

№17 (2021)

ARHEOLOGIJA I PRIRODNE NAUK E ARCHAEOLOGY AND SCIENC E



ARHEOLOGIJA I
PRIRODNE NAUKE

ARCHAEOLOGY
AND SCIENCE

Center for New Technology
Institute of Archaeology Belgrade

ARCHAEOLOGY
AND SCIENCE

17
2021

Belgrade 2021

Centar za nove tehnologije
Arheološki institut Beograd

ARHEOLOGIJA I
PRIRODNE NAUKE
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Beograd 2021.

Published:
Center for New Technology Viminacium
Institute of Archaeology Belgrade
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11000 Belgrade, Serbia
e-mail: cnt@mi.sanu.ac.rs
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Print:
Digital Art Company Beograd

Printed in:
500 copies

ISSN (Printed) 1452-7448
ISSN (Online) 2738-1102

Izdavači:
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Nemanja Mrđić

Štampa:
Digital Art Company Beograd

Tiraž:
500 primeraka

ISSN (Štampano izd.) 1452-7448
ISSN (Online) 2738-1102

Book cover:

*Demonstration of slingshot skill, 14th Roman Games in Ptuj 2021,
photo by Predrag Đerković*

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Received: October 26th 2021
Accepted: November 20th 2021
Original research article
904:737.1.032(37)'04
904:726.821''652''(497.11)
COBISS.SR-ID 55385353
https://doi.org/10.18485/arhe_apn.2021.17.4

COIN FINDS FROM THE EASTERN VIMINACIUM NECROPOLIS – THE SITE KOD KORABA

ABSTRACT

In the period from 2005 to 2007, due to the widening of the Drmno strip-mine that endangered the eastern Viminacium necropolis, rescue archaeological research was conducted at the site “Kod koraba”. During the research, a total of 210 graves was excavated: 78 inhumations and 132 cremations, with 90 coins minted in the period between the 1st and the second half of the 4th century.

KEYWORDS: ROMAN EMPIRE, NECROPOLIS, VIMINACIUM, KOD KORABA, COINS.

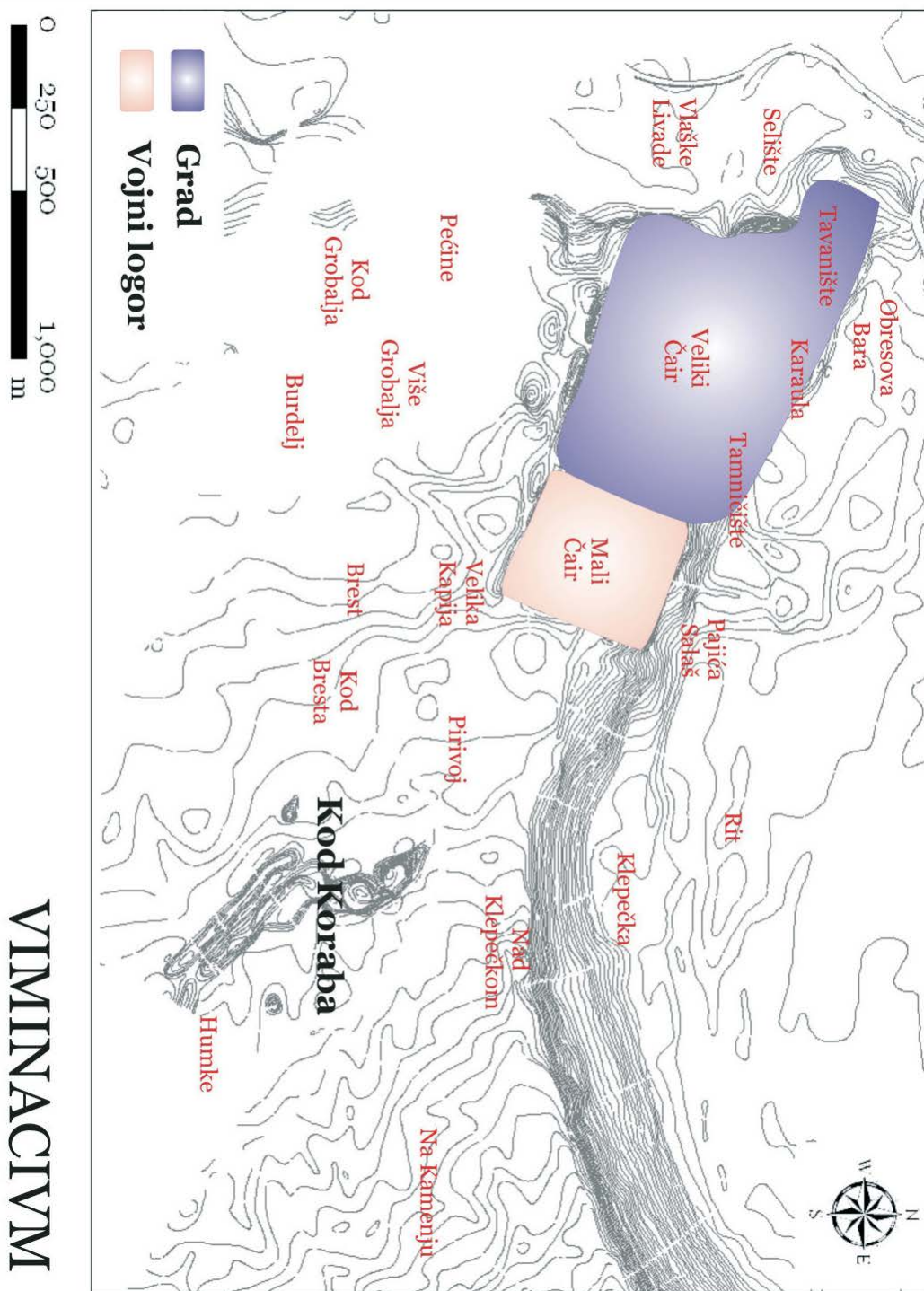
After the southern Viminacium necropolis, the eastern one represents the second largest cemetery of this ancient metropolis. It consists of the sites of Pirivoj, Kod bresta, Brest and Kod koraba. This area is directly endangered by the activities at the Drmno strip-mine, some of its parts being completely destroyed. As a result of this, rescue archaeological research has been conducted ever since the end of the 1990s. This has been intensified since 2003 and continues to the present day. In the eastern Viminacium cemetery, the deceased were buried from the end of the 1st until the end of the 4th century, with some of the graves belonging to the beginning of the 5th century. The graves represent either cremations or inhumations (Mrđić 2009: 140).

From 2005 until 2007, during the rescue archaeological research of the site of Kod koraba, a total of 210 graves was excavated: 78 (37.15%) inhumations and 132 (62.85%) cremations (Map 1).¹ A total of 90 coins were found, of which 55

(61%) represent grave-goods, while 35 pieces (39%) were discovered within different necropolis layers. The detailed analyses of monetary finds from the southern Viminacium cemetery have already been published (Vojvoda i Mrđić 2015; Vojvoda i Mrđić 2017). The results of these analyses were obtained from an extremely large sample: 10,769 graves (7,839 inhumations and 2,930 cremations) and 3,552 coins from graves and 3,474 from layers. This is why these analyses represent an excellent starting point for all kinds of comparisons, both with other Viminacium cemeteries and also with other parallel cemeteries. The results gained from the southern necropolis indicate that these relationships are more or less equal: 50.60% coins originate from graves, while 49.40% origi-

several papers: preliminary results of the archaeological research conducted in 2006, *cf.* Голубовић 2008: 91–94; results of archaeological and geo-physical research, *cf.* Bogdanović 2009: 83–109; paleodemographic studies of the eastern necropolis, *cf.* Speal 2015: 167–186; dental-anthropological status of the population buried at the site of “Kod koraba”, *cf.* Mikić, Lisul and Grga 2019: 140–147.

¹ Specific results of these excavations were published in



Map 1 – Position of the site of “Kod koraba” in relation to the Roman city and legionary fort (after: Bogdanović 2009: 100, Prilog 1).

	Percentage of coins from graves	Percentage of coins from layers
Kod koraba	61	39
Southern necropolis Više grobalja and Pećine sites	50.60	49.40

Table 1 – Percentage of coin finds from graves and cemetery layers.

	Percentage of coins from inhumated graves	Percentage of coins from cremated graves
Kod koraba	34.50	65.50
Southern necropolis (Više grobalja and Pećine sites)	58.25	41.75

Table 2 – Percentage of coins from inhumated and cremated graves.

	Number of graves	Number of graves with coins	Percentage of graves with coins
Inhumations	78	17	21.80
Cremations	132	32	24.25
Total	210	49	23.33

Table 3 – Number and percentage of coins in graves at the Kod koraba site (the eastern necropolis).

nate from layers (Vojvoda i Mrđić 2015: 11, Table 2; Vojvoda i Mrđić 2017: 11, Table 2). Since, until now, no monetary finds from the eastern Viminacium cemetery have been investigated and the site of Kod koraba represents the initial step in this direction, this (Table 1) and other deviations cannot be interpreted with any real certainty. We presume that deviations occur due to great differences in the size of the sample, especially in the mutual relationship of the examined inhumations and cremations. On the other hand, it is possible that future analyses of monetary finds from the entire eastern necropolis may show different relationships.

At the Kod koraba necropolis, a total of 55 coins were unearthed. Of that number, 19 pieces (34.50%) were discovered in skeletal graves (inhumations) and 36 (65.50%) in cremations. In this case, a large deviation compared to the southern necropolis (Table 2) can be interpreted as a difference in the sample size, since at the Kod koraba site most of the burials included cremations and it

only represents one part of the eastern cemetery in which cremations were mostly buried.²

If we observe the number of registered graves of both rites and the number of coins discovered within them, the analysis from the Kod koraba necropolis shows a low frequency of coins from cremated graves compared to the large number of these graves (Table 3). On the other hand, the total percentage of the presence of coins as grave-goods (23.33%) is close to the results (24.60%) from the southern Viminacium necropolis (Table 4) (Vojvoda i Mrđić 2017: 11–13). Both results are above the average compared to other ancient cemeteries that were examined in this way: *Brigetio* from 19.54 to 29.46% (in three cemeteries), making an average of 20.16% (Găzdac-Alföldy and

² As was already confirmed with archaeological research, in one part of the eastern necropolis, at the site of Pirivoj, the majority of graves are inhumations. In the southern necropolis, the ratio of excavated inhumations and cremations is 72.80% to 27.20%, while at the site of Kod koraba this ratio is 37.15% to 62.85%.

	Number of graves	Number of graves with coins	Percentage of graves with coins
Inhumations	7,839	1,461	18.65
Cremations	2,930	1,188	40.55
Total	10,769	2,649	24.60

Table 4 – Number and percentage of coins in graves on the southern necropolis (the sites of Više grobalja and Pećine).

	Number of inhumated graves with coin finds	Number of coins in inhumations	Number of cremated graves with coin finds	Number of coins in cremations
One coin	15	15	29	29
Two coins	2	4	2	4
Three coins	/	/	1	3
Total	17	19	32	36

Table 5 – Number of coin finds in inhumations and cremations.

Găzdac 2009: 162, fig. I), Matrica 21.50% (Topál 1981: 95), *Novaesium* around 14%, *Gerulata* only 6%,³ *Emona* 14.40% (Petru 1972; Plesničar-Gec 1972; Miškec 2012: 135), *Intercisa* 22.30% (Teichner 2011: 61), *Poetovio* 18.17% (Istenič 2000: 14–259), *Singidunum* 12.60% (Pop-Lazić 2002: 19–39).⁴

In the largest number of graves of both rites, a single coin was discovered as a grave-good. Two coins were discovered in each of two inhumations and two cremations, while three coins were discovered in only a single cremated grave (Table 5). The results obtained for a single coin from inhumations coincide with those from the southern necropolis and similar results were also obtained for three coins from a cremation. Other situations showed quite large deviations (Table 6).⁵

3 For *Novaesium* and *Gerulata*, cf. Topál 1981: 95, ref. 276.

4 Concerning the last three cemeteries, the percentages listed here should be accepted with caution, due to deficiencies and uncertainties in the documentation from old excavations, encountered by later researchers who published the cemeteries.

5 For the data about the southern necropolis, cf. Vojvoda i Mrđić 2015: 18, Table 5; Vojvoda i Mrđić 2017: 23, Table 6.

In cases with several coins within a single grave, the chronological span between the oldest and the youngest issues does not show great differences.⁶ Two coins were discovered in grave G-27: one of Domitianus from the year 87 and a non-dated dupondius of Trajan (98–117). Therefore, a potential chronological span could be between 11 and 30 years (Cat. nos. 5, 11). Two coins were discovered in grave G-71: coins of Valentinianus I and Valens (Cat. nos. 54–55), both dated to the period from 364 to 367. In the cremated grave G1-90, two pieces of Caracalla were found, minted in the provincial mint of Stobi (Cat. nos. 40–41). Two coins come from the grave G1-109: of Marcus Aurelius as Caesar, issued during the reign of Antoninus Pius, between the years 140 and 144 (Cat. no. 32) and a non-defined dupondius, or an as, issued during the 2nd century (Cat. no. 36).

Compared to the results from the southern necropolis, larger deviations were noticed in the analysis of the position of coins regarding the de-

6 At the southern necropolis, in some of the graves, the chronological spans were from 100 to 150 years and in a single case even about 200 years, cf. Vojvoda i Mrđić 2015: 28–29.

	Southern necropolis inhumations	Kod koraba inhumations	Southern necropolis cremations	Kod koraba cremations
One coin	89%	88.20%	84.34%	90.60%
Two coins	7.13%	11.75%	12.55%	6.25%
Three coins	/	/	2.40%	3.10%

Table 6 – Percentage relationships of the number of coins in graves at the southern necropolis and the Kod koraba necropolis.

ceased in inhumations.⁷ While observing graves with a single coin as a grave-good (Graph 1) at the Kod koraba necropolis, in the largest number of cases (26.66%), a coin was deposited in the mouth of the deceased (position B). At the same time, this position is the most common one at the southern necropolis, but in a much larger percentage (37%).⁸ The biggest deviation at the Kod koraba necropolis is reflected in the very small percentage of coins discovered next to the head of the deceased (position A), with only 6.66%, while at the southern necropolis this position was as high as 27%. On the other hand, at the Kod koraba site, the positions D (on different torso parts) and F (on the pelvis) are much more frequently represented compared to the southern necropolis. For the time being, the differences mentioned here can be explained by the small sample size from the Kod koraba necropolis. A final picture will be obtained only after the study of graves from other sites of the eastern necropolis. Since two coins as grave-goods were discovered only in a single grave of an

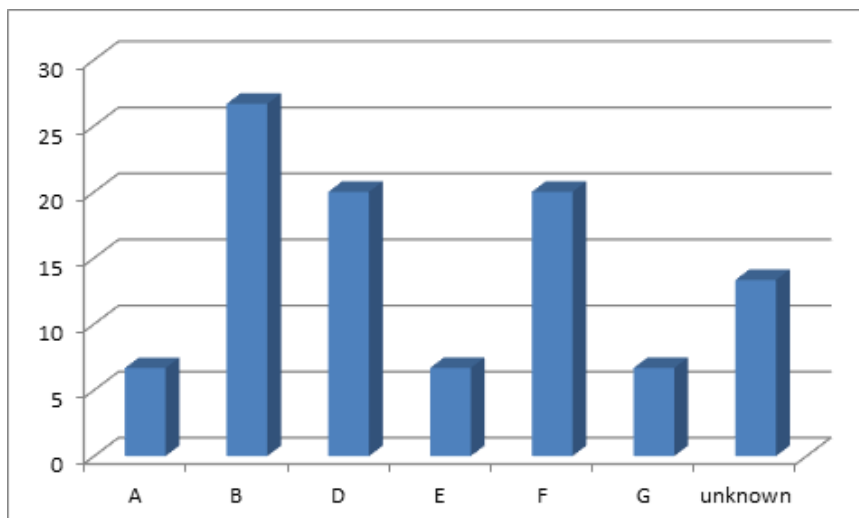
inhumated deceased (in positions A – D), it does not make sense to make comparisons with the situation at the southern necropolis.

The oldest coin discovered at the Kod koraba necropolis belongs to the undefined republican issues from the 2nd century BC, while the youngest one belongs to the series by Valentinianus I, between the years 364 and 375 (Tables 7–8). All of the pieces are made of bronze, except for two denarii (Cat. nos. 56, 59) and one antoninianus (Cat. no. 51). A larger number of 64 pieces belongs to the imperial series (72%), while the provincial issues include 25 pieces (28%). Compared to the southern necropolis, these results show deviations in favour of the provincial issues, since at the southern necropolis there were 82.33% imperial and 17.67% provincial issues (Vojvoda i Mrđić 2015: 10, Table 1; Vojvoda i Mrđić 2017: 10, Table 1).

Monetary finds from the Kod koraba necropolis confirm what was already stated several times, that it was evident that coin circulation of the Stobi, Nicaea and Viminacium mints was mutually conditioned, at least where the territory of *Moesia Superior* is concerned (Vojvoda and Crnobrnja 2018: 135). The Macedonian mint of Stobi supplied *Moesia Superior* with small bronze coins during the first two centuries, until it was closed during the reign of Caracalla. Ever since that time, until the provincial mint in Viminacium was established in 239, coinage from the Bithynian mint of Nicaea appears as a dominant provincial mint in *Moesia Superior*. Almost at the same time, during the reign of Elagabalus and especially Alexander Severus and Gordian III, considerable issues of autonomous coins were minted again in Macedonia (Koinon of Macedonia). Obviously, at that time, they were not largely included into the monetary circulation in the territory of *Moesia*, con-

⁷ While analysing the positions of coins within inhumated graves, we applied the methodology developed by Clarke and later also used by Cooke, cf. Clarke 1979: 158; Cooke 1998: 24–25. Clarke established eight positions of coins regarding the body of the deceased: A – on/close to the head; B – within the mouth hole; C – on/close to the right arm and in the right palm; D – on/close to the torso; E – on/close to the left arm and in the left palm; F – on/close to the pelvis; G – on/close to the right leg; H – on/close to the left leg. Since we encountered a number of cases in which coins were deposited between the knees or lower legs of the deceased and it was not possible to determine as either G or H, another position was added to this systematization: G/H – between the legs/feet.

⁸ For data about the position of coins regarding the deceased from the southern necropolis, cf. Vojvoda i Mrđić 2015: 24–25, fig. 1, Graph 7; Vojvoda i Mrđić 2017: 21–24, Graph 6.



Graph 1 – Position of coin finds regarding the deceased in inhumations at the Kod koraba necropolis, within graves with a single coin as a grave-good.

	Number of coins from inhumations and cremations	Number of coins from layers	Total no.	%
2 nd BC		1	1	1.10
1 st AD	8	2	10	11.10
2 nd c.	28	7	35	38.90
3 rd c.	15	13	28	31.10
1 st – 3 rd c.	2	1	3	3.35
4 th c.	2	11	13	14.45
Total	55	35	90	100

Table 7 – Chronological structure of coin finds on the Kod koraba necropolis in centuries.

trary to the coinage from Nicaea (Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2017: 15–16). This phenomenon was conditioned by the lack of bronze coins of senatorial issues in circulation. The situation changed considerably in the period between 239 and 253, after the two Balkan mints were established (Viminacium and Dacia). The Viminacium mint, in particular, started to take a large percentage of the circulation in the territory of the western Balkan provinces (Vojvoda and Crnobrnja 2018: 133; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2018: 74–75).

At the Kod koraba necropolis, starting with

the issues of Septimius Severus (Cat. no. 40), coin finds clearly indicate a dominant participation of provincial minting in monetary circulation. All of the issues of Caracalla, Geta, Alexandar Severus, Gordian III, Trebonianus Gallus, Volusianus and Valerianus I (Cat. nos. 41–50, 66–76) belong exclusively to the provincial issues. After that, only a single antoninianus of Gallienus was noticed and all the way to Constantine I (321–322) there is a gap without monetary finds in this part of the eastern necropolis. Coins from the 4th century include 13 pieces (14.45%), issued between the

	piece(s)
Republic 2 nd c. BC	1
Tiberius	1
Claudius	1
Julio-Claudian dynasty	2
Galba	1
Vespasian or Titus (?)	1
Domitian	4
Trajan	6
Hadrian	14
Antoninus Pius	8
Marcus Aurelius	3
2 nd c.	5
Septimius Severus	3
Caracalla	3
Geta	1
Severus Alexander	7
Gordian III	6
Severus Alexander or Gordian III (?)	1
Trebonianus Gallus	1
Volusianus	1
Valerianus I	1
Gallienus	1
3 rd c.	2
1 st – 3 rd c.	3
Constantine I	3
Constantius II	5
Sons of Constantine I (?)	1
Valentinianus I	2
Valens	1
4 th c.	1
Total	90

Table 8 – Chronological structure of coin finds on the Kod koraba necropolis in series.

years 321 and 375, representing a slightly larger percentage compared to issues from the 1st century, which amount to 11.10% (Table 7). Although coinage from this period includes a large number of pieces, only a single grave (G-71; Cat. nos. 54–55) contained coins from the 4th century, while the remaining pieces were discovered within the necropolis layers (Cat. nos. 80–90).

Issues that are rarely found at Viminacium include: a republican denar (Cat. no. 56), an as of Galba (Cat. no. 3) and a folles of Helen (Cat. no. 82). Three new variants of reverse images issued in the Nicaea mint should also be highlighted (Cat. nos. 48, 72, 73). Until now, among the finds from this mint in the territory of Serbia, 33 types and 53 variants were registered, including the three new ones from the Kod koraba site (Црнобрња 1981: 5–23; Војвода 2011: 243–256; Војвода и Петровић 2011: 283–308; Војвода 2013: 155–196; Војвода и Бранковић 2016: 103–142; Војвода 2017: 131–150; Црнобрња и Васић Деримановић 2017: 33–61).

Based on the analysis of monetary finds from the Kod koraba site, which represents one part of the eastern Viminacium necropolis, we can conclude that the necropolis was established at the end of the 1st century and intensively used during the 2nd and the first half of the 3rd centuries. Coin finds from 4th century indicate that the necropolis was expanding to the north. According to the archaeological research, it has been concluded that in the territory of the eastern necropolis there were empty spaces without graves up to 200 m wide (Mrđić 2009: 140). Only after all of the sites from the eastern necropolis have been published (Kod koraba, Pirivoj, Brest) will we be able to make certain conclusions regarding both monetary finds and other raised questions.⁹

CATALOGUE

The catalogue is arranged chronologically (first coins from the graves and then coins from layers) according to the reigns of the Roman emperors.

Coins are presented in photographic form and their numeration on the plates is synchronised with the catalogue numbers.

References:

RIC I–VIII – *The Roman Imperial Coinage*

Борић-Брешковић 1976

Nicaea reverse types after: Црнобрња 1981; Војвода 2011; Војвода и Петровић 2011; Војвода 2013; Војвода и Бранковић 2016; Војвода 2017; Црнобрња и Васић Деримановић 2017.

Stobi reverse types after: Борић-Брешковић 1992.

Abbreviations:

Cat. no. – catalogue number

Wt. – weight

Den. – denomination

S – sestertius

Dp – dupondius

D – denarius

Ant. – antoninianus

F – folles

Ref. – reference

Vim. Coll. – inventory number (C-number)

ex – exergue

l. – left

r. – right

stg. – standing

std. – seated

adv. – advancing

hld. – holding

laur. – laureate

rad. – radiate

cuir. – cuirassed

dr. – draped

⁹ A publication about the necropolis from the Kod koraba site is currently being prepared, cf. Golubović, Vojvoda i Redžić 2022.

Coins from graves

Cat. no.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. (gr) Size (mm)	Den.	Position of find	Mint/Ref.	Reign/Date	Vim. Coll.
1	[...] CAESAR TI AVG F DIVI AVG Head bare r.	Illegible Worn	9.10 29.78	S	G1-30	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Tiberius	86
2	TI CLA- VDIVS CAE- SAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P Head bare l.	LIBERTAS AVGVSTA S C Libertas stg. facing, head r., r. hld. pile- us, l. extend- ed.	10.35 29.90	As	G1-88	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC I, p. 130, no. 113	Claudius 50–54	288
3	SER [GAL- BA] IMP CAESAR AVG P M TR P Head bare r.	[PAX] AVGVSTI S C Pax stg. l., hld. cornuco- pia, r. torch with which she sets fire to a heap of arms on ground.	8.95 25.50	As	G1-68	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC I, p. 256, no. 496 but obv. no. 19 (<i>cf.</i> p. 243)	Galba c. July 68 to January 69	205
4	Illegible Head laur. l.	Illegible Worn	7.70 26.52	As	G1-61	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Vespasian or Titus (?)	184
5	IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XIII CENS PER P P Head laur. r.	Illegible Worn	10.58 28.68	As	G-27	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC II, p. 198, nos. 353-356	Domitian 87	164
6	[...] AVG GERM [...] Head laur. r.	FO[RTVNAE AVGVS]TI S C Fortune stg. l., hld. rudder and cornuco- piae.	10.08 29.25	S	G1-40	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Domitian	102
7	Illegible Head l.	Illegible Worn	7.22 27.10	As	G-45	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Julio-Clau- dian dynasty	277

8	Illegible Head bare l.	Illegible Worn	6.72 28.60	S	G1-128	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Julio-Clau- dian dynasty	425
9	[IMP] CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P] Bust dr. r. l. sh., head laur.	[S P Q R] OPTIM[O PRINCIPI] S C Fortuna stg. l., hld. rudder resting on prow and cornucopiae.	9.03 27.50	As	G-47	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC II, p. 280, no. 500	Trajan 103–111	306
10	[IMP CAES] NERVAE TRAIANO [AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P] Head rad. r.	S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C Legionary eagle between two standards.	9.02 27.42	Dp	G1-91	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC II, p. 285, no. 589	Trajan 103–111	300
11	[...] TRAI- NO AVG [...] Bust r., head rad.	Illegible Worn	10.60 28.50	Dp	G-27	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Trajan	165
12	Illegible Head laur. r.	Illegible ex – S C Female figure (?) std. l.	10.13 26.43	As	G1-82	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Trajan	264
13	HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS Head laur r.	COS III S C Salus stg. r., feeding snake, held in her arms, out of patera in l. hand.	8.28 25.05	As	G1-41	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC II, p. 427, no. 669	Hadrian 125–128	114
14	HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P Bust dr. r., head bare.	S C ex – DACIA Dacia std. l. on rock, hld. vexillum and curved sword, r. foot rests on globe (?).	10.71 28.00	Dp or As	G1-54	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC II, p. 447, no. 850	Hadrian 134–138	142
15	HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P Bust r., head laur.	COS III S C Salus stg. r., feeding snake, held in her arms, out of patera in l. hand	11.19 27.50	As	G1-46	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC II, p. 469, no. 975	Hadrian 134–138	117

16	Illegible Head r.	Illegible Ship with rowers and pilot r.	10.80 25.80	Dp or As	G1-118	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Hadrian 125–128	388
17	Illegible Head r.	Illegible Two figures clasped hands.	13.38 27.20	Dp	G1-84	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Hadrian	295
18	Illegible Head r.	Illegible Worn	6.93 26.50	As	G1-13	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Hadrian	32
19	Illegible Head r.	Illegible Worn	8.45 27.22	As	G1-16	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Hadrian	34
20	HADRIANVS AVG [...]] Head laur. r.	Illegible S C Female figure stg. l.	9.55 27.23	As	G1-16	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Hadrian	35
21	Illegible Head laur. r.	Illegible S C Female figure (?) stg. r.	9.19 25.00	As	G-33	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Hadrian	175
22	Illegible Head laur. r.	Illegible Female figure (?) stg. l.	9.88 28.30	As	G1-77	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Hadrian	236
23	Illegible Head r.	Illegible Worn	9.80 25.90	Dp or As	G1-97	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Hadrian	311
24	[SABIN]A HADRIANI AVG P P Bust dr., r., hair waved, rising into crest on top above stephane, knotted in queue, falling down neck.	PIETAS S C Pietas std. l., hld. patera and sceptre.	8.56 26.20	Dp or As	G-2	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC II, p. 478, no. 1039	Sabina striking under Hadrian 128 onwards	1
25	[IMP T AE] LIVS CAE [SARAN- TONINVS] Head bare r.	[TRIB POT] COS S C Clasped hands, hld. winged caduceus and corn-ears.	8.94 27.35	As	G-36	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC II, p. 484, no. 1088	Antoninus Pius striking under Hadrian 138	185

26	ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III Head laur. r.	BONO EVENTVI• S C Bonus Even- tus, naked, stg. l., sacri- ficing with patera over altar and hld. corn-ears.	10.72 27.05	As	G1-81	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC III, p. 115, no. 676	Antoninus Pius 140–144	282
27	ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P Head laur. r.	TRA POT COS III S C Pax stg. l. hld branch and cornucopiae	9.56 27.00	As	G1-60	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC III, p. 117, no. 701	Antoninus Pius 140–144	181
28	ANTONINVS AVG [PIVS P P TR P] COS III Head laur. r.	S C Apollo stg. front, head l., hld. patera and lyre.	11.26 26.74	As	G1-105	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC III, p. 130, no. 824a	Antoninus Pius 145–161	334
29	Illegible Bust dr. r.	Illegible Figure (?) stg. l.	6.34 27.57	As	G1-19	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Antoninus Pius	31
30	[...] AVG PIVS [...] Bust r.	Illegible Worn	11.08 26.30	Dp or As	G-32	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Antoninus Pius	177
31	DIVA FA- VSTINA Bust dr. r., hair waved in several loops round head and then drawn up and coiled at top.	AVGVSTA S C Vesta stg. l., hld. palladium and sceptre.	10.53 25.10	Dp or As	G1-66	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC III, p. 168, no. 1179	Faustina I striking under Antoninus Pius 141–161	212
32	[AVRELIVS] CAESAR AVG PII F COS Head bare r.	[HILAR] ITAS S C Hilaritas stg. l., hld. long palm and cro- nucopiae.	9.83 26.50	Dp or As	G1-109	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC III, p. 174, no. 1236	Marcus Au- relius striking under A. Pius 140–144	357
33	[FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG F] Bust dr. r., head bare with hair waved and coiled on back of head.	V[ENVVS] S C Venus stg. l., hld. apple and sceptre.	10.48 26.90	Dp or As	G1-16	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC III, p. 194, no. 1408	Faustina II striking under Antoninus Pius 147–161	36

34	IMP M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG P M Head bare r.	SALVTI AVGVSTOR TR P XVII S C ex – COS III Salus stg. l., feeding snake twined round altar.	8.68 25.10	As	G1-1	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC III, p. 280, no. 847	Marcus Au- relius Dec. 162 – Autumn 163	8
35	Illegible Head l. (?)	Illegible Worn	6.27 24.74	As	G1-130	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	2 nd c.	441
36	Illegible Head r.	Illegible Worn	6.92 26.15	Dp or As	G1-109	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	2 nd c. (?)	355
37	Illegible Worn	Illegible Worn	6.69 23.58	As (?)	G-65	Imperial Mint un- known No ref.	2 nd c. (?)	410
38	[...] SE[...] Head laur r.	Illegible Worn	8.07 28.26	As	G1-121	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Septimius Severus	401
39	Illegible Head r.	Illegible Figure (?) stg.	4.70 28.10	As	G1-74	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Septimius Severus (?)	229
40	[...]JO[...]EPT Head laur. r.	[...]OIA[...] Artemis adv. r. hld. bow in l. hand, drawing arrow with r. hand; at her feet, hound running r.	4.22 22.14	Ae	G1-6	Provincial Mint unknown	Septimius Severus	2
41	-VS PI AV C M [...] [AN- TONIN]- Bust r., head laur.	[...] STOBEN Victory stg. r., one foot on the globe, writing on oval shield resting on her knee.	4.87 24.60	Ae	G1-90	Provincial Mint of Stobi Type 25	Caracalla	297
42	[...] M AVR [...] Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	STOBEN [...] Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	9.04 27.80	Ae	G1-90	Provincial Mint of Stobi Type 19	Caracalla	298

43	M AYP CEYH [...] Bust dr., r., head laur.	NI-K-AI-E ex – ΩN Type 1	5.05 21.95	Ae	G-48	Provincial Mint of Nicaea	Severus Alex- ander	330
44	[...] ΛΕΞΑΝΔ[ΠΟC ΑΥΓ] Bust dr., r., head laur.	NI-K-A-IE ex – ΩN Type 1	3.66 20.90	Ae	G-63	Provincial Mint of Nicaea	Severus Alex- ander	403
45	[...]ΑΝΔΡΟC [...] Bust dr., r., head laur.	N-IK-A[...] ex – ΩN Var. 6b	4.98 21.23	Ae	G-76	Provincial Mint of Nicaea	Severus Alex- ander	466
46	M AVP CEVH [...] Bust dr., r., head laur.	N-IK-AI-E ex – [ΩN] Type 6 (?)	2.16 19.64	Ae	G1-87	Provincial Mint of Nicaea	Severus Alex- ander	284
47	Illegible Bust dr. r., head rad.	N-I-K-A-I ex – ΕΩN Type (?) (four standards).	3.08 19.31	Ae	G-3	Provincial Mint of Nicaea	Severus Alex- ander	16
48	[...] ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC ΑΥΓ Bust dr., cuir., r., head rad.	N-I-K-A-I ex – ΕΩN Var. 27c	3.02 19.55	Ae	G-16	Provincial Mint of Nicaea	Gordian III	107
49	Illegible Head rad. r.	Illegible Male figure (Apollo ?) stg. l.	9.60 23.50	Ae	G-7	Provincial Mint unknown	Severus Alexander or Gordian III (?)	48
50	IMP VALERI- ANVS P AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN XVI Personifi- cation stg. front, head l., between lion and bull, hands above animals heads.	7.90 25.70	S	G-52	Provincial Mint of Vi- minacium Борнић- Брешковнић 1976, no. 1679	Valerianus I 254–255	365
51	Illegible Bust cuir. r., head rad.	Illegible Figure (?) stg. l.	2.33 18.80	Ant	G-62A	Imperial Mint un- known No ref.	Gallienus 253–268	398
52	Illegible Head r.	Illegible Worn	5.58 23.32	Ae	G1-37	Provincial Mint unknown	1 st – 3 rd c.	93
53	Illegible Worn	Illegible Worn	3.99	Ae	G1-99	Imperial or provincial ?	1 st – 3 rd c. burned not illustrated	312

54	D N VAL- ENTINI-AN- VS P F AVG Bust dr., cuir., r. head diad.	GLORIA RO-MANOR- VM in field r. – K ex – [.]SIS[.] Emp. adv. r., with r. hand dragging captive, l. hld. <i>labrum.</i>	2.46 18.79	AE3	G-71	Mint of Siscia RIC IX, p. 146, no. 5(a)	Valentinianus I 364–367	452
55	D N VALEN-S P F AVG Bust dr. r., head diad.	GLORIA RO-MANOR- VM ex – TES Emp. adv. r., with r. hand dragging captive, l. hld. <i>labrum.</i>	2.21 17.87	AE3	G-71	Mint of Thessalonica RIC IX, p 176, no. 16(b)	Valens 364–367	451

Coins from layers

Cat. no.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. (gr) Size (mm)	Den.	Position of find	Mint/Ref.	Reign/Date	Vim. Coll.
56	Illegible Helmeted head of Roma r.	Illegible Dioscuri gal- loping r.	3.22 17.93	D	Trench 40	Republic Mint of Rome No ref.	2 nd c. BC	74
57	[...] COS XII CENS [...] Head laur. r.	Illegible Worn	9.26 28.60	As	Trench 97	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Domitian 86	392
58	Illegible Head l.	Illegible Victory (?) adv. r.	6.82 27.25	As	Trench 79	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Domitian 81–96	346
59	Illegible Head laur r.	COS VI P P S P Q R ex – FORT RED Fortuna std. l., hld rudder and cornucopiae.	2.34 18.80	D	Trench 39	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC II, p. 261, no. 253 or RIC II, p. 265, no. 308	Trajan 112–117	47
60	Illegible Bust r., head laur.	Illegible Worn	9.43 29.40	As	Trench 35	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Trajan	18

61	Illegible Head laur r.	Illegible Worn	8.40 26.18	As	Trench 40	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	Hadrian	59
62	LVCILLA AVGVSTA Bust dr. r., head bare, hair waved and coiled on back of head.	IVNO S C Juno std. l., hld. patera and sceptre.	22.14 29.25	S	Trench 40	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC III, p. 353, no. 1746	Lucilla striking under M. Aurelius 164–169	136/1
63	LVCIL- LAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F Bust dr. r., head bare, hair waved and coiled on back of head.	VENVS S C Venus stg. l. hld. apple and sceptre.	21.36 30.98	S	Trench 40	Imperial Mint of Rome RIC III, p. 354, no. 1763	Lucilla striking under M. Aurelius 164–169	136/2
64	Illegible Worn	Illegible Worn	6.08 24.80	As	Trench 43	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	2 nd c.	100
65	Illegible Head r.	Illegible Worn	9.23 23.72	As (?)	Trench 118	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	2 nd c.	454
66	Illegible Bust dr. r., head laur.	IO[VA]-IOII- O[AEI] ex – TΩ[N] Two stan- dards.	4.09 18.34	Ae	Trench 125	Provincial Mint of Iuliopolis	Caracalla (?) 211–217 (?)	473
67	[...] GET[...] Bust dr. r., head bare.	[ST]OBEN - MVNIC[...] Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	8.07 25.11	Ae	G-29	Provincial Mint of Stobi Type 19	Geta	162e
68	[...] ANΔPOC AVT Bust dr. r., head laur.	NI-K-AI-E ΩN Type 1	4.80 20.37	Ae	Trench 123	Provincial Mint of Nicaea	Severus Alexander	472
69	Illegible Bust dr. r.	Illegible Octastyle temple	3.39 21.87	Ae	Trench 36	Provincial Mint of Nicomedia (?)	Severus Alexander	7

70	IMP C[AES MANT GOR]DI- ANVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN II Personifica- tion stg. front, head l., be- tween lion and bull, hands above animals heads.	5.04 20.37	As	Trench 115	Provincial Mint of Vi- minacium Борић- Брешковић 1976, no. 148	Gordian III 240–241	426
71	IMP GOR- DIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head rad.	P M - S - C-O- L VIM ex – AN III Personifi- cation stg. front, head l., between lion and bull, hld. in both hands <i>vexillum</i> .	8.66 23.47	Dp	Trench 118	Provincial Mint of Vi- minacium Борић- Брешковић 1976, no. 475	Gordian III 242–243	448
72	[M] ANT OPΔIANOC Bust dr., r., head laur.	N-I-K-AI ex – ΕΩΝ var. 17a	3.79 19.54	Ae	Trench 118	Provincial Mint of Nicaea	Gordian III	447
73	MANT OPΔIANOC AVΓ Bust dr., cuir., r., head rad.	N-I-K-A-I ex – ΕΩΝ var. 22e	3.43 19.02	Ae	Trench 115	Provincial Mint of Nicaea	Gordian III	427
74	[...]NOC AVΓ Bust dr., cuir., r., head rad.	Illegible Type (?) (three standards)	1.80 18.85	Ae	Trench 115	Provincial Mint of Nicaea	Gordian III broken	428
75	IMP C GALLVS P FELIX AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL [VIM] ex – AN XIII Personifica- tion stg. front, head l., be- tween lion and bull, hands above animals heads	9.51 25.40	S	Trench 40	Provincial Mint of Vi- minacium Борић- Брешковић 1976, nos. 1478-1522	Trebonianus Gallus 251–252	60

76	[...]SIANVS AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	P M S C-OL VIM ex – AN XIII Personifica- tion stg. front, head l., be- tween lion and bull, hands above animals heads.	11.40 26.68	S	Trench 96	Provincial Mint of Vi- minacium Борић- Брешковић 1976, nos. 1592-1637	Volusianus 251–252	377
77	Illegible Female bust r.	Illegible Worn	3.33 25.77	Ae	Trench 53	Imperial Mint of Rome No ref.	1 st half of the 3 rd c. broken	199
78	Illegible Worn	Illegible Figure (?) stg. l.	3.77 20.50	Ae	Trench 115	Provincial Mint un- known	3 rd c.	437
79	Illegible Head l.	Illegible Worn	6.70 25.00	Ae	Trench 41	Provincial Mint un- known	1 st – 3 rd c.	55
80	CON- STAN-TIN- VS AVG Bust cuir. r., head laur.	D N CON- STANTINI MAX AVG Laurel wreath enclosing VOT / XX / crescent ex – ST	2.58 18.75	F	Trench 125	Imperial Mint of Tici- num RIC VII, p. 381, no. 167	Constantine I 321–322	474
81	Illegible Bust dr. cuir. r.	Illegible. ex – Illegible. <i>Gloria exer- citus</i> type with one standard.	0.78 16.20	F	Trench 126	Imperial Mint un- known	Constantine I 335–337 broken	477
82	FL HEL- ENA – AVGVSTA Bust dr., with neck- lace r., head diad.	SECVRITAS - REIPVBLICE ex – •ESIS• Securitas stg. l., hld. branch pointing down, raising robe with r. hand.	2.74 18.85	F	Trench 123	Imperial Mint of Siscia RIC VII, p. 453, no. 218	Helena striking under Constantine I 328–329	459
83	[CONST] ANTI-VS P F AVG Bust dr. cuir. r., head diad.	[GLORIA EXER]-CIT- VS ex – SMTSA <i>Gloria exer- citus</i> type with one standard.	1.41 15.74	AE3	Trench 125	Imperial Mint of Thessalonica RIC VIII, p. 407, no. 56	Constantius II 337–340	475

84	D N CON-STAN-[...] Bust dr. cuir. r., head diad.	[FEL TEMP] REPARATIO Falling horse-man.	1.63 18.83	AE3	Trench 117	Imperial Mint unknown	Constantius II 350–361	444
85	D N CON-STAN-[...] Bust dr. cuir. r., head diad.	Illegible Falling horse-man.	1.51 16.86	AE3	Trench 123	Imperial Mint unknown	Constantius II 350–361	471
86	Illegible Bust r.	Illegible Falling horse-man (?)	1.82 16.05	AE3	Trench 123	Imperial Mint unknown	Constantius II (?) 350–361 (?)	458
87	Illegible. Bust r.	[SPES] REIPVB[LICE] ex – Illegible Emp. stg. l., hld. globe and spear.	1.59 16.80	AE3	Trench 126	Imperial Mint unknown	Constantius II (?) 355–361 (?)	479
88	Illegible. Bust r.	GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS ex – Illegible <i>Gloria exercitus</i> type with one standard.	1.62 15.55	AE3	Trench 126	Imperial Mint unknown	Sons of Constantine I 335–341	476
89	D N VAL-ENTINI-[...] Bust dr., cuir., r. head diad.	Illegible Worn	2.81 20.73	AE4	Trench 115	Imperial Mint unknown	Valentianus I 364–375	433
90	Illegible Head r.	Illegible Worn	1.12 14.86	AE4	Trench 115	Imperial Mint unknown	4 th c.	432

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REZIME NALAZI NOVCA S ISTOČNE VIMINACIJUMSKE NEKROPOLE LOKALITET KOD KORABA

**KLJUČNE REČI: RIMSKO CARSTVO, NEKRO-
POLA, VIMINACIUM, KOD KORABA, NOVAC.**

Istočna nekropola Viminacijuma nakon južne predstavlja drugu po veličini nekropolu ove antičke metropole, a čine je lokaliteti: Pirivoj, Kod bresta, Brest i Kod koraba. Ova oblast neposredno je ugrožena radom površinskog kopa uglja Drmno i njeni pojedini delovi uništeni su u potpunosti. Zbog toga se zaštitna arheološka istraživanja obavljaju od kraja 90-tih godina prošlog veka sve do danas.

Tokom zaštitnih arheoloških iskopavanja na lokalitetu Kod koraba u periodu od 2005. do 2007.

godine istraženo je 210 grobova: 78 (37,15%) inhumiranih i 132 (62,85%) kremiranih pokojnika. Ukupno je nađeno 90 primeraka novca, od čega je 55 (61%) predstavljalo grobne priloge, a 35 (39%) nalaze iz slojeva na nekropoli.

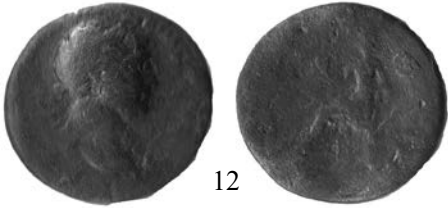
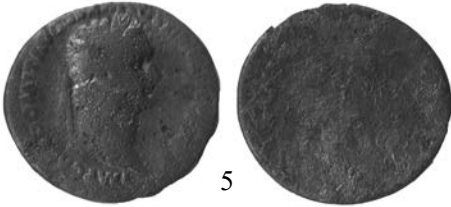
Najstariji primerak novca koji je pronađen na nekropoli Kod koraba pripada neodređenim republikanskim emisijama iz 2. veka stare ere, a najmlađi izdanjima Valentinijana I između 364–375. godine (Tabele 7–8). Svi primerci su bronzani, osim dva denara (Cat. nos. 56, 59) i jednog antoninijana (Cat. no. 51). Veći broj pripada imperijalnim izdanjima 64 kom. (72%), dok na provincijalnim emisijama otpada 25 kom. (28%).

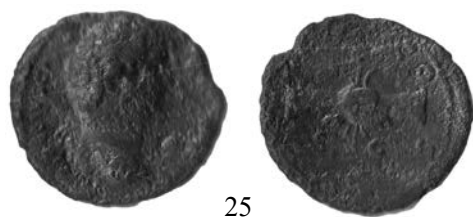
Na osnovu analize monetarnih nalaza sa lokaliteta Kod koraba, koji predstavlja deo istočne nekropole Viminacijuma, možemo zaključiti da je nekropola formirana krajem 1. veka, a zatim intenzivno korišćena tokom 2. i prve polovine 3. veka. Nalazi novca 4. veka ukazuju da se nekropola širila ka severu. Arheološkim istraživanjima utvrđeno je da na istočnoj nekropoli postoje prazni prostori bez grobova široki i do 200 m. Tek nakon publikovanja svih lokaliteta istočne nekropole (Kod koraba, Pirivoj, Brest, Kod bresta) bićemo u mogućnosti da donesemo izvesnije zaključke kako u vezi monetarnih nalaza, tako i u vezi drugih nedoumica.

* * *

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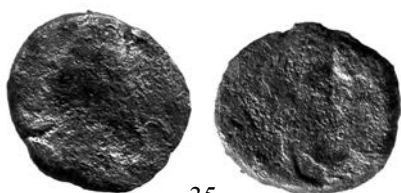
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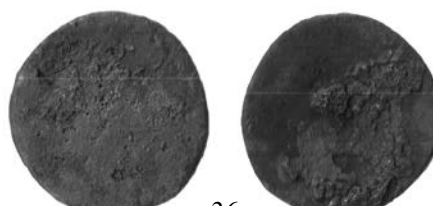
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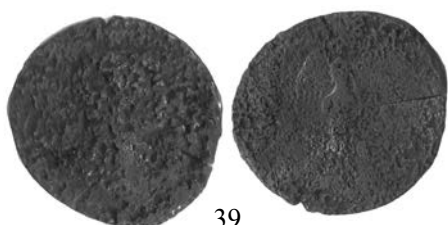
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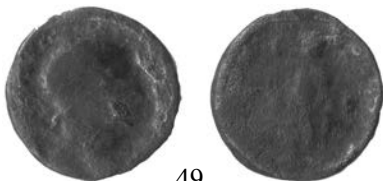
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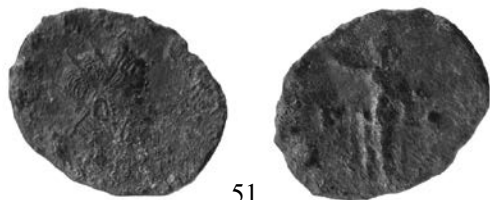
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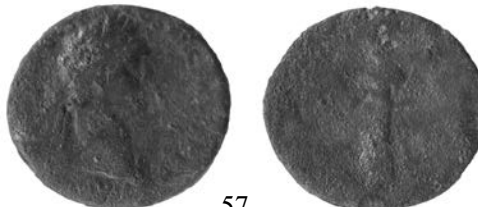
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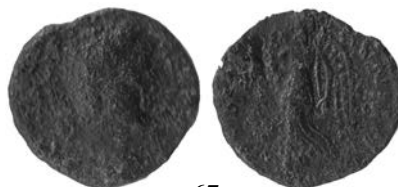
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