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COINS OF THE MUNICIPIUM STOBI FROM THE NECROPOLISES OF VIMINACIUM –  
VIŠE GROBALJA AND PEĆINE

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НОВАЦ МУНИЦИПИЈА СТОБИ СА ВИМИНАЦИЈУМСКИХ НЕКРОПОЛА  
ВИШЕ ГРОБАЉА И ПЕЋИНЕ



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## COINS OF THE MUNICIPIUM STOBI FROM THE NECROPOLISES OF VIMINACIUM – VIŠE GROBALJA AND PEĆINE<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** A total of 7,026 coins were discovered during the archaeological excavations of the Viminacium necropolises, Više Grobalja and Pećine. Of the total number of specimens that were available for processing (6,233) 1,100 belonged to provincial coinage. From the Stobi mint came 72 bronze coins, which include coins struck in the names of Titus and Domitian - joint issue striking under Vespasian (1), Trajan (1), Septimius Severus (13), Julia Domna (18), Caracalla (37) and Geta (2).

**Key words:** Roman Empire, Roman provincial coinage, Stobi, Viminacium

Several necropolises were used in the approximately five centuries of continuous life in the area of ancient Viminacium.<sup>2</sup> The two oldest necropolises, Više

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- 1 The study is the result of the projects: Circulation of Roman Provincial Coins in the Danubian and Balkan Provinces of Roman Empire (B. Borić-Brešković) – Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia; Life in Antiquity: The Expansion of Cities and Urban Civilization in the Balkans and the City Neighbouring Areas from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman Period (B. Borić-Brešković) (No. 177005) and IRS – Viminacium, Roman city and military legionary camp – research of material and non-material culture of inhabitants, using modern technologies of remote detection, geophysics, GIS, digitalization and 3D visualization (M. Vojvoda) (No. 47018) - Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia.
- 2 Due to the required construction of TPP Kostolac 2, from the end of the '70s until 1990, large-scale rescue archaeological excavations were conducted in the area comprising the southern necropolises of Viminacium. The necropolises were divided according to their position in relation to the legionary camp and civilian settlement, as follows: northern, southern, eastern and western. Nine necropolises were separated within the area of the southern necropolises, five of which belong to the Roman period and were used from the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the start of the 5<sup>th</sup> century (Зотовић 1986, 41, note 4; 54-55; Зотовић и Јордовић 1990, 2). Three necropolises were observed within the explored area on the archaeological site of Pećine: the



Grobalja and Pećine, were formed in the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and were located to the south of the legionary camp and the civilian settlement. Cremation and inhumation burials went on simultaneously in the both necropolises. The cremation ritual was practised until the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century, when inhumation became the sole form of burial. The change in the funerary ritual led to the abandonment of these two oldest cemetery areas.<sup>3</sup>

A total of 7,026 coins were discovered during the archaeological explorations of the necropolises, Više Grobalja and Pećine (3,161 - Više Grobalja, 3,865 - Pećine).<sup>4</sup> Viewed on the whole, the coins were found in nearly the same percentages within the graves (cremations and inhumations) and in the spaces between the graves and on the sacrificial areas that were formed above individual graves or groups of graves (layers).<sup>5</sup> Of the total number of specimens that were available for processing (6,233),<sup>6</sup> 1,100 belonged to provincial coinage, which is 17.65%. The coins of 16 provinces and 36 mints were represented, mainly from Asia Minor and the Balkans. In observing the presence of coins of particular provinces, we saw that Bithynia was far ahead with 58.85%, where the highest percentage came from the Nicaea mint (52.82%) relative to the total number of provincial coinage that was present. Next followed Moesia Superior and the Viminacium mint with 19.17%, Macedonia with 13.59% and Thracia with 4.50%.

Coins from Macedonian mints were the third most frequently represented within the provincial coinage in the Više Grobalja and Pećine necropolises. Of the mentioned 13.59%, the biggest share (8.73%) came from the Stobi mint (72 pieces), followed by autonomous coinage (Koinon of Macedonia) with 3.76% (31 pieces), while the rest belonged to the least represented mints: Apollonia (1 piece), Amphipolis (1), Edessa (1) and Philippi (4).

Seven rulers or members of their families are represented on the 72 specimens of the Stobi mint that were discovered on the Više Grobalja and Pećine necropolises (Table 1). Of them, only two belong to the pre-Severian period: Titus and Domitian, joint issue striking in the time of Vespasian (Cat. 1),<sup>7</sup> and Trajan (Cat. 2).<sup>8</sup> The reverse presentation on both specimens is a tetrastyle temple on a podi-

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oldest, from the same period as Više Grobalja; another from the same period, but with cremations and child inhumations, and the latest one – from the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The latest necropolis at Pećine intersects with earlier, abandoned necropolises with cremation and inhumation burials (Зотовић 1986, 52).

3 Зотовић 1986, 42-45; Зотовић и Јордовић 1990, 1-34; Korać i Golubović 2009, 12-13, notes 15-17.

4 A total of 6,233 pieces were available for processing (2736 - Više Grobalja, 3497 - Pećine). A certain number of pieces were lost or were destroyed during the conservation process, cf. Vojvoda and Mrđić 2015, 10, note 6; Vojvoda and Mrđić 2017.

5 A total of 50.55% of the coins were found in inhumation and cremation burials, while 49.45% were found in layers, cf. Vojvoda and Mrđić 2015, 11, Table 2; Vojvoda and Mrđić 2017, in print, Table 2.

6 Cf. *supra* note 4.

7 The legend on the obverse reads T CAESAR IMP DOMITIANVS CAESAR. The representation and legend MVNICIPI - STOBENSIVM on the reverse have an analogy in Vespasian's series of assarii with the temple, dated according to the emperor's title COS IIII CENS in 73 AD, the evidence of which is their connection on the reverse dies; about analogies, cf. Josifovski 2001, Cat. 1-6 (Vespasian) and Cat. 14-18 (Titus and Domitian).

8 Although the specimen is illegible, the reverse image, diameter and weight determine it as an assarion, which could be dated 99 or 100 AD based on an analogy with Trajan's series from Stobi that contain the sign of the emperor's II and III consulates in the obverse representation; about analogies, cf. Josifovski 2010, Cat. 46-76.

um with a cult statue in the middle, identified in the first example as Augustus or Vespasian (?),<sup>9</sup> and as Zeus/Jupiter<sup>10</sup> in the second. At the same time, the temple is the most dominant iconographic type of reverse presentation in the first two periods of minting in Stobi.<sup>11</sup> The perforated specimen which Vespasian minted for his sons, Titus and Domitian (Cat. 1), was discovered in the cremation grave (G1-111)<sup>12</sup> along with two bronze links, two beads made from glass paste, a perforated bone token and a flat perforated stone pendant, so this was probably part of a string.<sup>13</sup> The specimen of Trajan was also discovered in a grave with a cremation (G1-20) together with a gold earring and an as of Hadrian.<sup>14</sup>

Emperor or family member	Cat. No.	Pieces	%
Titus and Domitian	1	1	1,38
Trajan	2	1	1,38
Septimius Severus	3-15	13	18,10
Julia Domna	16-33	18	25,00
Caracalla	34-70	37	51,38
Geta	71-72	2	2,76
<b>Total</b>		72	100

Table 1 - Representation of coins of the Stobi mint on the Više Grobalja and Pećine necropolises in Viminacium

Табела 1 – Заступљеност новца ковнице Стоби на виминацијумским некрополама Више гробаља и Пећине

9 A cult figure (Augustus or Vespasian) stands, facing forward, between the pillars. The right hand is extended, the left holds a sceptre or spear. On the pediment is the *patera umbilicata*, cf. Josifovski 2010, Cat. 13-24. The mention of the temple of Jupiter the Liberator, dedicated to the deified Augustus, on the inscription from the baptistery of the Episcopal Basilica, indicates the early establishment of the cult of the emperor in Stobi (Wiseman and Mano-Zisi 1972, 422, n. 68, pl. 89, fig.43; Papazoglou 1990, 214-217). Besides dedications to unnamed rulers (Papazoglou 1990, 213-221), an inscription was also registered, honouring Marcus Aurelius, discovered as spolia of the baptistery (Wiseman and Mano-Zisi 1973, 402-403; Mano-Zisi 1973, 201). The inscription, discovered in 1977 near the Episcopal Basilica, in which it is mentioned as the shrine of Isis (*Sacrum Isidis*), is dedicated to an unnamed deified emperor, probably Domitian, and to the Stobi municipium, providing the cult with an official character (Papazoglou 1990, 217-220; Bitrakova-Grozdanova 1999, 83, 85). The shrine of Isis was located and identified after more than four decades of exploration, thanks to the discovery of a temple with a hypogeus and then, of a large marble sculpture of the goddess alongside its external wall, and its construction was dated in the first half of the 2nd century, cf. Blaževska and Radnjanski 2015, 215-256.

10 Tetrastyle temple on a podium with two steps. A cult figure (Zeus/Jupiter) stands between the columns of the temple with an eagle, beside. A *patera umbilicata* is on the pediment, cf. Josifovski 2010, Cat. 46-76. Zeus/Jupiter as the supreme deity of the Greek and Roman pantheons, is equally represented as the Greek and Roman type, and his cult in the area of northern Macedonia was the most prominent around the rivers Axios and Erigon, and one of the main centres was in Stobi, cf. Борић-Брешковић 1992, 42-43 and note 37, 45; for the claim that Zeus' cult was among the most significant cults in northern Macedonia, after that of Artemis, cf. Düll 1977, 98-106.

11 Coins were minted in Stobi in four periods, under: 1. the Flavians, 2. Trajan, 3. Marcus Aurelius and 4. Septimius Severus and family (Борић-Брешковић 1992, 26).

12 During archaeological explorations of Viminacium, cremation burials were marked with G1 and inhumation burials with G, in the documents made on the site.

13 Vojvoda 2015, 64, Plate III/28; Vojvoda and Mrđić 2015, Cat. 2509.

14 Vojvoda and Mrđić 2017, Cat. 490.

The majority of specimens (70) found on the two necropolises in Viminacium belong to issues of Septimius Severus and his family, of which as many as 37 (51.38%) were made for Caracalla (Table 1). Among the specimens minted for Septimius Severus (13 pieces), four reverse types were registered (Table 2). The abduction of Persephone (Cat. 3)<sup>15</sup> was found on one coin as the reverse motif, while the majority have on their reverse the motif of Victory stepping to the left or to the right (Cat. 4-12). Victory, as the expression of victorious Roman power, was the main motif in the last period of minting in Stobi on the coins of all members of the Severus family, with repetitions in several variants of the common types on imperial coins.<sup>16</sup> A syncretistic image of Victory-Nemesis<sup>17</sup> appears on one specimen (Cat. 13). The appearance of a number of syncretistic deities at the same time is characteristic of all provinces of the Roman Empire, as the expression of an aspiration to generalise or unify the functions of several deities in one character, gradually developing a monotheistic representation through the type "Pantheia". On the Stobi coinage, all the examples of syncretism are mostly connected with the basic representation of Victory with added attributes of the deities, almost all of whose cults were locally confirmed.<sup>18</sup>

Of the 13 discovered coins that were issued for Septimius Severus, five were unearthed in inhumation burials, one in a grave with a cremation, while the remainder were found in the layers on the necropolis. Only in two graves was one specimen of imperial coinage found alongside coins of the Stobi mint. In G1-1411 an as of Hadrian was found, in addition to a specimen with the reverse representation of Persephone's abduction (Cat. 3), while an as of Trajan<sup>19</sup> was registered alongside coins of the Stobi mint with Victory on the reverse (Cat. 4) in G-1551.

15 For the motif of the abduction of Persephone on Stobi coins, cf. Борић-Брешкових, 1992, 44. The image of Hades in a quadriga, carrying Persephone away, was introduced in the typology of Stobi coins under Marcus Aurelius (Josifovski 2010, Cat. 182-183, 184), and it was then found in the Severan period on the coinage of Septimius Severus (Josifovski 2010, Cat. 194-195), Julia Domna (Josifovski 2010, Cat. 476-479) and especially Caracalla (Josifovski 2010, Cat. 1036-1044).

16 The representation of Victory appears in a pseudo-autonomous series of the Flavian period on the obverse of the coins from Stobi and it is the main motif of the Severan period, cf. Борић-Брешкових 1992, 45 with further literature; Josifovski 2001, 89-93.

17 The connection of Victory, whose victorious character was unequivocal, and Nemesis, who was particularly revered as the goddess of retribution, who oversaw the rules of the game and who granted or denied victory, and whose cult was manifoldly confirmed in Stobi, corresponds with the official Roman scheme of similar meaning and could be interpreted as part of the overall imperial propaganda. The evidence of the cult of Nemesis in Stobi is as follows: the sacellum of Nemesis located in the area of the theatre (Papazoglu 1951, 279-293; Папазоглу 1957, 236); that is also where a head of the goddess and inscriptions dedicated to her originate from (Düll 1977, Cat. 223, 222, 224), as well as an inscription where the goddess Ultrix Augusta is mentioned, which is essentially the Latin translation of the Greek Nemesis (Papazoglu 1951, 279-293; Papazoglou 1990, 213-214, 220-221 with the correction of the earlier dating, linking the inscription to Commodus or Septimius Severus, Caracalla?).

18 Борић-Брешкових 1992, 43-44, note 42, 45 (with further literature).

19 Vojvoda and Mrđić 2015, Cat. 596 (Hadrian), 495 (Trajan).

Emperor or family member	Reverse types <sup>20</sup>	No. of pieces
Titus and Domitian	3	1
Trajan	3	1
Septimius Severus	17 19 20 34 ?	1 7 3 1 1
Julia Domna	19 19 var. 20 25 34	12 1 3 1 1
Caracalla	14 15 19 20 21 22 34	1 1 18 9 3 2 3
Geta	19	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 14 15 17 19 19 var. 20 21 22 25 34 ?</b>	<b>2 1 1 1 39 1 15 3 2 1 5 1</b>

Table 2 - Representation of reverse types of rulers and family members

Табела 2 – Заступљеност реверсних типова према владарима и члановима породице

Among the discovered specimens of the Stobi mint, made for Julia Domna (18 pieces; Cat. 16-33),<sup>21</sup> the majority have on the reverse the image of Victory stepping to the left or to the right (Cat. 16-31), among which one can distinguish a variant the type 19 (Cat. 28), where a crescent in the field to the left<sup>22</sup> is added to

20 Reverse types determination according to Борић-Брешковић 1992, 25-46.

21 Specimens of Julia Domna could have been minted in the chronological span of 196 to 211 AD, since her issues from Stobi always had the same inscription IVLIA AVGVSTA until the reign of Caracalla, which appears for the first time on imperial coinage in 195/196 AD. The authors of *Roman Imperial Coinage* date the imperial issues with the legend IVLIA AVGVSTA in 196/211 AD, and Hill in 195/211. For the chronology of Domna's issues on imperial coins, cf. RIC IV/1, 63, 85, 89; Hill 1964, 11.

22 The crescent appears for the first time on the reverse in Stobi at the time of Marcus Aurelius in the typology with Zeus on the throne (Josifovski 2010, Cat. 144 - star and crescent moon between legs of throne) and Victory-Nemesis (Josifovski 2010, Cat. 169-179 - crescent moon in field r. or l., behind or in front of goddess's head), and then in the period of Severus on the types with Victory (Josifovski 2010, Cat. 228, 232-235 -

the usual motif of Victory advancing to the left. On one specimen (Cat. 32), there is the motif of Victory holding an oval shield resting on her knee.<sup>23</sup> The syncretistic motif of Victory-Nemesis also appears once among the specimens of Julia Domna from the Viminacium necropolises (Cat. 33).<sup>24</sup>

Of the total number of discovered coins of the Stobi mint issued for Julia Domna, five originate from inhumation burials, five from graves with cremations and eight from layers on the necropolis. Our attention was drawn to a specimen (Cat. 25), which was part of a mini-hoard spanning the period from Marcus Aurelius to Gordian III, discovered in the grave of an inhumated child (G-863).<sup>25</sup> The largest portion of the mini-hoard were provincial issues: Nicaea (7 pieces), Nicomedia (10), Kalchedon (1) and Stobi (1), while only the dupondius of Marcus Aurelius belonged to imperial issues.<sup>26</sup>

The mentioned variant of type 19 (Cat. 28), along with eight more coins, originates from the well grave G1-1089. They were not discovered together, but were individual specimens discovered in the zone from the surface of the observed burial to a depth of 3.60m.<sup>27</sup> Since the remains of the deceased were not reached because that would have put the explorers' lives in jeopardy, the depth at which the urn and the grave goods were deposited in the grave during burial remains unknown. All the coins and other finds were discovered at different depths and are part of the layers which were formed during subsequent funeral rituals.<sup>28</sup> A specimen of Julia Domna from the Stobi mint originated at a depth of 1.90 m from the surface of the burial.<sup>29</sup>

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Septimius Severus; Cat. 377-378 – Julia Domna; Cat. 542 – Geta; Cat. 657-662, 802-803 – Caracalla) and Victory-Nemesis (Josifovski 2010, Cat. 255-256 – Septimius Severus; Cat. 965-970, 974, 991 – Caracalla).

- 23 Victory standing right, stepping on a globe (not always visible), writing on an oval shield resting on her knee; where legible, the inscription on the shield reads MV/NI/CIP S/TOBE/NSI, cf. Борић-Брешковић, 1992, 34-35; Josifovski 2001, 93; Josifovski 2010, Cat. 451-459, 872-886. The presentation is a literal imitation of a well-known type in Roman imperial coinage, cf. Борић-Брешковић 1992, 43, note 41.
- 24 For the frequency of Victory-Nemesis in the Stobi coinage, cf. Борић-Брешковић 1992, 36-39 with further literature; Josifovski 2001, 99 and *supra* notes 16-17.
- 25 This refers to a child's grave with a brick construction and a ridged lid with two slopes. Of the entire skeleton, only the dome of the skull remained on the head-rest made of brick in the eastern part of the construction. The goods, including 11 coins, were found to the left of the deceased (along the southern wall of the construction). Due to the vagueness of the grave description in the fieldwork diary, it is not possible to determine with certainty where this mini-hoard was located in relation to the deceased, except that all the grave goods were found in approximately the same place, cf. field exploration log of the Pećine site, 1112.
- 26 The oldest specimen in this mini-deposit is a dupondius of Marcus Aurelius, which was not possible to identify according to reference catalogues, but certainly belongs to his issues as Augustus (161-180). The next oldest is a bronze coin of Julia Domna from the Stobi mint, dated in the period 196-211 AD. Issues of Caracalla Augustus are represented with one specimen of provincial coinage from Nicaea. One piece minted for Geta as Caesar (198-209) belongs to the Bithynian mint of Kalchedon. After them are four coins issued during the reign of Severus Alexander, one of which was minted for Julia Mamaea. Three belong to issues of the Bithynian mint of Nicaea and one to the Nicomedia mint, also in Bithynia. This mini-collective find ended with the specimens of Gordian III of the Nicaea mint, cf. Vojvoda and Mrđić 2017, Cat. 1728-1738.
- 27 During the excavation of this well grave, the works were halted at the depth of 6 m because of the danger of the walls collapsing.
- 28 Of the initial number, four coins were lost, which was discovered during the inventory of the entire numismatic material of the National Museum in Požarevac in 2005.
- 29 Golubović 2008, 36-37; Vojvoda and Mrđić 2017.



Of other grave finds of coins of Julia Domna from the Stobi mint, other monetary finds were discovered only in two other graves with cremations. In G1-752, besides the specimen of Julia Domna (Cat. 24), one coin of Severus Alexander from the Bithynian mint of Nicaea was registered and one as of Vespasian.<sup>30</sup> In G1-843, besides the coins of the Stobi mint (Cat. 29), one more as of Hadrian was discovered.<sup>31</sup>

One coin belonging to Julia Domna discovered in a layer in the necropolis (Cat. 21) has one large circular perforation, made below the 12 o'clock position, closer to the centre.<sup>32</sup>

As already mentioned, the biggest number of coins of the Stobi mint that were discovered in the Viminacium necropolises belong to the issues of Caracalla from the period of his augustate (37).<sup>33</sup> Seven different reverse types were registered within his issues (Table 2). Reverse types 14 and 15, bearing the image of Zeus Nicephoros (Cat. 34, 35), standing or sitting are represented with one specimen each. Zeus/Jupiter as the supreme god of the Greek and Roman pantheons was often depicted on the coinage of the imperial period, on both imperial and provincial coins. One of the main centres of the cult of Zeus in northern Macedonia was in Stobi.<sup>34</sup> The most frequent are specimens with the reverse type of Victory, advancing to the left or right (27 pieces, Cat. 36-62), while the motifs of Victory, standing or standing on a globe, are much less frequent (5 pieces, Cat. 63-67). Finally, the syncretistic reverse motif of Victory-Nemesis was registered three times among Caracalla's issues (Cat. 68-70).

Almost half of the total of Caracalla's coins were found in graves (17 pieces) and half in the layers (20 pieces). Of the grave finds, 12 specimens originate from inhumation burials and five from graves with cremations. Only in three instances were imperial issues found together with those of the Stobi mint, while in all others the coins of the Stobi mint were the only coin finds in the graves. Thus, a sestertius of Severus Alexander appeared together with coins of the Stobi mint in G1-551 (Cat. 44), in G-1375 (Cat. 55) a posthumous dupondius of Faustina the Elder and in G-1892 (Cat. 66) an as of Antoninus Pius.<sup>35</sup>

Issues of the Stobi mint produced for Geta were represented on the Viminacium necropolises Više Grobalja and Pećine with only two specimens (Cat. 71, 72). Both have the same reverse type of Victory, advancing to the left and obverse legends bearing an abbreviation for Geta's title Augustus.<sup>36</sup> One of them was discov-

30 Vojvoda and Mrđić 2015, Cat. 2325 (Severus Alexander), Cat. 192 (Vespasian).

31 Vojvoda and Mrđić 2017, Cat. 404.

32 Vojvoda and Mrđić 2017, Cat. 3154; Vojvoda 2018 in preparation.

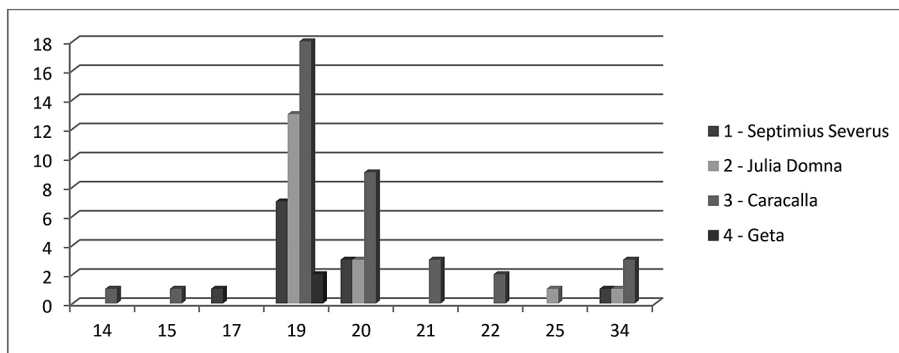
33 Caracalla's Caesar issues in Stobi are not present because he was always depicted with a laurel wreath on his head. Based on this, this coinage could have started during 198 at the earliest, when he received the title of Augustus. His fictitious *dies imperii* is dated in January 28<sup>th</sup>, and the real one in April 8/9<sup>th</sup>, 198, cf. Kienast [2009?], 162.

34 Борић-Брешковић 1992, 42-43, note 37 and *supra* note 10.

35 Vojvoda and Mrđić 2015, Cat.1167 (Faustina), Cat. 989 (Antoninus Pius); Vojvoda and Mrđić 2017, Cat. 1187 (Severus Alexander).

36 Geta became joint emperor with his father, Septimius Severus, and his elder brother, Caracalla, in 209, having been Caesar since 198, cf. Kienast [2009?], 166.

ered in a cremation burial (G1-1511) and was the sole coin find in the grave. The other was found in the layers of the necropolis.



Graph 1 – Representation of reverse types of the Stobi mint (Cat. 14-34) in the Severan period in the Viminacium necropolises of Više Grobalja and Pećine

Графикон 1 – Заступљеност реверсних типова ковнице Стоби (14-34) у северијанском периоду на виминацијумским некрополама Више гробалја и Пећине

Stobi was one of the oldest and most important cities of the Roman province of Macedonia. The mint in this centre issued bronze coins in the period from Vespasian to Caracalla.<sup>37</sup> Chance and collective finds and, especially, finds of Stobi coins from the Viminacium necropolises are proof of the fact that their circulation was significant within the domicile area around the Vardar River and in the Danubian region, with the highest concentration in the area around Viminacium. Two hoards originate from the territory of Moesia Superior, which contain a significant number of coins from Stobi. One is from Ratiaria (Archar) in Bulgaria in which, alongside other imperial and provincial issues, the mints of Stobi and Nicaea were represented with 29 pieces each,<sup>38</sup> while the other is from Vladičin Han in Serbia, which consists only of coins from this mint (17).<sup>39</sup> In two hoards from the territory of Moesia Superior, there was one specimen of the Stobi mint in each: the large hoard from Kosmaj<sup>40</sup> and the mini-hoard from G-863<sup>41</sup> from the Viminacium necropolis of Pećine. Other hoards which contained specimens of this mint originate from the Roman province of Macedonia.<sup>42</sup> Proof of the fact

37 Borić-Brešković, 2011, 415, note 3.

38 Archar (Ratiaria), Vidin, Bulgaria, 1953 (382+): Roman imperial denarii 281 (Galba – Severus Alexander); bronze coins: Rome imperial (5); Stobi (29: Caracalla - 27, Julia Domna - 2); Nicaea (29); Mylasa (41); Flaviopolis (1); Nicomedia (5); Juliopolis (1); Alabanda (1); Corinth (1); Pautalia (7); Marcianopolis (4); Philippopolis (2); Trajanopolis (1); undetermined (14); tpq. period of Severus Alexander, cf. Герасимов 1955, 605-606; Gerov 1977, 153, no. 63; Borić-Brešković 2011, 420, note 25.

39 Borić-Brešković 2011, 415-439.

40 Kosmaj, Stojnik, Sopot, Serbia, 1958 (20.065+): Rome imperial coins of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and, mostly, the 4<sup>th</sup> century; Stobi (1 – Julia Domna); tpq. Valentinian I and Valens. The hoard has not been published (Бенцаревић 2005, Cat. 9; Borić-Brešković 2011, 420, note 24).

41 About the contents of the hoard, cf. *supra* note 26.

42 Borić-Brešković 2011, 420, notes 26-32. About individual finds of the Stobi mint in the territory of the Roman province of Macedonia, (58 pieces), cf. Josifovski 2001, 129-130, Borić-Brešković 2011, 424-425, notes 52-53.

that the coins from the Stobi mint had a much broader area of circulation are numerous chance finds in the territory of present-day Serbia<sup>43</sup> and, especially, finds from the Viminacium necropolises (72) and their immediate and broader vicinity.<sup>44</sup> Fewer such specimens were discovered outside the territories of Macedonia and Moesia Superior. They appear sporadically in Moesia Inferior and Thracia, in Dalmatia (1), Noricum (1) and Italy (1), while they are somewhat more frequent in both Pannonias (26) and in Dacia (12).<sup>45</sup>

We find the reasons for the circulation of Stobi coins in the direction of the Danube River in the fact that, until the opening of the Viminacium mint in 239 AD, there was no mint in Moesia Superior to cover the requirements of the small turnover.<sup>46</sup> The large sample of issues of provincial coinage from the Viminacium necropolises provided an excellent insight into the monetary circulation during the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century in this part of the Danubian region and Moesia Superior.<sup>47</sup> Certain earlier opinions offered regarding the connection and conditions of the circulation of coins of Stobi, Nicaea and Viminacium, were confirmed on the basis of these analyses.

The analyses of numismatic finds from the Viminacium necropolises of Više Grobalja and Pećine, ending with the reign of Commodus, show that bronze provincial coins of the Asia Minor, Thracian and Moesia Inferior mints were present in a lesser measure, whereas, compared with the said coinage, the coins from the Macedonian mints are somewhat more frequent. The situation changed during the Severan period, when a far lower presence of imperial bronze issues was registered, coupled with a twofold increase in the presence of provincial coins in comparison with the previous period, and the highest number of specimens originated from the Stobi mint. After the closing of this mint during the reign of Caracalla, there was a massive inflow of coins from the Bithynian mint of Nicaea,

43 For an overall review of discovery locations of the Stobi mint coins from the territory of Serbia, cf. Borić-Brešković, 2011, 428 (Table 1); Борић Брешковић 2015, 29-30 (Table 2); these reviews with known discovery locations encompass the finds that are votive in character from the archaeological site 'Roman Spring' - *Fons Romanum* in Vrnjačka Banja, Stobi 7 pieces: Marcus Aurelius (1), Septimius Severus (1), Caracalla (2), Julia Domna (3) (Црнобрња, 1987, 71 Cat. 11; Orešac near Seona = *Aureus Mons* (1); Belgrade, vicinity (6) (only one specimen has been published, cf. Josifovski, 2001, 129, Cat. 439); Belgrade, Surčin (1); Belgrade, Brestovik (1); Belgrade, Ušće (1); around 30 coins of the Stobi mint, originating from the archaeological site of Ušće near Obrenovac, have also been procured for the Museum of the City of Belgrade, unpublished (Borić-Brešković 2011, 422, note 37); Novi Sad, Petrovaradin (2), Sremska Mitrovica (1); Staro Selo near Velika Plana (1); Velika Kruševica in the vicinity of Kruševac (3), Rutevac near Aleksinac (1); vicinity of Svrlijig: »Crkvice«, Niševac (1); »Svrlijig Grad«, Varoš (1) (Borić-Brešković 2011, 422, notes 39-42); Caričin Grad, Lebane = *Justiniana Prima* (1) (Popović 1980, 121-128); three finds from southern Serbia; the chance find from Crvenka in western Bačka (1) is the farthest point where coins of Stobi have been registered in the territory of Serbia (Borić-Brešković 2011, 422, note 44; Борић Брешковић 2015, 29-30 (Table 2)).

44 The following archaeological sites where Stobi coins were found have been registered in the broader vicinity of Viminacium: Kostolac (36); Požarevac, vicinity (3); Bradarac, site »Uvljenik« (1); Dubravica/*Margum* (2). The following finds, apart from the 72 pieces from the necropolises of Više Grobalja and Pećine, have been registered in the territory of ancient Viminacium itself: the archaeological site of Svetinje (3) (Ivanišević 1988, 59-63); Čair (6). About this, cf. Borić-Brešković 2011, 421, notes 34-35, 428, Table 1; Борић Брешковић 2015, 29, Table 2.

45 Borić-Brešković 2011, 425-426, notes 54-61.

46 Borić-Brešković 2011, 423, note 33.

47 A particularly important fact is that these monetary finds originate from closed archaeological ensembles from explorations, so they represent a historic source of the first order.

which culminated during the period of Severus Alexander. A similar situation continued during the first year of the reign of Gordian III, but the opening of the mint in Viminacium and the start of circulation of its coins immediately resulted in a reduction of the inflow of coins of Gordian III from the Nicaea mint. The analysis of the Viminacium monetary finds showed that, in the period from Philip I to Valerian I and Galienus, almost all the provincial issues belong to the Viminacium mint and only three specimens of the Nicaea mint were registered. It is interesting that, in the period of the biggest inflow of coins from Nicaea during the reign of Severus Alexander, notable issues of autonomous coins (Koinon of Macedonia) were minted once again in Macedonia, which obviously had no significant share in circulation in the territory of Moesia Superior in this period.<sup>48</sup>

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48 Црнобрња 1981, 5-6; Војвода и Петровић, 2011, 288-289; Војвода и Јесретић, 2012, 121-122; Војвода 2013, 156-157; Vojvoda and Mrđić 2015, 14-16, notes 10-13; Војвода и Бранковић 2016, 108-109; Vojvoda 2017, 135; Vojvoda and Mrđić 2017.

## КАТАЛОГ / CATALOGUE

Каталог је уређен хронолошки прем владарима или члановима владарских породица/The catalogue is arranged chronologically according to the Roman emperors or members of their families.

Каталог садржи следеће податке/Catalogue contains the following data elements:

колона/column 1 – број каталога/catalogue number

колона/column 2 – аверсна легенда и опис/obverse legend and description

колона/column 3 – реверсна легенда и опис/reverse legend and description

колона/column 4 – тежина/weight (gr); пречник/size (mm); оса/axis (sides of the World)

колона/column 5 – место налаза/position of find; cf. Скраћенице/Abbreviations

колона/column 6 – референца/reference

колона/column 7 – датовање/date

колона/column 8 – VG – некропола Више Гробаља, P – некропола Пећине; инвентарни број (C – број) и напомена: поломљен, пробушен, NP (неконзервиран) и сл./VG – Više grobalja necropolis, P – Pećine necropolis; inventory number (C – number) and notes: broken, perforated, NP (not preserved), etc.

**Референца / Reference:**

Borić-Brešković 1992 – Б. Борић-Брешковић, Реверсне представе на новцу муниципијума Стоби (Summary: Reverse Types in the Coinage of the Municipium Stobi), *Нумизматичар* 15, 25-46, Т. I-VI.

**Скраћенице / Abbreviations:**

l. – лево/left

r. – десно/right

stg. – стоји/standing

std. – седи/seating

adv. – корача/advancing

hld. – држи/holding

laur. – ловоров венац/laureate

rad. – радијална круна/radiate

cuir. – оклоп/cuirassed

dr. – драпирана/draped

G – гробови са инхуминарим покојницима/inhumations

G1 – гробови са кремираним покојницима /cremations

Trench – ознака сонде за примерке пронађене у слоју, изван гробних целина / mark of trench for specimens which have been found in a layer, outside the graves

**TITUS AND DOMITIAN  
AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1992	Date	Vim. Coll.
1	[...]AR IMP DOMITIAN[...] Laur. bust of Titus r. and head of Domitian l., facing one another.	[...]PI – STOBENSIVM Tetrastyle temple with cult statue.	4,63 23,40 S	G1 – 1111	Type 3	73	VG - 7831 perforated

**TRAJAN  
AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1992	Date	Vim. Coll.
2	Illegible. Head laur. r.	MVNIC-IPI [...] Tetrastyle temple with cult statue.	6,77 23,23 S	G1 – 20	Type 3	99-100	P - 6362 NP

**SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS  
AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1992	Date	Vim. Coll.
3	[...] – SEVER[...] Head laur. r.	[...] – STO Hades and Persephone in quadriga r., Hades hld. sceptre.	11,59 27,10 S	G1 – 1411	Type 17	193- 211	VG - 9577
4	[...] – SEVE[...] Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	MVNICI – STOBE Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	15,68 29,10 N	G – 1551	Type 19	193- 211	VG - 9165
5	[SEV]ERVS – [...] Similar.	[...] – MVN[...] Similar.	12,29 25,23 N	From deposed soil.	Type 19	193- 211	P - 12116 NP

6	[...] L SEP – [...] Similar.	[...] – STOBEN Similar.	12,19 29,29 N	Trench 289	Type 19	193- 211	P - 4614 NP
7	Illegible. Bust r., head laur.	Illegible. Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	11,45 28,75 S	Trench 159	Type 19	193- 211	P - 4591
8	[...] L SEP – SEVE[...] Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	[M]VNIC – STOBEN Similar.	10,87 27,87 N	Trench 324	Type 19	193- 211	P - 6709
9	Illegible. Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	MVN[...] Similar.	9,07 26,30 S	Destroyed G	Type 19	193- 211	VG - 2852
10	Illegible. Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	[...]-STOB[...] Similar.	6,28 28,20 N	G – 2060	Type 19	193- 211	VG - 11589
11	Illegible. Bust r., head laur.	[...]-CI STOBE[...] Victory adv. r., hld. wreath and palm.	12,77 27,24 N	Trench 289	Type 20	193- 211	P - 4611 NP
12	Illegible. Bust dr. cuir. l., head laur.	Illegible. Victory adv. r., hld. wreath and palm.	9,89 23,70 S	G – 4254	Type 20	193- 211	P - 11356 NP
13	[I]M C S P – [...] Similar.	[STOB]ENS – MVNICIP Similar.	7,57 26,90 N	Trench 191	Type 20	193- 211	P - 2726
14	[...]SEP – SEVERVS Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	MVNICIP – STOBEN Victory-Nemesis adv. l., hld. wreath and palm, in front of her a wheel.	10,89 27,20 N	Trench 1	Type 34	193- 211	VG - 398
15	Illegible. Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	STOBE[...] Worn.	3,20 25,00 /	G – 2266	?	193- 211	P - 6100 NP

JULIA DOMNA  
AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1992	Date	Vim. Coll.
16	IVLIA – [AVGVSTA] Bust dr. r.	MVNIC[...] – STOBEN Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	10,68 27,56 S	Sector II, sq. 4	Type 19	196- 211	P - 2061
17	AVGVSTA – IVLIA Similar.	MVNI[...] Similar.	10,45 26,96	G1 – 1071	Type 19	196- 211	P - 11705 broken NP
18	Illegible. Bust dr. r.	MVNI[...] Similar.	10,07 25,76 S	G – 2241	Type 19	196- 211	P - 6099 NP
19	[IVLI]A - AVGVSTA Similar.	MVNIC[...] Similar.	9,64 28,75 N	Trench 291	Type 19	196- 211	P - 4346 NP
20	[...]-[...]STA Similar.	Illegible. Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	9,37 24,70 S	Destroyed G1, above G1 – 441	Type 19	196- 211	VG - 3356
21	IVLIA – AVGVSTA Similar.	MVNICIP – STOBENS Similar.	8,41 25,48 N	Trench 290	Type 19	196- 211	P - 5667 perforated NP
22	Illegible. Bust dr. r.	Illegible. Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	8,40 25,70 S	G – 3804	Type 19	196- 211	P - 10993 NP
23	IVLIA – AVGVSTA Similar.	MVN[...] - [...] Similar.	7,90 25,10 N	Trench 9	Type 19	196- 211	VG - 942
24	IVLIA – AVGVSTA Similar.	MVNIC –S[T] OBEN Similar.	7,29 24,60 S	G1 – 752	Type 19	196- 211	VG - 5742
25	IVLIA – [AVGV]TA Similar.	MVNICIP STO-BENS Similar.	5,96 23,71 SE	G - 863	Type 19	196- 211	P - 3087/9
26	IVLIA – AVGVSTA Similar.	MVNICI-STOB Similar.	5,87 23,50 S	Trench 139	Type 19	196- 211	VG - 7356
27	Illegible. Similar.	MVNICI[...] Similar.	5,13 23,99 NE	G – 2349	Type 19 (?)	196- 211	P - 6573 broken NP



28	IVLIA• A-VGVSTA Bust dr. r.	STOBE-N – MVNICIPI Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm; in field l., crescent.	5,53 22,38 S	G1 – 1089	Type 19 var. (in field l. crescent)	196- 211	P - 12013
29	[IVLIA] – AVGVSTA Bust dr. r.	[...] – STOBENSI Similar.	6,42 24,05 S	G1 – 843	Type 20	196- 211	P - 9290 NP
30	Illegible. Similar.	MVNICIP-S- TOBENS Similar.	4,33 22,50 S	Trench 56	Type 20	196- 211	VG - 2004
31	IVLIA – [AVGVSTA] Similar.	MV[...] Similar.	4,16 21,39 N	Trench 79	Type 20	196- 211	P - 773
32	GVSTA – IVLIA AV Bust dr. r.	STOBE[...] Victory stg. r., inscribing shield resting on her knee.	4,43 23,09 N	G – 2714	Type 25	196- 211	P - 7733
33	IVLIA – AVGVSTA Bust dr. r.	MVNICIP-[ST] OBENSI Victory- Nemesis adv. l., hld. wreath and palm, in front of her a wheel.	7,25 26,40 S	Trench 2	Type 34	196- 211	VG - 210

**CARACALLA**  
**with title of Augustus**  
AE

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1992	Date	Vim. Coll.
34	IM C M AVREL – ANTONI Head laur. r.	MVNI – ST- OBENIVM (sic!) Zeus naked to waist, std. l., hld. Victory and sceptre.	5,52 23,70 N	Trench 144	Type 14	198- 217	VG - 7842

35	M AVRE – ANTONI Head laur. r.	MVNICIP ST- OBENVM (sic!) (VM in lig.). Zeus naked to waist, stg. front, head l., hld. eagle and thunderbolt.	5,04 23,70 N	Trench 146	Type 15	198- 217	VG - 7954
36	[...]AV[...] – ANT[...] Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	MVNICIP – [...] Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	16,04 28,69 S	G – 2952	Type 19	198- 217	P - 8501 NP
37	ANT[...]–[...]VS AVG Similar.	MVNICIP – [...]JEN Similar.	13,50 26,50 S	Trench 2	Type 19	198- 217	VG - 224
38	ANTONI[...] Similar.	Illegible. Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	12,98 26,61 S	Trench 290	Type 19	198- 217	P - 4765 NP
39	[.]M C M AV – [...] Bust dr. cuir. r., Similar.	Illegible. Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	12,30 26,68 S	Sector II	Type 19	198- 217	P - 2088
40	[...]-AVREL Bust r., head laur.	MVNICIP – [...]JEN Similar.	12,08 24,60 N	G1 – 1671	Type 19	198- 217	VG - 11454
41	ANTONINV – [...] Bust dr. cuir. l., head laur.	[...] – STOBE Similar.	10,59 27,52 S	G – 2440	Type 19	198- 217	P - 6815 NP
42	Illegible. Similar.	STOBEN – [...]	10,55 25,04 S	G – 5013	Type 19	198- 217	P - 12195 NP
43	Illegible. Bust dr. r., head laur.	Illegible. Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	10,02 25,00 S	Trench 358	Type 19	198- 217	P - 10352
44	[...] – ANT[...] Similar.	[M]VN[...] Similar.	8,87 27,10 S	G1 – 551	Type 19	198- 217	P - 6070 NP
45	Illegible. Bust r., head laur.	Illegible. Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	8,80 24,90 N	Trench 146	Type 19	198- 217	VG - 7885

46	Illegible. Bust r., head laur.	Illegible. Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	7,83 25,91 S	Sector II	Type 19	198- 217	P - 2021
47	Illegible. Bust r., head laur.	[...]-STOBEN Similar.	6,59 22,70 N	G - 1003	Type 19	198- 217	VG - 6176
48	M AVRE ANTONINVS [...] Head laur. r.	STOBE - MVNICI Similar.	6,13 23,17 SW	Trench 159	Type 19	198- 217	P - 4542
49	Illegible. Head laur. r.	[...] STOB- ENSIVM Similar.	5,81 23,48 N	G - 4862	Type 19	198- 217	P - 11863 NP
50	[...] - ANTONI[...] Similar.	MVNIC - STOBEN Similar.	5,39 23,75 N	Trench 360	Type 19	198- 217	P - 10471 NP
51	IM C M AVR - [...] Similar.	MVNI - STOBE Similar.	5,16 22,00 N	Trench 61	Type 19	198- 217	1759
52	[...]NV[...] Bust r., head rad.	[...]O[...] Similar.	4,27 23,40 S	Trench 1 from deposed soil.	Type 19	198- 217	VG - 229 Broken.
53	Illegible. Head laur. r.	MV[...] Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	3,33 21,96 S	Trench 356	Type 19	198- 217	P - 10083
54	IM C M AVR[...] Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	[...] - MVNIC Victory adv. r., hld. wreath and palm.	9,00 27,01 S	G1 - 1101	Type 20	198- 217	P - 12123
55	M AVRELI A[N]- TONINVS Head laur. r.	MVNICIP - STOBENSI Victory adv. r., hld. wreath and palm.	5,93 23,00 N	G1 - 375	Type 20	198- 217	VG - 3207
56	M AVREL - ANTON Similar.	MVNI - STOBE Similar.	4,97 23,10 S	Trench 153	Type 20	198- 217	VG - 8415
57	Illegible Similar.	[...] - STOBEN Similar	4,86 23,90 N	G - 5362	Type 20	198- 217	P - 12690 NP

58	[...] AVRE[L] – AN[...] Similar.	[MV]NIC[...] – S-TOBENS Similar.	4,81 23,01 S	G1 – 1000	Type 20	198- 217	P - 10846
59	NVS [...] – ANTONI from l. to r. Head laur. r.	MVN[...] – STOBEN Similar.	4,76 22,67 S	G – 914	Type 20	198- 217	P - 3076
60	M AVREL – ANTONIN-VS Similar.	MVNICIP-S-TOBENS-I Similar.	4,70 22,30 N	Trench 54	Type 20	198- 217	VG - 1640
61	Illegible. Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	Illegible. Victory adv. r., hld. wreath and palm.	4,44 21,66 S	Trench 355	Type 20	198- 217	P - 9791 NP
62	Illegible. Head laur. r.	Illegible. Victory adv. r., hld. wreath and palm.	4,22 24,20 S	G – 2072	Type 20	198- 217	VG - 11766
63	Illegible. Head laur. r.	MVNIC[...] Victory stg. front, head l., hld. wreath and palm.	8,96 24,81 S	G – 494	Type 21	198- 217	P - 1994
64	M AVREL – [...] Head laur. r.	MVNIC – STOB Similar.	4,89 25,30 S	Trench 6	Type 21	198- 217	VG - 752
65	M AVREL ANT-O[...] Bust dr. r., head laur.	OBE[...]NIC ST Similar.	6,18 22,90 S	G – 772	Type 21	198- 217	P - 2569
66	[...]-AN[...] Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	MVNICIP – STOBENSI Victory stg. on globe l., hld. wreath and palm.	9,33 27,30 S	Above G –1892	Type 22	198- 217	VG - 10483
67	M-AVREL AN-TONINVS AV Head laur. r.	MVNIC – STOBE Similar.	6,72 23,70 S	G – 426	Type 22	198- 217	VG - 3289
68	[...]-ANTONINVS Bust dr. cuir. r., head laur.	MVNI-C – STO Victory-Nemesis adv. l. , hld. wreath and palm, in front of her a wheel.	6,84 23,80 N	Trench 96	Type 34	198- 217	VG - 4687

69	M AVR ANTONINVS -AV Similar.	MVNICI S-TO- BEN Similar.	6,78 25,90 S	Trench 83	Type 34	198- 217	VG - 4231
70	M . AVR . ANTONINVS -AG . Head laur. r.	MVNICIP - STOBEN Similar.	7,39 25,20 S	Trench 47	Type 34	198- 217	VG - 1540

**GETA**  
**with title of Augustus**  
**AE**

Cat.	Obverse	Reverse	Wt. Size Axis	Position of find	Ref. Borić- Brešković 1992	Date	Vim. Coll.
71	[...] GETA - [...] Bust dr. r., head laur.	[...]-[...]ENSIV Victory adv. l., hld. wreath and palm.	9,77 27,30 S	G1 - 1511	Type 19	209- 211	VG - 10278
72	[...] - GETA PIV AVG Bust dr., cuir, r., head laur.	STOBEN - [...] Similar.	8,74 24,54 S	Trench 159	Type 19	209- 211	P - 1877

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## НОВАЦ МУНИЦИПИЈА СТОБИ СА ВИМИНАЦИЈУМСКИХ НЕКРОПОЛА ВИШЕ ГРОБАЉА И ПЕЋИНЕ

### РЕЗИМЕ

Током археолошких истраживања на некрополама Више гробаља и Пећине откривено је укупно 7026 примерака новца (3161 - Више гробаља, 3865 - Пећине). Од укупног броја примерака новца који је био доступан за обраду (6233) провинцијалном ковању припада 1100 примерака, што износи 17,65%. Заступљен је новац 16 провинција и 36 ковница, углавном малоазијских и балканских. У односу на укупан број провинцијалног ковања предњачи провинција Битинија са 58,85%, при чему највећи проценат припада ковници у Никеји (55,82%). Следе Горња Мезија и ковница Виминацијум са 19,17%, затим провинције Македонија са 13,59% и Тракија са 4,50%. Од новца кованог у ковницама провинције Македоније, на трећем месту по заступљености на некрополама Више гробаља и Пећине (13,59%), највећи део (8,73%) припада емисијама ковнице у Стобима (72 ком.), следи аутономно ковање (Коинон Македоније) са 3,76% (31 ком.), док остатак припада малобројним емисијама ковница: Апологија (1 ком.), Амфипољ (1), Едеса (1) и Филипи (4).

У збиру од 72 примерка ковнице Стоби са обе некрополе присутно је седам владара или чланова њихових породица (Табела 1). Само два новца су датована у предсеверијански период: заједничко издање Тита и Домицијана под Веспасијаном (кат. 1) и један Трајанов новац (кат. 2), док већина (70) припада емисијама Септимија Севера и породице (Табела 1). Међу примерцима кованим за Септимија Севера (13 ком.) забележена су четири реверсна типа (Табела 2). На једном је Хад у квадриги који односи Персефону (кат. 3), док је код већине присутан мотив Викторије која корача налево или надесно (кат. 4-12). Викторија, као израз победничке римске власти, основни је мотив у последњем периоду ковања муниципија Стоби код свих чланова Северове породице, понављајући у више варијанти уобичајене типове са царског новца. Само је једанпут забележена синкретистичка представа Викторије-Немезе (кат. 13).

Међу примерцима кованим за Јулију Домну (18 ком.; кат. 16-33) код највећег броја на реверсу је представа Викторије која корача налево или надесно (кат. 16-31). Издваја се једна варијанта типа 19, где је уобичајеном типу Викторије у ходу налево додат полумесец у пољу лево (кат. 28). На једном примерку забележен је мотив Викторије која држи овални штит ослоњен на колена (кат. 32), а појављује се и синкретистички тип Викторије-Немезе (кат. 33).

Највећи број примерака ковнице у Стобима са виминацијумских некропола припада емисијама Каракале из периода његовог августата (37 ком. или 51,38%). У оквиру ових издања забележено је седам различитих реверсних типова (Табела 2). Са по једним примерком заступљени су реверсни типови 14 и

15 са представом Зевса Никефора (кат. 34-35) који стоји или седи. Зевс/Јупитер као врховни бог грчког и римског пантеона често је приказиван у ковању царског периода, како на царском тако и на провинцијалном новцу. Један од главних центара Зевсовог култа у северној Македонији био је управо у Стобима. Најбројнији су примерци са Викторијом која корача налево или надесно (27 ком., кат. 36-62), док су представе Викторије која стоји или стоји на глобу малобројни (5 ком., кат. 63-67). Међу Каракалиним издањима у три маха је забележен синкретистички реверсни тип Викторије-Немезе (кат. 68-70).

Гетина издања су присутна само са два примерка из времена када је већ стекао титулу августа и оба имају исти реверсни тип Викторије која корача налево (кат. 71-72).

Стоби су били један од најстаријих и најзначајнијих градова римске провинције Македоније. Ковница у овом центру издавала је бронзани новац у периоду од Веспасијана до Каракале. Случајни, скупни и нарочито налази стобског новца са виминацијумских некропола сведоче о његовој значајној циркулацији у оквирима матичне области око реке Вардара и у Подунављу, показујући највећу концентрацију у области око Виминацијума. Разлоге за циркулацију новца Стоба у правцу Дунава налазимо у чињеници да у Горњој Мезији до отварања ковнице у Виминацијуму 239. године није постојала ковница која би подмиривала потребе малог промета. Велики узорак емисија провинцијалних ковања са виминацијумских некропола пружио је одличан увид у монетарну циркулацију током прве половине 3. века у овом делу Подунавља и Горње Мезије. На основу изведених анализа потврђена су нека раније изнета мишљења о повезаности и условљености циркулације новца ковница Стоби, Никеје и Виминацијума.





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