



Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of
the Republic of Serbia
Institute of Archaeology Belgrade
Archaeological Park Viminacium

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SYMPOSIUM CIRCULATION OF THE ANTIQUE COINS IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

Viminacium, Serbia,
September 15th – 16th 2017





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PROGRAMME:

<i>Thursday 14th September 2017 – Arrival Day</i>	
from 15.00	Registration, accommodation in rooms for participants who will come by car directly to Viminacium
18.00	Gathering of participants in Belgrade (Pedagogical Museum, Kalemegdan side) and departure to Viminacium
Around 20.00	Arrival at Viminacium, registration, accommodation in rooms and dinner



Friday 15th September 2017 – Day 1
Place: Viminacium, Conference Hall

8.00	Breakfast
9.30-10.00	<p>Opening of the Symposium:</p> <p>Miomir Korać, Director of Institute of Archaeology Belgrade</p> <p>Bojana Borić-Brešković, Member of the Program Committee, Director of the National Museum Belgrade</p>
10.00-13.30	Morning Sessions
	<p>10.00-10.20</p> <p>Paulina Koczwara, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland</p> <p>Some remarks on the finds of Celtic coins in Cisalpine Gaul in the Roman period.</p> <p>10.20-10.40</p> <p>Steluta Gramaticu, Musee Municipale de Bucarest, Romania</p> <p>A hoard of the Celtic coins issued in Hungary</p> <p>10.40-11.00</p> <p>Sanja Bitrak, Archaeological Museum of Macedonia, Macedonia</p> <p>Monetary circulation during the reign of Octavian Augustus in the territory of Republic of Macedonia</p> <p>11.00-11.15</p> <p>Questions/Discussion</p>
11.15	Coffee break

	<p>11.45-12.05 Cristian Găzdac, Ashmolean Museum, University of Oxford, UK Dacia vs Pannonia: Patterns of hoarding in the light of the CHRE project</p> <p>12.05-12.25 Varbin Varbanov, Regional Museum of History, Rousse, Bulgaria Coin deposits from two pits, found on the territory of Roman fortress Trimammium</p> <p>12.25-12.45 Miroslav Nađ, Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, Croatia A part of the Kamenica Hoard from Šipuš collection</p> <p>12.45-13.05 Tomislav Bilić, Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, Croatia Coin Hoards from Croatia. XVI (Addendum). A Hoard of 3rd-c. Roman Silver Coins from Gornje Taborište</p> <p>13.05-13.25 Questions/Discussion</p>
13.30	Lunch
15.00-18.00	Afternoon Sessions

	<p>15.00-15.20 Lajos Juhász, Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest, Hungary The monetary circulation in the municipium of Brigetio</p> <p>15.20-15.40 Dochka Aladzhova, National Institute of Archaeology with Museum – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria Circulation of bronze coins in Serdica in 2nd century in the view of a newly discovered monetary find</p> <p>15.40-16.00 Nicoleta Demian, National Museum of Banat in Timisoara, Romania PMS COL VIM Type Coins in the Collection of the National Museum of Banatin Timișoara</p> <p>16.00-16.20 Alenka Miškec, National Museum of Slovenia, Slovenia The money circulation of Roman provincial coins from the Viminacium mint in the area of present-day Slovenia</p> <p>16.20-16.40 Questions/Discussion</p>
16.40-17.00	Coffee break

	<p>17.00-17.20 Andrea Stella, University of Udine, Italy Viminacium coins from Aquileia and Venetia et Histria</p> <p>17.20-17.40 Bojana Borić-Brešković, National Museum of Serbia, Serbia Presence of Nemesis in the Coinage of the Roman Municipium of Stobi</p> <p>17.40-18.00 Hacer Çoruh, Harran University, Turkey Circulation of Kyzikos Coins: From Propontis to the South-Eastern Europe</p> <p>18.00-18.15 Questions/Discussion</p>
18.00-19.30	Opening of the Exhibition Viminacium – Imperial and Provincial Mint; Autors: Bojana Borić-Brešković and Mirjana Vojvoda
19.30	Dinner



Saturday 16th September 2017 – Day 2**Place: Viminacium, Conference Hall, Archeological Park**

8.00	Breakfast
10.00-13.30	Morning Sessions
	<p>10.00-10.20 Dario Calomino, British Museum Department of Coins and Medals, UK Bithynian coins in the Balkans in the late Severan Age: new thoughts on an old problem</p> <p>10.20-10.40 Mirjana Vojvoda, Institute of Archaeology Belgrade, Serbia Adam N. Crnobrnja, National Museum in Belgrade, Serbia Circulation of Coinage from the Bithynian Mint of Nicaea at the Territory of Present-day Serbia</p> <p>10.40-11.00 István Vida, Hungarian National Museum, Hungary Provincial limesfalsa in Pannonia</p> <p>11.00-11.15 Questions/Discussion</p>
11.15	Coffee break

	<p>11.45-12.05 Nadežda Gavrilović Vitas, Institute of Archaeology Belgrade, Serbia The Finds of Roman Provincial Coins at Mediana (Naissus)</p> <p>12.05-12.25 Kyrylo Myzgin, Institute of archaeology Warsaw, Poland Echo of the Gothic wars: finds of Roman provincial coins (Balkan cities mintage) on the territory of Ukraine</p> <p>12.25-12.45 Vujadin Ivanišević, Institute of Archaeology Belgrade, Serbia Dragana Eremić, National Museum in Belgrade, Serbia The Circulation of Gold Coins of the Fifth Century A.D. on the Frontier of Moesia Prima</p> <p>12.45-13.00 Questions/Discussion</p>
13.30	Lunch
14.30-16.1	Afternoon Sessions



	<p>14.30-14.50 Željko Demo, Croatia New information about an old problem – a contribution to knowledge of the distribution and circulation of coins of the so-called “Sirmium Group”</p> <p>14.50-15.10 Nikola Rusev, Regional museum of history, Rousse, Bulgaria Coin circulation in the late Roman <i>vicus</i> near the village of Panayot Volov, Northeastern Bulgaria</p> <p>15.10-15.30 Andrej Šemrov, National Museum of Slovenia, Slovenia New votive finds of coins in the area of northwestern Slovenia</p> <p>15.30-15.50 Vujadin Ivanišević, Institute of Archaeology Belgrade, Serbia Stefan Pop-Lazić, Institute of Archaeology Belgrade, Serbia Sonja Stamenković, Institute of Archaeology Belgrade, A Fourth Century A.D. Hoard from Singidunum (Belgrade)</p> <p>15.50-16.10 Questions/Discussion</p>
16.30-19.30	Site visit to Archeological Park Viminacium
19.30	Closing Dinner

Sunday 17th September 2017 – Departure Day

8.00	Breakfast
10.00	Departure from Viminacium



ABSTRACTS



Paulina Koczwara

Some remarks on the finds of Celtic coins in Cisalpine Gaul in the Roman period

Padan coins were minted by the Celts and other Cisalpine people from the 4th century BC to the beginning of the 1st century BC. Quantity estimation of ancient coin production is an extremely difficult task, especially when it comes to Celtic coins. Although judging by the number of coin hoards from the 2nd and 1st century BC, we can argue that the production level of the Padan drachms was significantly increasing.

Padan coins circulated together with other Celtic issues, Greek bronzes and Roman Republican bronze and silver coins. The production of coins was interrupted after the Roman conquest in 80-ties BC, but the local issues circulated widely almost until the dawn of the Roman Republic. Just like it introduced a new division of a province (based on the division of Rome to *centuriae*) and a new stage of a Romanization process, Augustan period also represented a new age for Northern Italy.

This change can clearly be seen in the pattern of coin finds with an almost full domination of Roman bronze and silver currency, too. But Cisalpine Gaul was never a homogenous region and the local traditions were still strong. Finds of Celtic coins are quite rare, but evident. The presence of *Regenbogenschuesselchen* staters can probably be linked with the Civil Wars. The coins were deposited at the beginning of the Augustan period, but Padan drachms were found in hoards with issues of Marcus Aurelius and even later. The aim of the paper is to answer the question of function of Celtic coins in the Roman province *Galia Cisalpina*.

Steluta Gramaticu

A hoard of the Celtic coins issued in Hungary

In the collection of Municipal Museum of Bucharest, a hoard of Celtic bronze coins of the tribes who lived in the county of Tolna Hungary in Transdanubia is kept.

The 37 pieces of the hoard, in two denominations, are partially imprinted with the barbarized representations of silver coins of the Philip II type: head facing right / rider.

In the archives of the museum, there is an information that this deposit has been discovered before 1939 in Turnu-Severin.

Sanja Bitrak***Monetary circulation during the reign of Octavian Augustus in the territory of Republic of Macedonia***

This article presents coins during the reign of Octavian Augustus (31 BC-AD 14), before Augustus became Princeps in 27 BC. Except regular Imperial issues on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, Roman provincial coins also circulated.

The coins are found at different sites, like Plaošnik at Plaoshnik, Stobi at Gradsko, Gradishte at Negotino, Isar Marvinci at Valandovo. The goal here is to present continuity of coin circulation during the reign of Octavian Augustus.

Cristian Găzdac***Dacia vs Pannonia: Patterns of hoarding in the light of the CHRE project***

The Coin Hoards of the Roman Empire project is seeking to offer to the academic world not only a web application that will be a useful instrument in a better understanding of Roman world. The application is trying to offer all the information – where available – on hoards from the find spot context to the description of each coin type identified within the hoards.

It is a worldwide project with a large team of collaborators which is continuously increasing.

The present paper is just a small sample of how one can benefit from this project and its web application.

The possibility to compare the composition of a large number of hoards – hundreds – from two neighboring provinces such as Pannonia and Dacia (nowadays territories of Austria, Hungary and Romania) will allow the extraction of what are general and specific patterns in coin hoarding in these two Roman provinces in the 2nd-3rd centuries AD.

The comparative methodology involved in this approach will reveal important aspects on what, where and when people were hoarding certain denominations that may imply the purpose/destination of this coinage.

The analysis of hoards' geographical location may come out with an answer regarding the burial and non-recovery of hoards and the moments when these provinces were under significant threat, either external, i.e. barbarian raids, or internal, i.e. the wars against the usurpers. This hypothesis can be supported with geographical location of hoards.

Varbin Varbanov***Coin deposits from two pits, found on the territory of Roman fortress Trimammium***

From 2006 to 2009, on the territory of the Roman fortress Trimammium, rescue archaeological excavations were conducted. The discovered structures refer to the period between 2nd and 14th century and they include five different structures, pits etc. According to the finds discovered in them, seven pits belong to the period of the 2nd and the 3rd century. In pit № 4, a statuette of Venus, parts of military equipment, fragmented cup, a fully preserved brick; pottery, glass, iron and bronze fragments, animal bones and 39 antoniniani were discovered. In pit № 5, two fragmented bowls, iron tools, a small mirror, bronze lid of a jug, a lot of loom-weights, a tile with CORTISIBRA stamp; pottery, glass, iron and bronze fragments, animal bones and 11 antoniniani were discovered. At this stage of investigation, the author considers the pits to represent remains of some ritual practices.

The subjects of the present article are 50 antoniniani, found in the pits. In pit № 4, 39 coins are divided as follows: Gallienus - 6; Salonina - 2; Claudius Gothicus - 23; Aurelian - 5; Tacitus - 1, Diocletian - 1 and one very worn out and unidentified example. *Terminus post quem* is 285-286 AD. In pit № 5, eleven coins are divided as follows: Gallienus - 2; Claudius Gothicus - 2; Aurelian - 4; Tacitus - 1 and Probus - 2. *Terminus post quem* is 276-282 AD. According to other finds from the pits mentioned above, but also to parallels with pits unearthed in Sexaginta Prista, these coins may be interpreted as votive deposits.

Around one quarter of the discovered coins (mainly of Claudius Gothicus) represent irregular emissions from western provinces, known as "barbarous radiate". The article addresses circulation of this kind of coins in the province of Lower Moesia.

Miroslav Nad***A part of the Kamenica Hoard from Šipuš collection***

During the examination and the processing of the dr. Nikola Šipuš private collection, it was concluded that collection contains 64 denarii from the large Kamenica hoard found in 1936.

The coins from the hoard were acquired by the ancestor of Ms. Jušić who was a school teacher in Niš during the second half of the 1930es. They have been

kept in the family ever since. The coins were donated as a gift to dr. Nikola Šipuš by Jušić family in the late 1980 or early 1981. This paper will present the coins, determine the statistical composition and compare them with the remaining finds from the find.

Tomislav Bilić

Coin Hoards from Croatia. XVI (Addendum). A Hoard of 3rd-c. Roman Silver Coins from Gornje Taborište

A hoard of 3rd-c. antoniniani from Gornje Taborište published in 2008 appears to be only a part of the hoard of Roman silver coins originally found in 1988 and dispersed shortly afterwards. Parts of the hoard were offered to and purchased by several cultural institutions. Today, only 45 pieces in the City museum Karlovac remain in a public institution. These specimens are published in the present paper. Further on, they are analyzed together with the 34 pieces acquired by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb in 2007 and, as much as the limited data allowed, with 48 specimens documented in the AMZ Archives. According to the data available at present, the new *tpq* of the hoard is established as 262-263.

The extremely complicated circumstances of hoard discovery from Gornje Taborište are additionally marred by the complex pre-war ethnic relations in the Banija/Banovina region, by the even more devastating war period (1991-1995) and the post-war tensions which remain problematic even to this day. All of these circumstances offer little hope that in the future, full reconstruction of the hoard will be completed or at least almost completed.

Lajos Juhász

The monetary circulation in the municipium of Brigetio

Since 1992, systematic excavations in the municipium of Brigetio have been conducted. More than twenty years of research have yielded sufficient numismatic material to analyze monetary circulation of one of the most important cities on the Pannonian limes. The coin finds include a time span from end of the 2nd to the middle of the 3rd century, which is not surprising in itself. It is interesting to observe the end of circulation, with a complete lack of coins of Valerian and Gallienus, otherwise so numerous. Another interesting fact is the absence of any destruction layers whatsoever. Monetary circulation

within the municipium is in strong contrast to a coin hoard found nearby and also ending in the middle of the 3rd century. However, this unexplained abrupt break in the monetary circulation seems not to be just of local character, but a rather widespread sensation that led to a considerable reshaping of civil settlements in the north of the province.

Dochka Aladzhova

Circulation of bronze coins in Serdica in 2nd century in the view of a newly discovered monetary find

In 2012, during archeological researches of the ancient city of Serdica, in one of the premises of the building A 2a, a hoard of 52 bronze coins were discovered. These are imperial coins from the 2nd century, minted in Rome, as well as those from Serdica, Philippopolis and Pautalia.

The earliest among them are sestertii of the emperors Trajan, Antoninus Pius and Faustina the Major. From the same nominal are the coins of Antoninus Pius and Faustina the Younger minted in Philippopolis and of Antoninus Pius minted in Pautalia.

The coins of Serdica belong to the time of emperor Marcus Aurelius (161-180). During his reign, coin minting in the city began. Further on, some coins also belong to the time of emperor Lucius Verus (161-169). The coins of Marcus Aurelius are the latest in the find.

Among the coins from Serdica there are rare monetary types, as well as unknown variants of the well-known ones.

The coins are scorched and badly damaged and some of them could not be identified.

The find represents a transitory “shot” of the circulation of bronze coins in ancient Serdica during the 2nd century.

The situation of the terrain and archeological results indicate that the monetary find might have been hidden because of the Costobaci raids at the end of 2nd century, as the structure in which they were hidden was burned down.

Nicoleta Demian

PMS COL VIM Type Coins in the Collection of the National Museum of Banat in Timișoara

Eighty-six *PMS COL VIM* coins, which were not published until now, are preserved in the collection of the National Museum of Banat in Timișoara. Year XII and year VI are predominant. Most coins (64) were of unknown origin. Fortunately, based on documents from the historical archive of the Timișoara Museum, it was determined that these coins come from the old collection of the museum, from the end of the 19th century and early 20th century. Previously, they were part of two important numismatic collections in Banat: the Ormós Zsigmond collection in Timișoara and the Pongrácz Imre collection in Orșova.

The rest of the coins come from inter-war numismatic collections (George Georgescu from Moldova Veche, Franz Ferch from Periam) or post-war ones (Gordana Gergely, L. Megyesi), as well as archaeological researches carried out at: *Tibiscum* (Jupa, Caraș-Severin county), *Dierna* (Orșova, Mehedinți county) and Timișoara (Timiș county). In the old numismatic literature, only discoveries from Orșova and Timișoara are mentioned.

The presentation of the 86 *PMS COL VIM* coins and the identification of their finding places shape a picture of monetary circulation of the coins issued at Viminacium across the territory of Banat, as these outnumber the coins of the *PROVINCIA DACIA* type. At the same time, the repertory of the *PMS COL VIM* coin in Banat is complemented with new finds.

Alenka Miškec

The money circulation of Roman provincial coins from the Viminacium mint in the area of present-day Slovenia

The subjects of our research were Roman provincial coins from the Viminacium mint, found in the area of present-day Slovenia. To date 443 Roman provincial coins have been found and most of them are from the Viminacium mint, as their share reaches up to almost 40%. Coins from the provincial mint in Viminacium have been documented at 33 sites, particularly situated along the two major traffic arteries. The first led from Savaria to Poetovio, Celeia, Emona, and further towards Aquileia. The second led from Siscia to Emona via Neviodunum.

As part of the research, we examined the distribution of coins from the Vimi-

nacium mint in the area of present-day Slovenia, their relationships to contemporary coins from the imperial mints, and made comparisons with distribution at other sites, especially in the Roman provinces of Dacia and Moesia.

Andrea Stella

Viminacium coins from Aquileia and Venetia et Histria

The former Latin colony of Aquileia was founded in 181 A.D. Owing to its location, it played a key role as commercial and military outpost from Italy towards the Danubian limes. On this last aspect, new evidences are now provided by archaeological finds such as coins. The lecture will especially focus on finds of Viminacium issues recovered over decades of archaeological investigations in Aquileia, now kept in the coin cabinet of the local National Museum. Even if these finds make only a small group compared to those struck in the same period at the mint of Rome, they show little or no resemblances to finds coming from other sites of ancient Italy and beyond.

Due to the small amount of bronze denominations from the Roman mint that reached the area along the river Danube, issues struck in Viminacium since 239/240 A.D. played a prominent role in supplying bronze coins to the military sites of this territory. Until now, more than 44 specimens of Viminacium coinage are attested in Aquileia. This is only a provisional survey on this presence, since the local numismatic collection is still largely unrecorded. Nevertheless, this assemblage has no comparison in Western Europe, thus making Aquileia the westernmost site in which Viminacium coins are found in a significant number.

Owing to commercial ties between Italy and the Danubian limes through Pannonia and along the Amber Road, issues from the Viminacium mint could have easily been brought to Aquileia. Here, they subsequently circulated beside the most represented ones struck in Rome. At the same time, coins could have travelled with the detachments of military units stationed on the limes, garrisoned in Aquileia during the 3rd century A.D., as indicated with epigraphic evidence.

Bojana Borić-Brešković

Presence of Nemesis in the Coinage of the Roman Municipium of Stobi

Stobi, the ancient Paeonian settlement and one of the most important cities in the northern part of the Roman province of Macedonia, the Roman municipium that had the *ius Italicum* status, minted bronze coins in the period Vespasian-Caracalla. This paper is dealing with the presence of Nemesis on the Stobian coins and the recognition of monetary types with that goddess by the imperial political authorities. It discusses the connection that existed between the emperor as the image of Roman Imperial power and Nemesis as a means of the imperial propaganda.

Hacer Çoruh

Circulation of Kyzikos Coins: From Propontis to the South-Eastern Europe

Kyzikos is a city in the Mysia region, northwest of Asia Minor. City is located on the peninsula of Arktonnessos (Kapıdağ) to the south of Propontis. Kyzikos was a major trade center with its big harbors and shipyards, and an important stop on the sea traffic connecting the Aegean and the Mediterranean to the Black Sea.

The city was famous for its tuna fish depicted with electron coins. Kyzikos coins was so called Cyzikenes in antiquity. The ancient sources mentioned that the Cyzikenes have undisputed strong place in international trade. Cyzicenes are often mentioned in Athens inscriptions. The people of Athens, state institutions or major traders used these coins widely on both local and international loans. Archaeological finds also prove that these coins have spread to a large part of the ancient world. Odrysian kings calculated their trade and taxation revenues in Cyzicenes, until they were replaced by the gold stater Philip II. Kyzikos coins were found in hoards of Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, as well as hoards of Melos and Santoroni island.

Kyzikos played an important role in land and sea transportation and in the fact that its coins was one of the most precious coins of antiquity. The description in obverse coins of Kyzikos have constituted about 240 different type. However we can not say we know everything about the Kyzikos coins. May be they can be a new kind of coins in hidden in a vast geographical region on circulation.

Dario Calomino***Bithynian coins in the Balkans in the late Severan Age: new thoughts on an old problem***

This paper will address the still unresolved problem of interpreting the exceptional military movements of civic coins in the late Severan period from Bithynia to the Balkan peninsula. In 1975, Michael Crawford interpreted the ‘surprising domination’ of the coins of Nicaea of Bithynia during the reigns of Severus Alexander and Gordian III in the Balkans ‘in terms of Imperial use of this coinage’. His general view of civic coinages becoming a form of additional taxation imposed by the Empire in the Severan Age, perhaps ‘to meet expenses occasioned by the presence of the Roman troops’, has been largely questioned in more recent studies. According to Chris Howgego, ‘the movement from Nicaea to the Balkans is readily explained as part of a general pattern of contact across the Bosphorus and requires no special explanation’. Yet, the incredibly large number of Bithynian and chiefly Nicaean coins of Severus Alexander found in modern Serbia during the last twenty years, especially at Viminacium, has provided a much more reliable sample of materials to consider, which allows new thoughts on this topic. Owing to the recent publications on the necropolis of Više gradaljka and to the coins found in the territories of ancient Moesia Superior, new light has been shed on the scale of this phenomenon and on its specific relevance to the monetary economy of this region. This paper will re-consider this phenomenon against the wider background of the civic coinages of Severus Alexander in other Balkan regions and in Bithynia itself, looking in particular at the geographical distribution of coin finds and at the categories of coins that were involved, and trying to reassess its significance also in relation to the presence of the army.

Mirjana Vojvoda, Adam N. Crnobrnja***Circulation of Coinage from the Bithynian Mint of Nicaea at the Territory of Present-day Serbia***

During the first half of the 3rd century, at the Danubian and Balkan provinces and within monetary circulation, many different circumstances led to mass appearance of bronze coins minted in Nicaea. This especially refers to the third and the fourth decade, actually the reign of the emperors Alexander Severus and Gordian III. This massive introduction of Nicaea coinage in the monetary circulation of the Danubian and Balkan provinces was initiated due to the lack

of small bronze nominal of senate emissions. This was possibly the main reason for opening a mint of provincial coinage in Viminacium and later on also in Sarmizegetusa (Dacia). It can be noticed that after 239 and the beginning of minting in Viminacium, the Nicaea issues almost disappear from monetary circulation at the territories of Upper Moesia and Lower Pannonia. These provinces obviously had the greatest problem with the lack of coinage.

During the first half of the 3rd century, increased military movements along the Danubian limes and along the road that led from Viminacium to Naissus and further on over Thrace to Bosphorus, also led to an increased frequency of coinage from Bithynia. The greatest concentration of numismatic finds from Nicaea is connected to the Danube valley (Veliko Gradište, Viminacium, Belgrade, Zemun, Batajnica, Novi Banovci, Surduk, Beška, Vukovar, Osijek), pointing out to the importance of this fluvial road not only for trade, but also for military needs. On the other hand, the lower part of the Sava fluvial road also had great economic importance, most of all because of the position of Sirmium. Numerous coin finds, the Nicaea ones being among them, were discovered along this route (Ušće, Hrtkovci, Sremska Mitrovica and Banovo Polje).

István Vida

Provincial limesfalsa in Pannonia

Limesfalsa finds are quite common in Pannonia. Cast copies of Roman coins were made from the last decades of the 1st century BC to the middle of the 4th century AD. These are usually copies of Roman imperial coins. The phenomenon is well known from other provinces of the Roman Empire as well.

However, there is a small group of limesfalsa coins, which do not copy Roman coins, but Roman provincial issues. These coins – although several of these were sold on auctions – are mostly unfamiliar to researchers. There are 37 examples of such coins kept in the collection of the Hungarian National Museum. About ten coins are known from recent Serbian publications and approximately twenty further coins are known from auctions and private collections.

Many of the coins imitate Nicaean samples, which is to be expected, as those are the most common provincial coins in Pannonia. On the other hand, there are also coins from less frequent mints. It is hard to interpret why they were chosen for copying, as most of them are uncommon in the region. What puzzles most is the very high number of the copies of Tabae coins. Until now, the author was acquainted to 26 such coins. Most of them were copied from coins struck with the same pair of dies. The same die was used to mint most of the known

original coins. The way of casting and finishing also seems to be different from other limesfalsa coins.

Nadežda Gavrilović Vitas

The Finds of Roman Provincial Coins at Mediana (Naissus)

Archaeological site Mediana is situated some 4,5 km eastern of Niš (Roman *Naissus*), on the left bank of the Nišava River and on the Roman *via militaris*, which led from Singidunum to Constantinople. It represents a Late Roman settlement of an open type and taking some 80 hectares. The northern site part is archaeologically much better examined, with some twenty partly excavated structures.

Analysis of significant quantity of numismatic finds at Mediana shows sporadic coin circulation from the end of the 3rd century, with intensive circulations from 310 to 324 and again from 330 to 348, further on also from 356 to 361. The last one was probably connected to the stay of the emperor Julian in Naissus. The last intensive monetary circulation is connected to the period between 383 and 392 and 425 and 441, which coincides with the Hun invasion and the end of the Mediana settlement.

The paper will focus on confirmed coins of provincial mints found at Mediana so far. The analysis of the coins shows analogous state as within the territory of town Naissus - provincial mints of Thessalonica, Thracian Heraclaea, Cyzicus, Nicomedia and Nicaea are mostly represented among the Mediana numismatic finds. Analysis of the provincial coins at the territory of Upper Moesia and comparison with finds from the neighboring provinces largely contribute to gaining an insight into the routes of monetary circulation between the provinces of Asia Minor and those of the central and western Balkans. This is an additional parameter that indicates the boundaries of provincial monetary circulation within the Empire. Namely, provincial coinage is much more prevalent in Thrace and Upper and Lower Moesia than in both of the Pannonian provinces and further to the west.

Kyrylo Myzgin

Echo of the Gothic wars: finds of Roman provincial coins (Balkan cities mintage) on the territory of Ukraine

Until recently, finds of Roman provincial coins on the territory of Ukraine were rare (no more than twenty coins). But in recent years, situation has radically changed, due to the active use of metal detectors. Today, we can talk about several thousand finds of Roman provincial coins, most dated into the 3rd century AD and minted in the cities of the Balkan provinces. All of them are found in the area of the Chernyakhiv Culture (mainly between the middle reaches of Dnieper and the middle reaches of Dniester), which is associated with Gothic tribes. Inflow of these coins is associated with the events of the mid 3rd century AD exclusively, namely – with participation of the local barbarian population in the Gothic wars.

Although the majority of coins originate from Viminacium and Provincia Dacia, among finds there is also a large number of coins from other cities of the Balkan provinces. The largest number includes coins of Marcianopolis, Filipopolis, Deultum, Anchial and Nicopolis ad Istrum. On one side, statistics of these finds draw a picture of their circulation in the Balkans. However, on the other hand, finds of such coins make it possible to clarify certain events of the Gothic wars, which are known in written sources and from archaeological research. In addition, today we can already say that the finds of Roman provincial coins, together with other categories of Roman coins and finds from the 3rd century AD, represent the early horizon of Chernyakhiv culture.



Vujadin Ivanišević, Dragana Eremić

The Circulation of Gold Coins of the Fifth Century A.D. on the Frontier of Moesia Prima

The authors examine the finds of gold coins of the fifth century A.D. on the Roman limes in Moesia Prima and the circulation of those issues in the interior of the province, as well as in the Barbaricum.

They point to the importance of the circulation of solidi in the first half of the century with the predominance of the issues of Theodosius II. Despite of the ending of circulation of bronze coins in the second half of the fifth century, the gold coins continue to circulate, indicating the important relationships between the Empire and the Barbaricum.

Željko Demo

New information about an old problem – a contribution to knowledge of the distribution and circulation of coins of the so-called “Sirmium Group”

More than ninety years have passed since the Croatian numismatist Josip Brunšmid, followed by his Austrian colleague Friedrich Stefan, presented several examples of unusual silver coins found in the southern part of what was once Late Roman Pannonia to the professional public. According to them, during the first and second thirds of the 6th century, up to 567 or 568 in Sirmium, the administrative and economic center of the province eastern Pannonia Sirmiensis, this coinage had initially been minted by the Ostrogoths (Stefan), and subsequently by the Gepids (Brunšmid). From 1924 and 1925, when the above opinions were first introduced into numismatic circles, new thoughts and theories on this subject have only rarely and indeed only occasionally appeared, along with mere supplementation or refurbishment of the original ideas. Parallel with this, for decades, the number of published examples of coins minted in Sirmium only gradually increased.

During the past twenty years though, it has increased greatly, with several hundred examples known today, primarily documented on the internet. The greatest profit from such a large number of coins was seen by the auction houses, followed by various theory-led numismatic typologies, while even today very little is known about the circulation of the Ostrogothic-Gepidic coinage from Sirmium. Today, they are known as the “Sirmium group”, but very little has actually been written about this. Hence on this occasion it would be useful in the light of several new/old finds to consider in more detail various problems and information about distribution and circulation of the “Sirmium group” coins.

Nikola Rusev

Coin circulation in the late Roman vicus near the village of Panayot Volov, Northeastern Bulgaria

The modern village of Panayot Volov is situated 8 km to the north of city of Shumen, Northeastern Bulgaria. In 2012, in the vicinity of the village the building of new section of Hemus highway started. The construction works led to archaeological rescue excavations on an area of 11 200 m². During the research, two stratigraphic levels were recognized, the earlier one being dated into the late Roman period (4th – the beginning of 5th century). The studied structures – six edifices, three pottery kilns and lots of pits belong to unfortified part of the settlement system of province Moesia Secunda. The highway route crosses the periphery of this vicus and that is why only the southern outskirts were investigated. The next chronological level dates into the 8th century.

Materials of the Late Roman period include big quantity of pottery and small finds. Part of the discovered artifacts also includes 308 coins. Nine of them are struck in the 3rd century, while seven coins belong to a little hoard. Two examples are Ottoman from the 19th century and one coin represents the modern Bulgarian mint from the 20th century. The rest of 296 items are struck in the Late Roman period. The coins include mints from almost all of the Roman emperors of the 4th century. The latest example belongs to the issue of Arcadius during his independent reign.



Andrej Šemrov

New votive finds of coins in the area of northwestern Slovenia

In recent years, several votive finds have been documented in the area of northwestern Slovenia, which coincide with Theodosius's ban of pagan cults from November 392 (*Codex Theodosianus* XVI 10, 12). Most of them are coin finds from the second half of the 4th century, found in air pockets in conglomerates. One of them stands out because of its longer temporal context, ranging from the 1st century onwards. It is a flat site with diverse range of finds.

Vujadin Ivanišević, Stefan Pop-Lazić, Sonja Stamenković
A Fourth Century A.D. Hoard from Singidunum (Belgrade)

During the archaeological excavations of the area in front of the vallum of the Castrum of Singidunum an important hoard was discovered. It contains few hundred bronze coins, three Anonymous silver coins and a silver heart-shaped strap end.

The authors discuss the Anonymous silver coins of the fourth century A.D., which represent rare issues known mainly from museum collections and auction catalogues, despite the fact that, as supposed by Simon Bendall, the majority of those coins came from dispersed hoards.

The authors examine the circulation of the Anonymous silver coins on the territory of Singidunum and neighbouring areas in the fourth century A.D., as well as the proprietor of the hoard - a soldier of Christian faith from Greek-speaking parts of the Empire.



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