

Mirjana VOJVODA

Saša REDŽIĆ

Dušan MILOJEVIĆ

Institute of Archaeology, National Institute of the Republic of Serbia

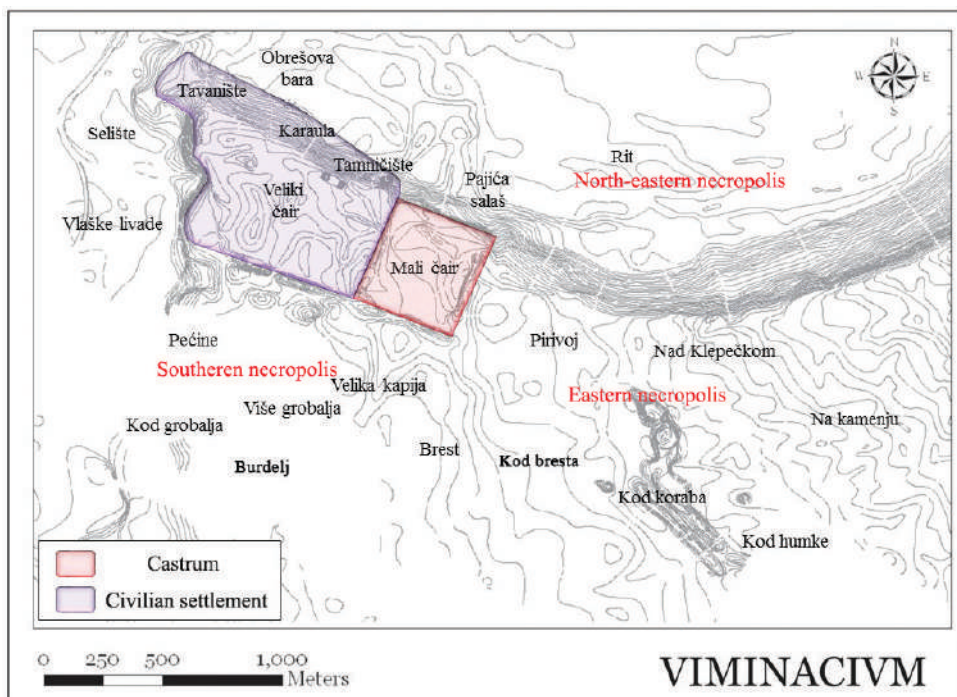
TWO ROMAN COIN HOARDS FROM VIMINACIUM

Abstract: During the first major campaign of rescue archaeological excavations at Viminacium, conducted between 1977 and 1992, two coin hoards were discovered that form the subject of this study: Viminacium, Velikakapija (1980) and Viminacium, Kodbrešta (1988). The first hoard comprises three denarii and as many as four drachmas, placing it among the hoards with the highest proportion of drachmas recorded to date. It is dated by a consecration denarius of Antoninus Pius from AD 161. The second hoard was deposited as a grave offering in the burial of a newborn and consists of bronze coins of Constantine I and his sons, dated to AD 347–348. Both hoards were uncovered during archaeological excavations and represent historical sources of primary importance.

Key words: Roman coin hoards, Viminacium, 2nd century, 4th century

Over the course of approximately five centuries, multiple necropolises were established at Viminacium. During excavations, they were named according to their position relative to the legionary fortress and the civilian settlement (Map 1). To date, the southern, eastern, and northeastern necropolises have been archaeologically confirmed and largely investigated, while final confirmation of the existence of the northern and western necropolises awaits future excavations.¹ Due to the construction of the Kostolac B2 thermal power plant, extensive rescue archaeological

1 Since the late 19th century, individual graves have been discovered north and west of the city and military camp, although these areas have not yet undergone systematic investigation. In 1882, M. Valtrović carried out trial trench excavations to the south, north, and east of the city and camp, during which he confirmed the presence of graves at all locations. He also inferred the existence of graves to the west of the city, based on the remains that were being looted by local villagers at the time (cf. Валтровић 1884, 6, 10).



Map 1 – General situation at the Viminacium archaeological site.

excavations were conducted on the southern necropolis between 1977 and 1992.² During these excavations, over 8,000 monetary finds were recovered and are now housed in the National Museum in Požarevac. Following a period of interruption, archaeological excavations resumed in 2002 and have continued uninterrupted to the present day. In this period, an additional 10,000 coins have been discovered and are kept in the Museum of the Institute of Archaeology within the Archaeological Site Viminacium.

The publication of monetary finds from the initial excavations began in 2005, in collaboration with the National Museum in Požarevac.³ This initiative resulted in the publication of two monographs covering the two most extensively investigated

2 During these investigations, the area of the southern necropolis was subdivided into several sites, which older literature referred to as separate “necropolises” based on local toponyms: Više grobalja, Pećine, Kod grobalja, Burdelj, Velika kapija and Carine; cf. Зотовић 1986, 41; Зотовић, Јордовић 1990, 2; Korać, Golubović 2009, 12-13; Golubović, Milovanović, Redžić 2022, 10-15. We are aware that the earlier use of the term “necropolis” for each of these sectors may have caused confusion, and therefore emphasize that all of the mentioned sites belong to the southern necropolis of Viminacium. The sites Brest, Kod bresta, Pirivoj, Kod koraba, and Nad Klepečkom are designated as parts of the eastern necropolis, while Rit is considered the northeastern necropolis.

3 That year, a committee-based inventory of all numismatic finds from the initial excavations was conducted, and a plan was established for their conservation and publication (Vojvoda, Mrdić 2015, 9-11, ref. 6; Vojvoda, Mrdić 2017, 9-12, ref. 5 and 8).

areas of the southern necropolis: the Više grobalja and Pećine sites.⁴ Following a period of interruption, in 2025 we resolved to complete the processing and publication of the remaining, smaller portion of monetary finds from the original excavations.⁵ As a starting point, we selected two coin hoards as priority cases for analysis, which are presented in this paper.

At the Velika Kapija site, in the area south of the camp and the city, a hoard of silver coins was discovered in 1980 (**Viminacium, Velika kapija 1980**). The published excavation report from 1979 describes the investigation of a structure that was only partially explored that year, with excavations continuing into 1980.⁶ The structure was identified as economic in function, built using reused construction materials. It featured five masonry pillars supporting a wooden roof structure. Next to the central masonry pillar, a pithos containing carbonized grain remains was found. Several coins were recovered from the debris of the structure, all dated to the first half of the 3rd century, corresponding to the Severan dynasty.⁷ Excavations at the structure continued the following year, and according to information from the archaeological field diary, the hoard was most likely discovered within the structure (?) on 29 June 1980.⁸ The coins were found fused together, suggesting they had originally been stored in some form of pouch. The hoard comprises seven silver coins (Table 1), including four drachmas and three denarii, ranging from the reign of Vespasian (AD 70–74) to a consecration denarius struck for Antoninus Pius (AD 161).

The earliest specimen in the hoard is a denarius of Vespasian from the mint of Ephesus, struck between AD 70 and 74 (Cat. 1). Precise identification could not be established due to an illegible portion of the reverse beneath the legend AVG, though it falls within the possibilities listed in the catalogue. It is followed by a drachma of Trajan, minted between AD 112 and 114 in Caesarea (Cappadocia), featuring on the reverse clasped hands holding a standard on a prow (Cat. 2). The next Trajanic drachma (Cat. 3) cannot be securely identified due to poor preservation. It most

4 Vojvoda, Mrđić 2015; Vojvoda, Mrđić 2017. We extend our sincere thanks to our colleague Dragana Spasić-Đurić and the National Museum in Požarevac for providing the material and for their collaboration in the realization of this activity.

5 The process of cleaning, repackaging, and processing the coins is still underway.

6 For the excavation report from 1979, *cf.* Jordović 1980, 123–128; Unfortunately, the report from the 1980 excavations was never published.

7 Jordović 1980, 124–125.

8 Documentation from the Archaeological Institute includes the field diary for the Velika kapija site from the 1980 campaign. The documentation is incomplete and lacks structural sketches that would allow for clearer spatial interpretation. The only usable information comes from descriptions in the field diary, which do not make it entirely clear whether the hoard was found within the structure, possibly beneath its floor, or immediately adjacent to it. If the hoard was indeed located within the structure, it was likely deposited under the floor level. Based on the published results of the 1979 excavations, the structure was dated to the first half of the third century according to numismatic evidence.

Emperor and members of imperial family	Catalogue number	Number of coins	%
VESPASIAN	Cat. 1	1	14.28
TRAJAN	Cat. 2-3	2	28.58
HADRIAN	Cat. 4-5	2	28.58
ANTONINUS PIUS <i>diva Faustina I</i>	Cat. 6	1	14.28
MARCUS AURELIUS <i>divus Antoninus Pius</i>	Cat. 7	1	14.28
TOTAL		7	100

Table 1 – Composition of the Viminacium, Velika kapija 1980 hoard.

likely belongs to the same mint as the previous specimen, although this remains uncertain. Two drachmas of Hadrian follow, both from the mint of Caesarea (Cappadocia). The first was struck before AD 128, prior to Hadrian receiving the title *Pater Patriae* (Cat. 4), while the second was minted after this date (Cat. 5). Both feature on the reverse the image of Mount Argaeus surmounted by Helios.⁹ The final two coins are consecration denarii: one of Faustina I, struck after AD 143 (Cat. 5), and one of Antoninus Pius, minted posthumously in AD 161 (Cat. 6).

This small hoard, discovered during archaeological excavations and preserved in its entirety, is of particular interest for several reasons. The older specimens, including the denarius of Vespasian and four drachmas of Trajan and Hadrian, originate from mints in Asia Minor. In previously published Roman coin hoards from the territory of present-day Serbia, no denarius of Vespasian from the mint of Ephesus has been recorded. In these hoards, all Vespasianic denarii originate from the mint of Rome, with the sole exception of one denarius from the Ušće hoard, which was struck in the mint of Lugdunum.¹⁰

To date, a total of 42 coin hoards have been discovered during archaeological excavations at Viminacium, including the two presented in this study. Of these, only four were deposited in the 2nd century, seven in the 3rd century, while the remaining hoards are dated to the 4th or early 5th century.¹¹ Among the hoards deposited in the 2nd century, one belongs to the reign of Antoninus Pius – Viminacium 2025, civilian settlement II (*tpq.* 141–161),¹² while the others date to the reign of Marcus Aurelius: the Velika kapija 1980 hoard, Viminacium 2024, civilian settlement I (*tpq.*

9 Mount Argaeus is the ancient name for the volcanic Mount Erciyes in Cappadocia.

10 Borić-Brešković, Crnobrnja 2008, 24, Cat. 39.

11 Vojvoda, Redžić u pripremi.

12 Vojvoda, Redžić, Danković 2025a, 9-29.

161–176)¹³ and Viminacium 1963 (*tpq.* 166).¹⁴ From the immediate vicinity of Viminacium, approximately 10 km to the south, a hoard was discovered in the village of Bratinac (*tpq.* 148/149–161), which is nearly identical in composition to the Viminacium 2025, civilian settlement II hoard.¹⁵

What sets this hoard apart, first and foremost, is the predominance of drachmas among the coins. To date, only 16 drachmas from the mints of Caesarea (Cappadocia), Lycia, and Amisus, along with one from an unidentified mint in Arabia, have been recorded in eight hoards from the territory of present-day Serbia.¹⁶ These hoards contain several hundred, and in the case of the Priboj Vranjski hoard, several tens of thousands of coins, yet only 17 drachmas have been documented. Through an analysis of Roman coin hoards from across the Empire and the barbaricum, we have identified 74 hoards containing drachmas from Lycia, 26 hoards with drachmas from Caesarea, and 23 hoards with drachmas from Amisus. This amounts to a total of 122 hoards and 196 drachmas, not including our four.¹⁷ The presence of drachmas in these hoards typically ranges from one or two specimens, occasionally three to five, with the sole exception being the Reka Devnia hoard (Bulgaria), which contains 26 drachmas from all three mints.¹⁸ Drachmas are most commonly found in hoards of Roman denarii, and less frequently in those containing antoniniani. They are distributed across the former Roman Empire, with the highest concentration in the regions of the Danubian provinces and along the Danube limes.¹⁹ In our small hoard

13 Vojvoda, Redžić, Danković 2025, 101–119.

14 Арсенијевић 2001, 185–201; Borić-Brešković 2011, 539, no. 13.

15 The hoard was discovered in the area known as “Mali Dolovi,” within the cadastral territory of the village of Bratinac, and is kept at the National Museum in Požarevac, cf. Арсенијевић 2001, 185–191.

16 So far, eight drachms from the Lycian mint have been recorded in hoards from Čortanovci, Mirosljci, Grocka, Pesta i Priboj vranjski; four drachms from the mint of Caesarea (Cappadocia) in hoards from Radalj, Priboj vranjski; four drachms from the mint of Amisus in hoards from Čortanovci, Kalemegdan, Požarevac surroundings; and one drachm from the mint designated “Arabia” (according to RPC III) in the Niška Kamenica hoard (Archaeological Museum Zagreb part of hoard). For the mentioned drachms, cf. Borić-Brešković, Vojvoda 2011, Cat. 711, Cat. 997 (Čortanovci); Црнобрња 2008, Cat. 25–26 (Kalemegdan); Borić-Brešković, Arsenijević 2008, Cat. 37 (Radalj); Borić-Brešković, Crnobrnja 2015, Cat. 99–100 (Mirosljci); Borić-Brešković 2003, Cat. 32 (Grocka); Borić-Brešković, Vojvoda 2010, Cat. 271 (Požarevac surroundings); Јанковић-Михалчић 2012, Cat. 89 (Česta); Nađ, Bertol Stipetić 2017, Cat. 25 (Niška Kamenica); Priboj vranjski unpublished.

17 The data were obtained through research conducted on: <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/> and from available publications.

18 Amisus 12 drachmas (Hadrian); Lykia 8 drachmas (1 Nerva, 7 Trajan); Caesarea 6 drachmas (1 Vespasian, 4 Trajan, 1 Julia Domna). In addition, there is another drachma of uncertain mint (Edessa or Carrhae (Mesopotamia)?) and an tridrachm from Arabia (Bostra ?) mint. It should not be overlooked that the Reka Devnia hoard is one of the most abundant hoards ever discovered, comprising 101,096 coin specimens, cf. <https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/hoard/3406>

19 For a more detailed discussion of this phenomenon, cf. Borić-Brešković, Vojvoda forthcoming; Vojvoda, Redžić, Danković 2025a, 9–29.

of seven coins, four are drachmas, representing the highest proportional presence recorded to date in any known hoard and marking it as an exceptional find.

The reasons for the deposition of hoards from the early reign of Marcus Aurelius in the territory of Upper Moesia remain rather unclear. One possibility is that they were deposited somewhat later, as a response to the protracted wars waged by Marcus Aurelius along the limes in Pannonia Superior and Pannonia Inferior.²⁰ In our case, however, we are more inclined to believe that the motives were of a private nature.

The second hoard (**Viminacium, Kod bresta 1988**), which is the subject of this article, was discovered in 1988 at the Kod bresta site, located within the eastern necropolis of Viminacium. It was found in a grave covered with tegulae (G-36). No skeletal remains were recovered, most likely indicating the burial of a newborn.²¹ Coins were found fused together in the central part of the grave pit, suggesting they had most likely been stored in some form of pouch. In addition to the coins, thirteen beads made of dark blue glass paste were discovered, probably remnants of a necklace.²² The hoard consists of ten bronze coins (AE3), ranging from the reign of Constantine I (AD 330) to that of Constans and Constantius II (AD 347–348) (Table 2).

Emperor and members of imperial family	Catalogue number	Number of coins	%
CONSTANTINE I	Cat. 1-4	4	40
<i>Divus</i> Constantine I	Cat. 5	1	10
CONSTANTIUS II	Cat. 6-8	3	30
CONSTANS	Cat. 9-10	2	20
TOTAL		10	100

Table 2 – Composition of the Viminacium, Kod bresta 1988 hoard.

The earliest specimens (Cat. 1–2) belong to well-known issues of Constantine I dedicated to the two imperial capitals, Rome (AD 330–333) and Constantinople (AD 330–335). They are followed by coins of the reverse type *Gloria Exercitus* with a single standard (Cat. 3–4), originating from the mints of Siscia (AD 335–336) and Thessalonica (AD 336–337). Also present is a consecration issue of Constantine I (Cat. 5), struck after his death during the reign of his sons (AD 337–340).²³

20 For a more detailed discussion, cf. Vojvoda, Redžić, Danković 2025, 101-119.

21 This is not an isolated occurrence in the context of newborn burials, cf. Vojvoda, Golubović, Mikić 2021, 14, 25, 87, n. 167.

22 Documentation of the Archaeological Institute, site Kod bresta, for the year 1988.

23 Vojvoda, Mrđić 2017, 31-46, Table 9; Vojvoda, Redžić 2024, 372, Cat. 296; Southern necropolis, Pećine site, G-5672, C-13,626/2015, unpublished.

To date, eleven hoards containing coins of Constantine I and his sons have been recorded from the southern necropolis of Viminacium. Of these, only one shares the same *terminus post quem* as our hoard (AD 347–348), while the majority are dated later, between AD 355 and 361, during the sole reign of Constantius II.²⁴ Additionally, three more hoards containing coins of Constantine I and his sons have been discovered in the areas of the Castrum and the Amphitheatre. Within the Castrum, two hoards were found, one of which shares the same *terminus post quem* as our hoard,²⁵ while the other is dated slightly earlier.²⁶ The hoard discovered at the Amphitheatre shares the same *terminus post quem*,²⁷ bringing the total number of recorded hoards to four, including the one from the Kod brešta site, all dated to AD 347–348. This period corresponds to the joint rule of Constans and Constantius II, during which Constans controlled two-thirds of the Empire, including Illyricum, while Constantius II governed the eastern provinces and the diocese of Thrace in the Balkans.²⁸ According to the analysis by M. R. Vasić, coin circulation in the diocese of Dacia at that time was consistent and aligned with imperial monetary policy, suggesting that there were no external factors prompting the deposition of hoards during this period, apart from possibly private motives.

Coin hoards discovered in graves dating to the 4th and early 5th centuries are not uncommon at Viminacium.²⁹ Unlike coins found in burials from earlier periods (2nd–3rd century), these instances can no longer be interpreted as intended for passage to the underworld or as so-called “Charon’s obol.” Rather, they appear to have served as provisions for the afterlife, such as a *marsepium* or *crumina*. Additionally, in cases where more valuable coins were deposited, they may have signified the social status of the deceased or their family.³⁰ In any case, such finds warrant close attention through the analysis of each individual context.

The two coin hoards discovered in 1980 and 1988 during the first major campaign of rescue excavations at Viminacium undoubtedly represent primary historical sources and contribute significantly to our understanding of coin circulation in the ancient capital of Moesia Superior.

24 Southern necropolis, Pećine site, G-5709, C-13,680/2015, unpublished.

25 Castrum, C-153/2015, unpublished.

26 Castrum, C-314/2015, *tpq.* 330–335, unpublished.

27 Vojvoda, Redžić 2024, 373, Cat. 397.

28 Басић 2008, 80.

29 Thirteen hoards have been published to date, *cf.* Vojvoda, Mrđić 2017, 31–46, Table 9; Vojvoda, Redžić 2020, 217–231. A forthcoming study by Vojvoda and Redžić will encompass all currently known hoards discovered at Viminacium, including an additional seven from the 4th or early 5th century found in graves, as well as hoards from other contexts (civil settlement, amphitheater, etc.), *cf.* Vojvoda, Redžić forthcoming.

30 Clarke 1979, 165–167; Stivens 1991, 225–226; Vojvoda, Mrđić 2017, 27–28.

CATALOGUE

ABBREVIATIONS

Cat. No.	Catalogue number
Diam.	diameter (mm)
Drh.	drachma
C no.	Field inventory number
Obv.	obverse
Rev.	reverse
var.	variant
Wt.	weight (g)

VIMINACIUM VELIKA KAPIJA 1980

VESPASIAN Mint of Ephesus

Cat. no.	Wt. (g) Diam. (mm) Denom.	Obverse	Reverse	Ref.	Date	C no.
1	2.65 18.18 D	IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG [...] Head of Vespasian, laureate, right.	AVG (illegible part below AVG) Legend in oak-wreath.	RIC II/1, p. 162, nos. 1408 or 1414; or p. 164, no. 1427; or p. 166 no. 1452; or p. 167, no. 1455	70-74	C-453b

TRAJAN Mint of Caesarea (Cappadocia)

Cat. No.	Wt. (g) Diam. (mm) Denom.	Obverse	Reverse	Ref.	Date	C no.
2	2.84 19.44 Drh.	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC NEP ΤΡΑΙ[ΑΝΟC CEB] ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ Laureate head of Trajan, right, drapery on left shoulder.	ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΕ - ΥΠΙΑΤΟ C Clasp hands holding standard on prow.	RPC III, p. 386, no. 3029	112-114	C-453a

TRAJAN
Mint Caesarea (Cappadocia) ?

Cat. No.	Wt. (g) Diam. (mm) Denom.	Obverse	Reverse	Ref.	Date	C no.
3	2.75 17.39 Drh.	[...]AIA[...] Laureate head of Trajan, right.	Illegible Eirene (?) seated left.	RPC III, p. 382, no. 2984 or p. 383, no. 2994 ?	98-99 ?	C-453g

HADRIAN
Mint of Caesarea (Cappadocia)

Cat. No.	Wt. (g) Diam. (mm) Denom.	Obverse	Reverse	Ref.	Date	C no.
4	2.81 17.47 Drh.	AYT KAIC TPAIAN AΔPIANOC CEB Laureate head of Hadrian, right.	ΔHMAPX EE YΠAT Γ Mount Argaeus surmounted by Helios standing left, holding globe in right, sceptre in left.	RPC III, p. 391, no. 3083	Hadrian not yet Pater Patriae before 128	C-453f
5	3.06 17.02 Drh.	[AΔPIANOC] - CEBACTOC Laureate and draped bust of Hadrian, right.	[YΠATOC Γ] - ΠATHP ΠAT Mount Argaeus surmounted by figure of Helios standing left, holding globe in right and sceptre in left.	RPC III, p. 393, no. 3121	Hadrian Pater Patriae from 128	C-453e

ANTONINUS PIUS

diva Faustina I

Mint of Rome

Cat. No.	Wt. (g) Diam. (mm) Denom.	Obverse	Reverse	Ref.	Date	C no.
6	2.13 17.81 D	DIVA - FAVSTINA Bust of Faustina I, draped, right, hair elaborately waved in several loops round head and drawn up and coiled on top	AETER-[NITAS] Providentia(?), veil blown out in round behind head, standing left, holding globe on extended right hand with left hand on veil.	RIC III, p. 70, no. 351a	143 onward	C-453c

MARCUS AURELIUS

divus Antoninus Pius

Mint of Rome

Cat. No.	Wt. (g) Diam. (mm) Denom.	Obverse	Reverse	Ref.	Date	C no.
7	2.72 18.70 D	DIV[VS ANTONINVS] Head of Antoninus Pius, bare, right.	[CONSE]CRATIO Pyre of four tiers, decorated with hangings and garlands, surmounted by quadriga.	RIC III, p. 247, no. 436	161	C-453d

VIMINACIUM KOD BREŠTA 1988

CONSTANTINE I

Urbs Roma

Cat. No.	Wt. (g) Diam. (mm) Denom.	Obverse	Reverse	Ref.	Date	C no.
1	1.45 16.51 AE3	VRBS – ROMA Bust of Roma, helmeted, wearing imperial cloak, left.	No legend // [C]ONSE She-wolf, standing left, suckling twins; above, two stars.	Mint of Constantinople RIC VII, p. 579, no. 62	330-333	C-742/4

Constantinopolis

Cat. No.	Wt. (g) Diam. (mm) Denom.	Obverse	Reverse	Ref.	Date	C no.
2	1.56 14.73 AE3	[CONSTAN– TINOPOLIS] Bust of Constantinopolis, laureate, helmeted, wearing imperial cloak, left, holding reversed spear in right hand.	No legend // Illegible Victory, winged, draped, standing left on prow, holding spear in right hand and shield in left hand.	Mint unknown No reference	330-335	C-742/3

Constantine I

Cat. No.	Wt. (g) Diam. (mm) Denom.	Obverse	Reverse	Ref.	Date	C no.
3	1.27 16.96 AE3	CONSTANTI- NVS MAX AVG Bust of Constantine I, rosette-diademed, draped, cuirassed, right.	GLOR-IA EXERC- ITVS // ASIS Two soldiers, helmeted, draped, cuirassed, facing front, heads toward each other, each holding inverted spear in outer hand and resting inner hand on shield; between them, a standard.	Mint of Siscia RIC VII, p. 458, no. 252	335-336	C-742/1
4	1.74 16.47 AE3	CONSTANTI- NVS MAX AVG Bust of Constantine I, rosette-diademed, draped, cuirassed, right.	GLORI-A EXERC- ITVS // SMTST As previous	Mint of Thessalonica RIC VII, p. 529, no. 222	336-337	C-742/2

Divus Constantine I

Cat. No.	Wt. (g) Diam. (mm) Denom.	Obverse	Reverse	Ref.	Date	C no.
5	1.78 15.40 AE3	DV CONSTANTI- NVS PT AVGG Head of Constantine I, veiled, right.	No legend // Illegible Constantine I, veiled, draped, riding right in quadriga; Hand of God reaches down to him.	Mint unknown No reference	337-340	C-742/5

CONSTANTIUS II

Cat. No.	Wt. (g) Diam. (mm) Denom.	Obverse	Reverse	Mint Ref.	Date	C no
6	1.50 17.43 AE3	CONSTAN-TIVS AVG Head of Constantius II, pearl-diademed, right.	GLOR-IA EXERC- ITVS // SMNAS Two soldiers, helmeted, draped, cuirassed, facing front, heads toward each other, each holding inverted spear in outer hand and resting inner hand on shield; between them, a standard.	Mint of Nicomedia RIC VIII, p. 472, no. 19	337-340	C-742/6
7	1.31 15.11 AE3	D N CONSTAN- TIVS P F AVG Head of Constantius II, pearl-diademed, right.	GLOR-IA EXERC- ITVS // Illegible As previous	Mint unknown No reference	337-347	C-742/7
8	1.20 16.56 AE3	D N CONSTAN- TIVS P F AVG Head of Constantius II, pearl-diademed, right.	VOT / XX / MVLT / XXX // SMKB Legend within a wreath.	Mint of Czyicus RIC VIII, p. 493, no. 49	347-348	C-742/8

CONSTANS

Cat. No.	Wt. (g) Diam. (mm) Denom.	Obverse	Reverse	Ref.	Date	C no.
9	1.59 16.24 AE3	CONSTAN-S P F AVG Bust of Constans, rosette-diademed, draped, cuirassed, right.	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN // BSIS Two Victories, winged, draped, standing facing each other, each holding wreath in right hand and palm in left hand.	Mint of Siscia RIC VIII, p. 363, no. 183	347-348	C-742/9
10	1.19 16.24 AE3	CONSTANS - P F AVG Bust of Constans, rosette-diademed, draped, cuirassed, right.	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN // Illegible As previous	Mint unknown No reference	347-348	C-742/10

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Мирјана Војвода

Саша Реџић

Душан Милојевић

Археолошки институт,

Институт од националног значаја за Републику Србију

ДВЕ ОСТАВЕ РИМСКОГ НОВЦА СА ВИМИНАЦИЈУМА

РЕЗИМЕ

Током прве велике кампање заштитних археолошких истраживања на Виминацијуму од 1977. до 1992. нађене су и две оставе које су предмет овог рада: **Виминацијум, Велика капија 1980** и **Виминацијум, Код Бреста 1988**. Реализација публикација монетарних налаза са првобитних ископавања започета је још 2005. године у сарадњи са Народним музејем у Пожаревцу. Ова активност резултирала је публикавањем две монографије које су обухватиле две највеће истражене целине на јужној некрополи: локалитете Више гробаља и Пећине. Након извесног застоја, 2025. године одлучили смо да завршимо обраду и публикавање преосталог мањег дела монетарних налаза са првобитних ископавања. Као приоритетне за обраду издвојили две оставе новца, које овом приликом представљамо.

Остава **Виминацијум, Велика капија 1980** састоји се од седам сребрних новчића (Табела 1), од тога четири драхме и три денара, у распону од Веспасијана (70-74. г.) до консекративног денара кованог за Антонина Пија (161. г.). Најстарији примерак у остави је денар Веспасијана ковнице Ефес, кован између 70-74. г. (Кат. 1). Тачно опредељење није било могуће утврдити због нечитљивог дела реверса испод легенде AVG, али се оно креће у могућностима датим у каталогу. Следи драхма Трајана кована 112-114. г. у Цезареји (Кападокија) са реверсном представом шака у руковању које држе стандард на прамцу (Кат. 2). Следећа Трајанова драхма (Кат. 3) због лоше очуваности не може се са сигурношћу опеделити. Према свему судећи највероватније је да припада истој ковници као и претходна, али то остаје под знаком питања. Следе две драхме Хадријана обе из ковнице Цезареја (Кападокија). Прва је кована до 128. г., пре него што је Хадријан добио титулу *Pater Patriae* (Кат. 4), док је друга драхма кована након овог времена (Кат. 5). Обе као реверсну представу имају планину Аргеј (Argaeus) (древни назив за вулканску планину Ерџијес (Erciyes) у Кападокији) на чијем врху стоји Хелиос. Следе два консекративна денара,

први Фаустине I кован након 143. г. (Кат. 5) и други Антонина Пија кован након његове смрти 161. г. (Кат. 6). Оно што ову оставу издваја у првом реду је већинско присуство драхми у налазу. До сада је у осам остава са територије данашње Србије забележено само 16 драхми из ковница Цезареја (Кападокија), Ликија и Амисус и једна из непознате ковнице у Арабији. У нашем малом налазу од седам новчића чак четири су драхме, што чини процентуално највећу заступљеност до сада забележену у некој познатој остави и карактерише је као изузетан налаз.

Друга остава (**Виминацијум, Код бреста 1988**) која је предмет овог чланка нађена је на локалитету Код бреста 1988. године, у делу источне некрополе Виминацијума. Остава се састоји од 10 бронзаних новчића (АЕ3) у распону од Константина I (330. г.) до Констанса и Констанција II (347-348. г.) (Табела 2). Најстарији су примерци (Кат. 1-2) из познатих емисија Константина I посвећених двома престоницама, Риму (330-333. г.) и Константинопољу (330-335. г.). Следе примерци реверсног типа *Gloria exercitus* с једним стандардом (Кат. 3-4) који потичу из ковница Сисција (335-336. г.) и Тесалоника (336-337. г.). Присутан је и један консекративни примерак Константина I (Кат. 5) кован након његове смрти за време његових синова (337-340. г.).

Две оставе новца нађене 1980. и 1988. г. приликом прве велике кампање заштитних ископавања на Виминацијуму, у сваком случају представљају историјске изворе првог реда и допуњују слику о циркулацији новца у античкој престоници Горње Мезије.

VIMINACIUM VELIKA KAPIJA 1980



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



VIMINACIUM KOD BRESTA 1988



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10

