



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**The 9th Joint Meeting of ECFN
and nomisma.org**

**Viminacium, Serbia,
September 21st-25th 2021**

Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development
of the Republic of Serbia
Institute of Archaeology Belgrade
European Coin Find Network

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The significance of collective finds of coins of the Valentinian epoch in Moesia Prima

The author presents the finds of coins of Valentinian I, Valens, Gratian and Valentinian II, discovered in layers of destruction in cities and fortresses on the Danubian limes, as well as at sites in the interior of the province of Moesia Prima. This phenomenon is documented further by numerous discoveries of small coin hoards deposited between 375 and 380, according to the authors of the publications. In addition, we follow the cessation of circulation of coins after 380, followed by the abandonment of some sites, along with the significant decrease in the circulation of coins in the cities and fortresses of the Danubian border. This important horizon of hoarding and destruction of sites will be examined on the basis of analyses of the coinage and, above all, historical sources and archaeological data.

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Coins of an early Christian sacral complex on the *Via Militaris* (route *Remesiana – Turres*)

During rescue archaeological research conducted in 2017, on the route *Via Militaris* (route *Remesiana – Turres*), near the village of Staničenje, close to the City of Pirot (*Turres*), an early Christian sacral complex and Roman thermal spa were found, which belong to the period from the second half of the 3rd century, to the second half/end of the 6th century. The most significant structure discovered here was the early Christian basilica.

In the south-western part of the basilica, a crypt was discovered, in which the skeletal remains of 11 male individuals were secondarily buried. The western side of the complex contains a rectangular annex, with the function of the main entrance, with monumental stairs.

Among various archaeological materials, of particular interest are the numismatic finds. In total, 256 coins were found, which mostly belong to the period when the early-Christian complex was in use. By the end of the 4th and at the beginning of the 5th century, Remesiana was a significant Episcopal centre in which Nicetas (335-414), who was known for his architectural and missionary activities to spread the Christian faith, lived and worked.