуму (једна из 1963 и друга из 2024. г.), датоване* у 166. односно од 168. до 171. годину, поткрепљују могућност каснијег *датовања и за оставу денара која је предмет рада. У сваком случају, нови налази остава из цивилног насеља на Виминацијуму* (I *и* II), представљају поуздане историјске изворе с обзиром да су нађени приликом археолошких ископавања. Заједно с раније откривеним налазима (*Виминацијум* 1963 и *Братинац*) употпуњују слику догађаја из последњих година владавине Антонина Пија и времена његовог наследника Марка Аурелија, како на самом *Виминацијуму*, тако и у ширем контексту.



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