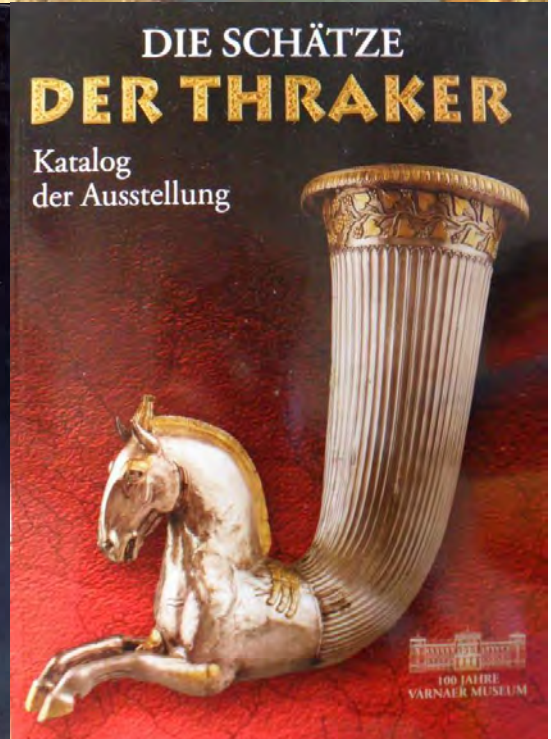
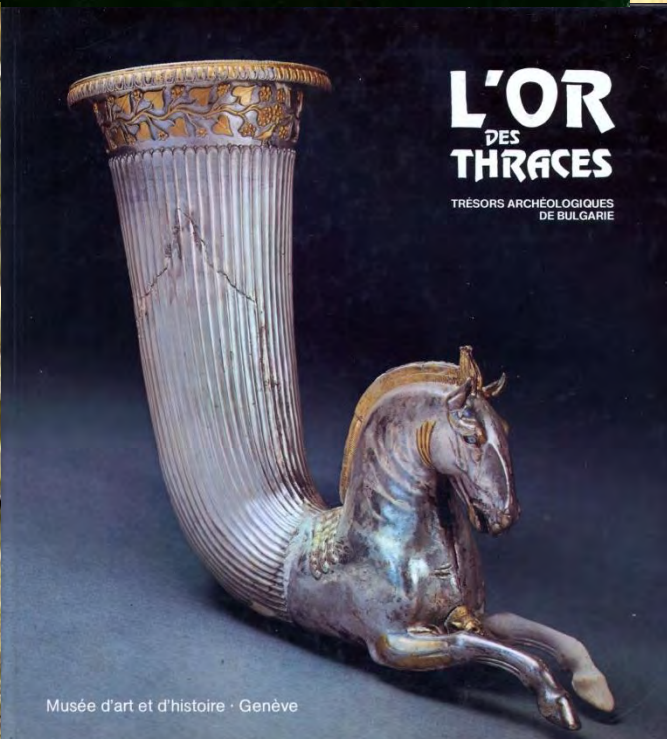
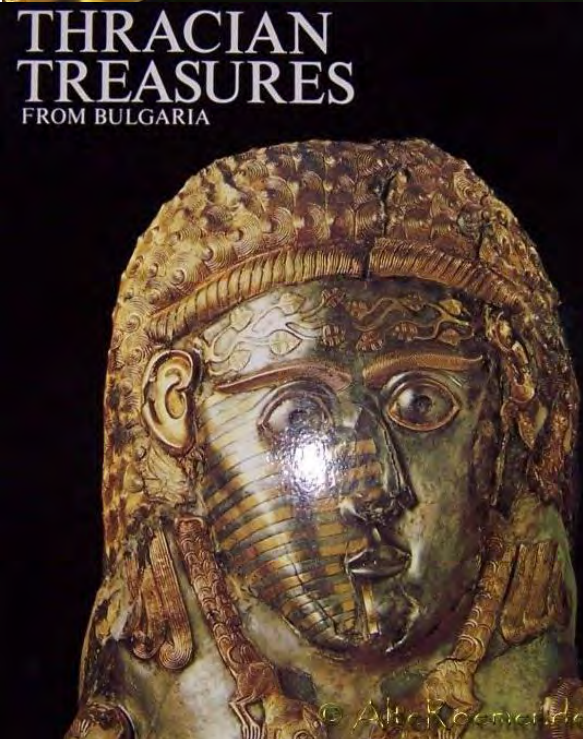
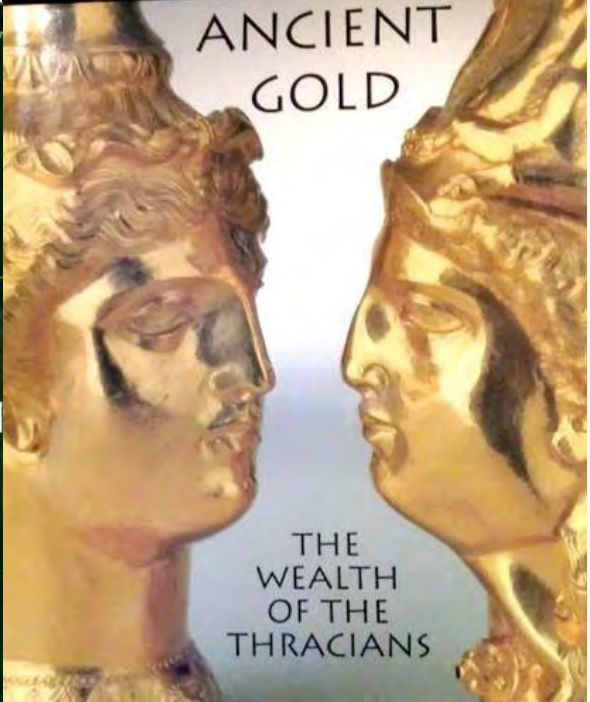
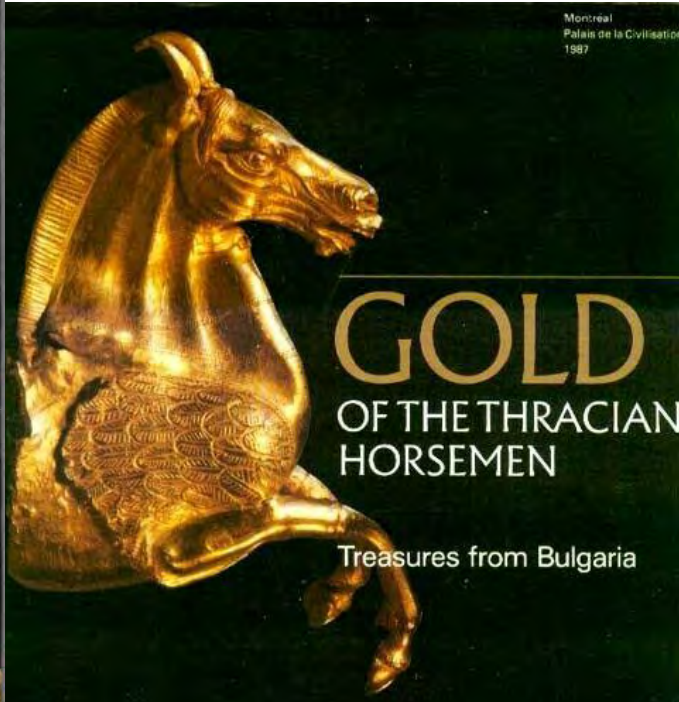
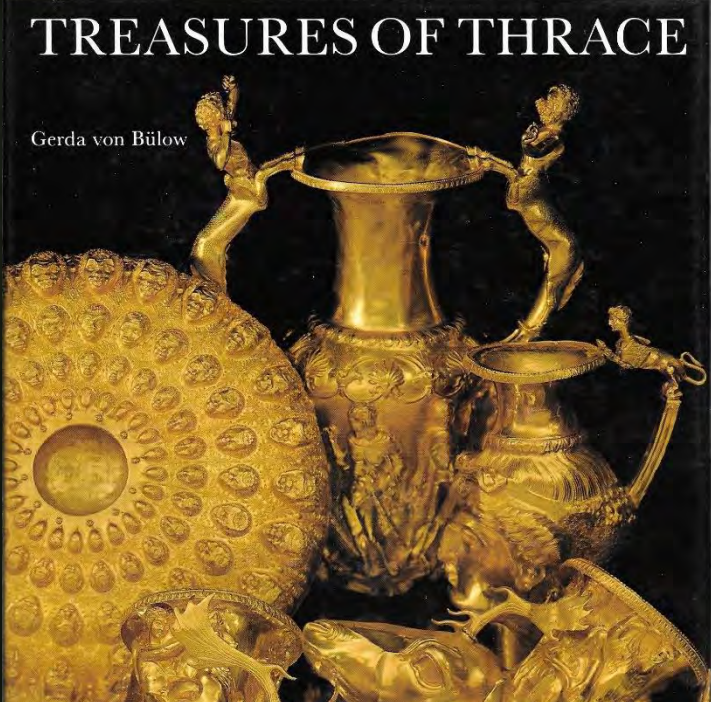
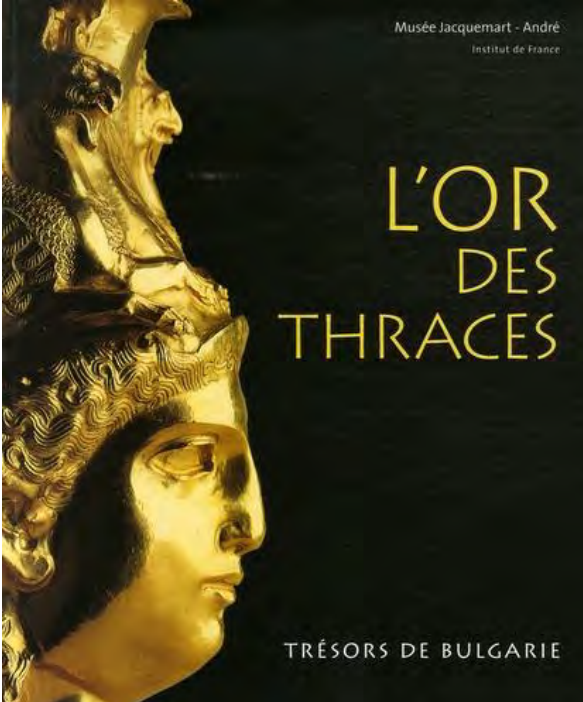




Bulgaria as the land of the greatest accumulations of gold and silver coin hoards in Greco-Roman times

François de Callataÿ (29 April 2022)

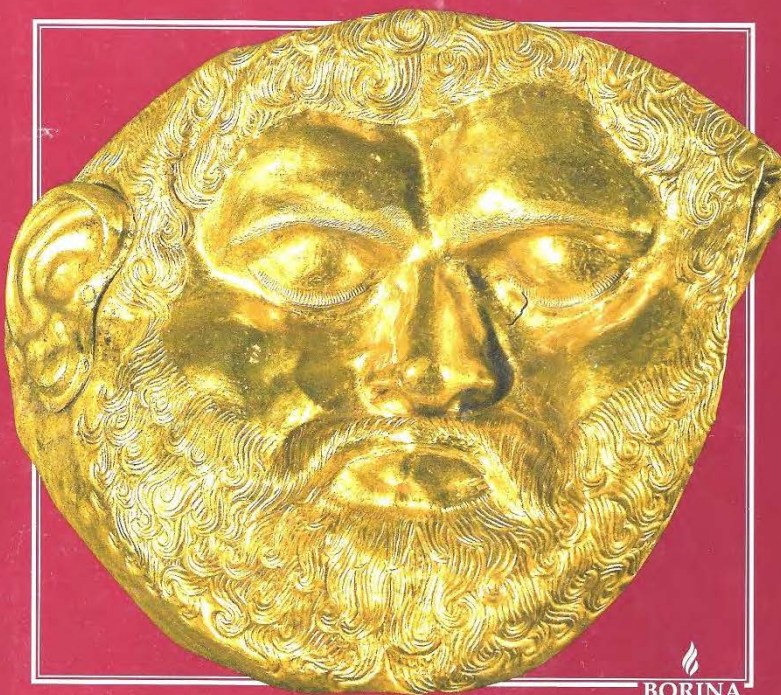




ATANAS ORACHEV
ANTONIY HANDJIYSKI

BULGARIA

THE LAND OF TREASURES




BORINA

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with 171 colour illustrations




BORINA

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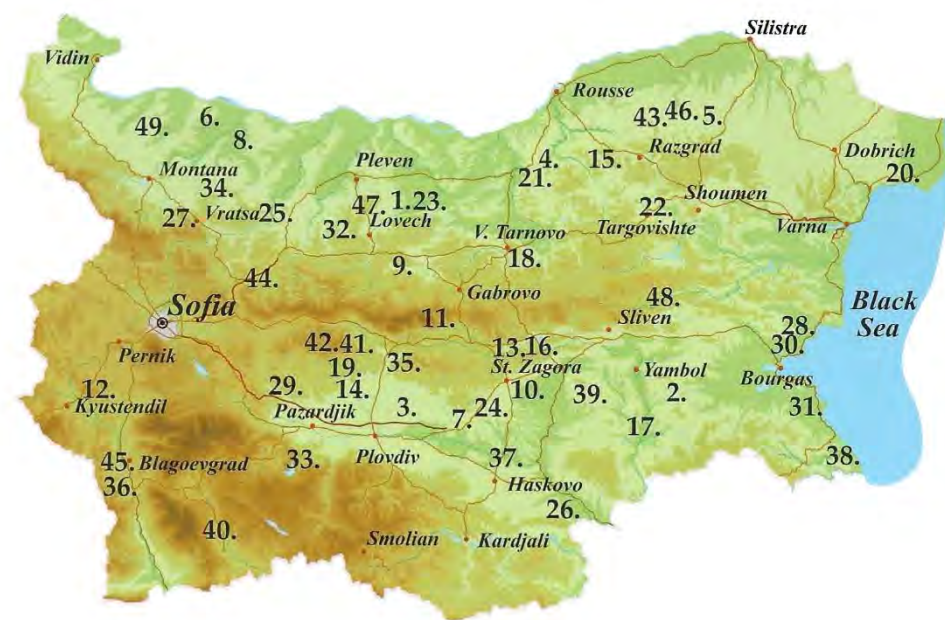


SIGNIFICANT THRACIAN TREASURES AND BURIAL FINDS IN THE BULGARIAN LANDS (6th c. BC – 1st c. AD)

The map and its list aim to present the main areas where treasures and burial finds are located in today's Bulgarian lands. Roman tomb findings are not included, except for the treasures from the villages of Galiche and Yakimovo, which have a North-Thracian character. Apart from those presented, there are many unpublished findings and hundreds of treasury objects, which in the museum inventory books are generally indicated by the area of their localization or are filed as of unknown origin ...

1. Alexandrovo (district of Lovech) – Treasure from 4th c. BC.
2. Alexandrovo (district of Yambol) – silver phial mesomphalos from 4th c. BC.
3. Brezovo (district of Plovdiv) – Treasure gifts in mounds near the village of Rozovets from the end of 5th – 4th c. BC.
4. Borovo (district of Rousse) – Treasure from the time of King Koty I (cc. 383 – cc. 360 BC).
5. Branichevo (district of Shoumen) – Funeral with treasury gifts from 4th c. BC with a phial of the Odrysian King Amadok I or Amadok II.
6. Bukiovtsi (region of Oriahovo) – two collective treasures with Odrysian objects from the end of 5th – 4th c. BC.
7. Chirpan (district of Stara Zagora) – golden ring with a labris from 4th c. BC.
8. Galiche (region of Oriahovo) – silver phalers from 1st c. AD?
9. Gradnitsa – accidental find of a phial from 4th c. BC.
10. Daskal Atanasovo (district of Stara Zagora) – accidental find of 3 golden phials from 5th c. BC.
11. District of Kazanluk (The Valley of Thracian Rulers) – treasury objects from: Ostrusha Mound – a tomb-cult complex erected in the second half of 4th c. BC, robbed mainly during the 4th c. AD; Sineva Mound – 4th c. BC; The Small Mound – a mound that has not been robbed – the second half of 4th – the beginning of 3rd c. BC; Sashova Mound – not robbed sub-mound complex – 3rd -2nd c. BC; Bineva, Matildina, Tsovatkova and Zareva Mounds - the second half of 4th – 3rd c. BC.; Kazanluk Mound – a silver small jug from the embankment of the mound, the second half of 4th c. BC.; Seutopolis - objects from a mound funeral from the end of 4th – the beginning of 3rd c. BC;

12. Dolna Koznitsa (district of Kyustendil) – silver applications from 4th c. BC;
13. Dulboki (district of Stara Zagora) – treasury objects in a funeral ritual from 5th c. BC.
14. Duvanli (district of Plovdiv) – treasury objects from Mushovitsa Mound, Kukova Mound, The Great Mount, Bashova Mound and Arabadzhyska Mound from the end of 6th - the first decades of 4th c. BC.
15. Garchinovo (district of Shoumen) – accidental find of a matrix from 6th – 5th c. BC.
16. Ezerovo (region of Nova Zagora) – accidental tomb find of a golden ring with Thracian inscription from 5th c. BC.
17. Malomirovo-Zlatinitsa (region of Bolyarovo) – treasury objects from a tomb funeral, 4th c. BC.
18. Kapinovo (district of Veliko Turnovo) – funeral with treasury objects from the second half of 4th c. BC.
19. Kaloyanovo (district of Plovdiv) – a golden breastplate, Mound necropolises from 5th – 4th c. BC.
20. Kavarna – funeral with a golden wreath from the last quarter of 4th c. BC.
21. Kopriovets (district of Rousse) – funeral with golden jewelry from the end of 4th – the beginning of 3rd c. BC.
22. Kravevo (district of Targovishte) – Treasure from the third quarter of 4th c. BC.
23. Letnitsa (district of Lovech) – Treasure from the time of King Koty I and his son Cersebleptes (the second quarter of 4th c. BC);
24. Lovets (district of Stara Zagora) – accidental find from 6th – the beginning of 5th c. BC.
25. Lukovit – collective treasure from the end of 5th – 4th c. BC.
26. Mezek (district of Svilengrad) – Mound necropolis with treasury objects from the Middle Mound, Maltepe and the Small Mound – end of 5th – the beginning of 3rd c. BC.
27. Mogilanska Mound near Vratsa – treasury objects from 4th c. BC.
28. Nessebar – golden jewelry in the necropolis of Messambria from 4th -2nd c. BC.
29. Panagyurishte (region of Pazardzhik) – treasury objects from funerals and golden treasure from the second half of 4th – the beginning of 3rd c. BC.



30. Pomorie – golden jewelry in a mound funeral of Thracian woman from 1st c. BC – 1st c. AD.
31. Primorsko – treasury finds in a mound funeral from 3rd c. BC.
32. Radyuvene (district of Lovech) – big collective treasure with Odrysian phials from the end of 5th – the third quarter of 4th c. BC.
33. Ravnogor (region of Pazardzhik) – application for horse-drawn ammunition in a sub-mound funeral from 3rd c. BC.
34. Rogozen (district of Vratsa) – collective treasure from the end of 5th c. BC – cc. 340-339 BC.
35. Rozovets (region of Kalofer) – funeral treasury objects and a golden wreath from the second half of 4th c. BC.
36. Ryazana Mound (district of Blagoevgrad) – treasury find from the end of 5th – the first half of 4th c. BC.
37. Simeonovgrad – treasury objects from the Great Mound (Mound 1) of the necropolis near Simeonovgrad (a set for a horse-drawn ammunition and a silver jug) from the first half of 4th c. BC.
38. Sinemorets – treasury objects from 3rd c. BC in a mound from 1st c. BC.
39. Skalitsa (district of Yambol) – funeral find from 4th c. BC.
40. Skrebatno (district of Blagoevgrad) – golden set from 6th – 5th c. BC.
41. Starosel (region of Hissar) – Thracian cult complex with treasury objects from the second half of 4th – the beginning of 3rd c. BC.
42. Strelcha (region of Pazardzhik) – treasury objects from Orela II Mound, 4th c. BC. of 5th c. BC.
43. Soeshtari (district of Razgrad) – treasury objects from the Omurtag Mound and an accidental find of a silver nose mask from 4th – 3rd c. BC.
44. Teteven – funeral with phials from the second half of 4th c. BC.
45. Tvarditsa (district of Blagoevgrad) – treasury objects in a funeral from the third quarter
46. Vazovo (district of Razgrad) – accidental find, a prototype of Pegasus from the second half of 4th c. BC.
47. Vladimira (district of Lovech) – Treasure from 4th c. BC.
48. Vurbitza (region of Preslav) – Treasury objects of Odrysian origin from 4th c. BC.
49. Yakimovo (district of Montana) – collective treasure from 2nd – 1st c. BC – 1st – 2nd c. AD.



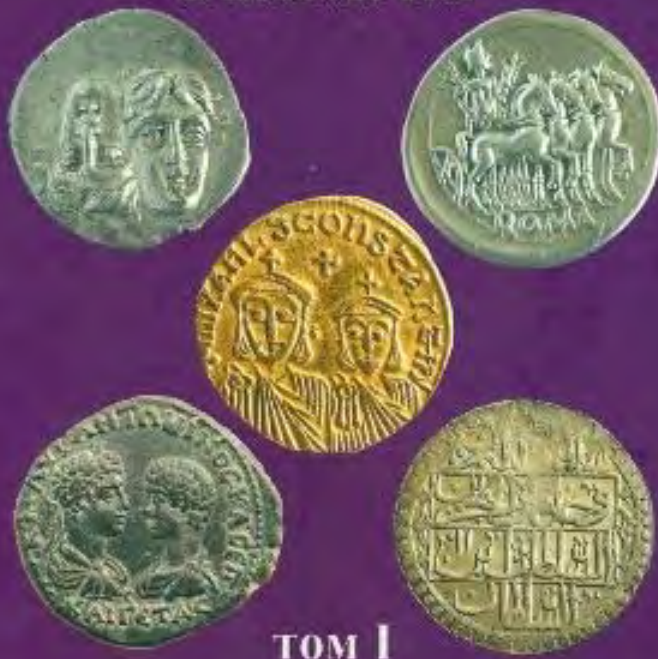
Panagyurishte's hoard (6.2kg = 2,4 Attic talents)



Vergina's larnax (11kg = 4,2 Attic talents)



ОПИС
на
КОЛЕКТИВНИТЕ
МОНЕТНИ НАХОДКИ
ОТ
БЪЛГАРИЯ



Teodosiev N. M. (2017), *Опис на колективните монетни находки от България (Inventaire des trésors monétaires trouvés en Bulgarie)*, I (От домонетната епоха до 498 г. сл Хр. - De la naissance du monnayage jusqu'en 498 apr. J.-C.), Sofia, 2017, p. 12.



“In his recent inventory of all Bulgarian hoards, Nikolay Teodosiev produces very interesting numbers. With a grand total of ca 3,400 coin deposits for Bulgaria *i.e.* a territory of ca 110 000 km², it gives an average of one deposit for every 32 km². When compared with what has been gathered by the *Portable Antiquities Scheme*, it turns out that the Bulgarian average is superior to England and Wales (ca 4,000 coin hoards for 151 000 km² [1 every c. 39 km²].”

François de Callataÿ: review of Nikolay Milchev TEODOSIEV, *Опис на колективните монетни находки от България (Inventaire des trésors monétaires trouvés en Bulgarie)*, 3 vol., Sofia, 2017, in *Revue belge de Numismatique*, 163, 2017, p. 459.



An Inventory of Coin Hoards from Bulgaria (ICHB)

Volume I

From the Pre-Coin Era
to 498 A. D.

Editor

Nikolay M. Teodossiev

Sofia, 2017

Табл. 1. Плътност на находките по области и епохи,
брой на 1000 km²

Област	Общ брой ¹	Средна плът.	Елинист. епоха	Рим реп. ²	Рим имп.	Средно- вековие	Късно среднов.
Благоевград	129	20,00	6,20	0,46	2,95	7,60	2,64
Бургас	213	27,49	11,49	0,13	5,81	6,07	3,48
Варна	156	40,84	9,69	0,52	11,26	13,09	6,02
Велико Търново	270	57,92	9,01	-	18,88	22,31	7,29
Видин	93	30,66	0,99	0,66	10,88	7,25	10,22
Враца	148	40,89	10,50	3,59	15,75	4,97	6,08
Габрово	44	21,75	2,47	0,99	8,90	6,43	2,47
Добрич	110	23,31	2,54	0,42	9,32	8,69	2,19
Кърджали	44	13,71	6,23	-	3,12	4,05	0,31
Кюстендил	135	44,24	8,85	0,66	13,11	12,45	8,52
Ловеч	129	31,24	8,72	0,48	14,53	6,54	0,97
Монтана	90	24,76	4,95	3,85	9,08	1,93	4,95
Пазарджик	135	30,29	6,28	0,22	7,40	10,54	5,61
Перник	68	28,40	9,61	1,25	7,10	8,35	2,09
Плевен	188	40,40	9,45	1,29	14,83	6,66	8,17
Пловдив	211	35,33	9,04	0,50	10,38	8,71	6,53
Разград	87	32,96	8,71	-	17,81	3,79	2,27
Русе	101	36,03	8,92	0,36	11,77	10,70	3,57
Силистра	80	28,11	5,62	0,35	5,97	14,40	1,41
Сливен	86	24,26	9,59	-	7,34	5,08	2,26
Смолян	50	15,66	7,83	0,31	3,76	2,82	0,63
София	199	23,66	2,97	0,59	8,56	5,35	5,59
Стара Загора	167	32,42	10,68	0,58	9,51	8,54	2,91
Търговище	103	40,26	6,64	0,78	20,32	10,16	1,56
Хасково	89	16,08	6,69	-	5,60	2,35	1,44
Шумен	227	66,97	13,57	0,88	20,95	21,83	9,44
Ямбол	52	15,50	5,66	-	3,87	2,98	2,68
Средна стойност		31,22	7,51	0,70	10,32	8,28	4,13

1) Включително домонетните форми, находките с неопределено местонамиране и тези, които са открити извън територията на България. Поради малкия си брой тези три групи не присъстват в следващите колони на таблицата.

2) Включени са само хомогенните находки.



Density of Roman hoards by countries per km²

Table 1. Number of Roman coin hoards on CHRE database by country (for Germany, Hungary and the Netherlands only hoards from within the Roman Empire are included).

Country	No. of hoards	Area (km ²)	Km ² per hoard
Luxembourg	84	2,586	30.8
England (south of Hadrian's Wall) and Wales	3,219	149,361	46.4
Israel	347	20,073	57.8
Belgium	395	30,510	77.2
Bulgaria	861	110,994	128.9
Netherlands (within Empire)	139	18,778	135.1
Switzerland	304	41,450	136.3
Slovenia	103	20,273	196.8
France	1,938	551,695	284.7
Hungary (within Empire)	105	36,615	348.7
Austria	186	83,858	450.8
Germany (within Empire)	78	47,705	611.6
Greece	214	131,940	616.5
Lebanon	15	10,452	696.8
Italy	388	301,338	776.6
Croatia	62	56,594	912.8
Romania	240	238,397	993.3
Portugal	91	91,658	1007.2
Serbia	63	77,453	1229.4
Cyprus	5	9,251	1850.2
Macedonia	13	25,713	1977.9
Spain	218	498,468	2286.6
Slovakia	21	49,036	2335.0
Syria	72	185,180	2571.9
Tunisia	46	163,610	3556.7
Bosnia	10	51,129	5112.9
Egypt	180	1,001,449	5563.6
Turkey	137	783,562	5719.4
Jordan	12	89,342	7445.2
Albania	3	28,748	9582.7
Montenegro	1	13,812	13812.0
Morocco	19	446,550	23502.6
Algeria	99	2,381,741	24058.0
Libya	27	1,759,540	65168.1

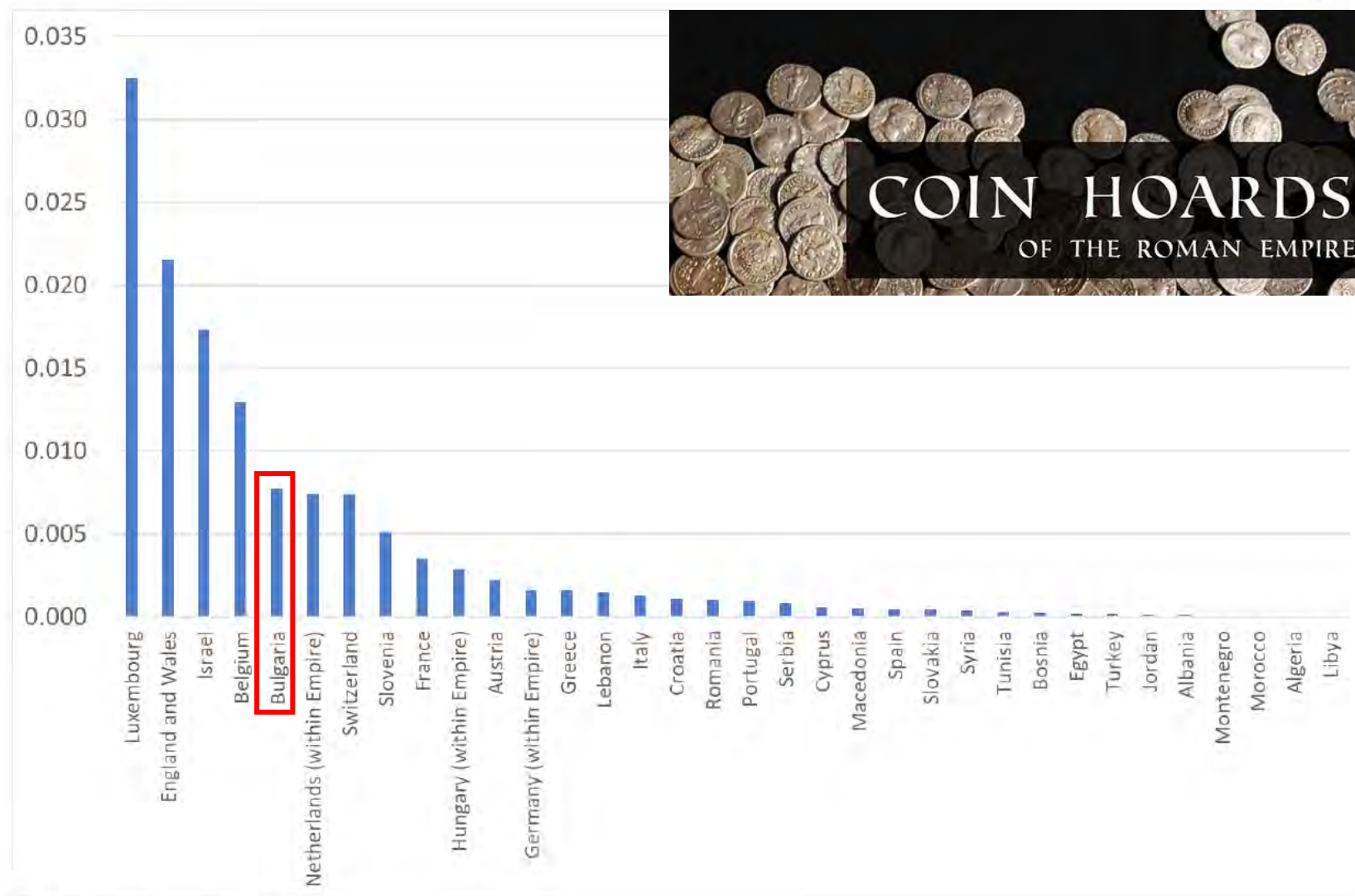


Fig. 1. Density of hoards by country per km².



Precious metal deposits (238-296CE): a rather remarkable correlation between precious metal deposits and the *limes* or areas with military activities. Conversely a remarkable absence of hoards in the inner parts of the Empire. With a clear move from east to west during the two last thirds of the 3rd c.

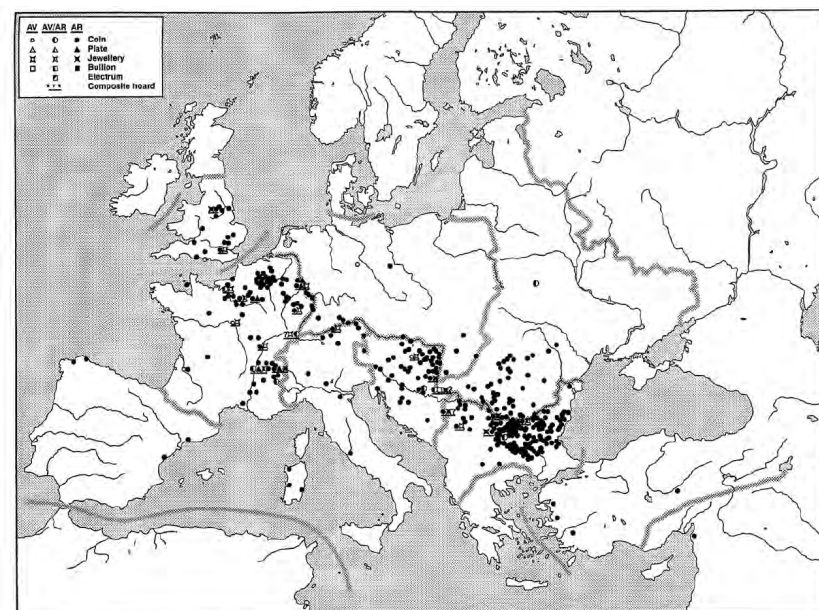


Fig. 11. Precious-metal deposits of 238–59 (Hobbs 2006).

238-259CE

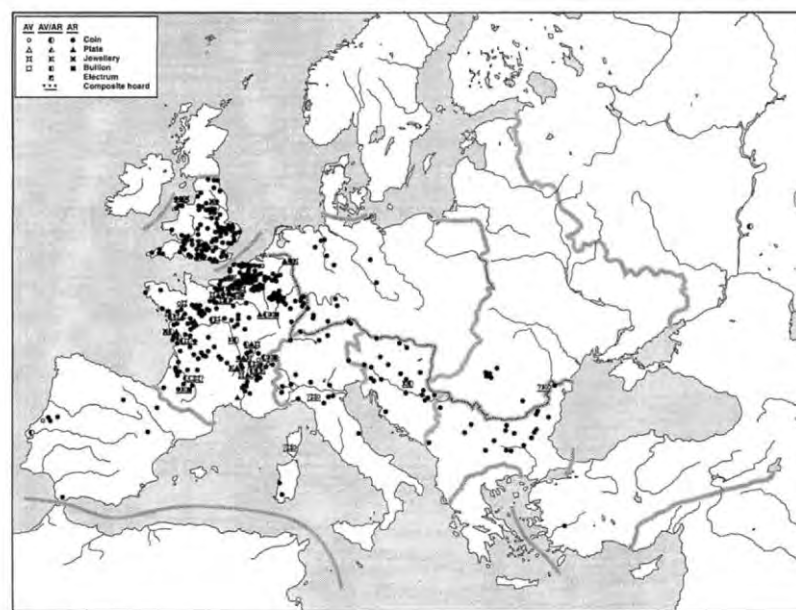


Fig. 12. Precious-metal deposits of 260–74 (Hobbs 2006) showing major barbarian invasions (after Jones and Mattingly 2002, map 5.6).

260-274CE

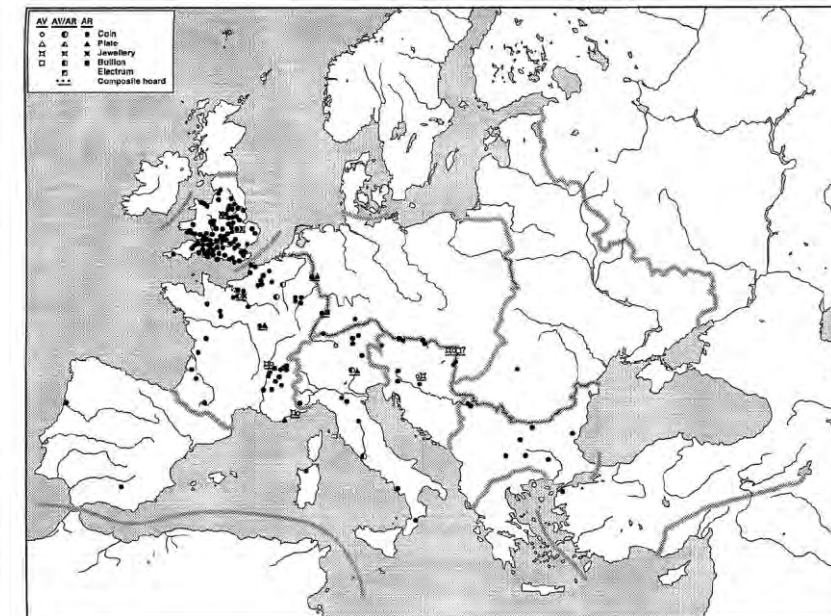


Fig. 13. Precious-metal deposits of 275–96 (Hobbs 2006).

275-296CE

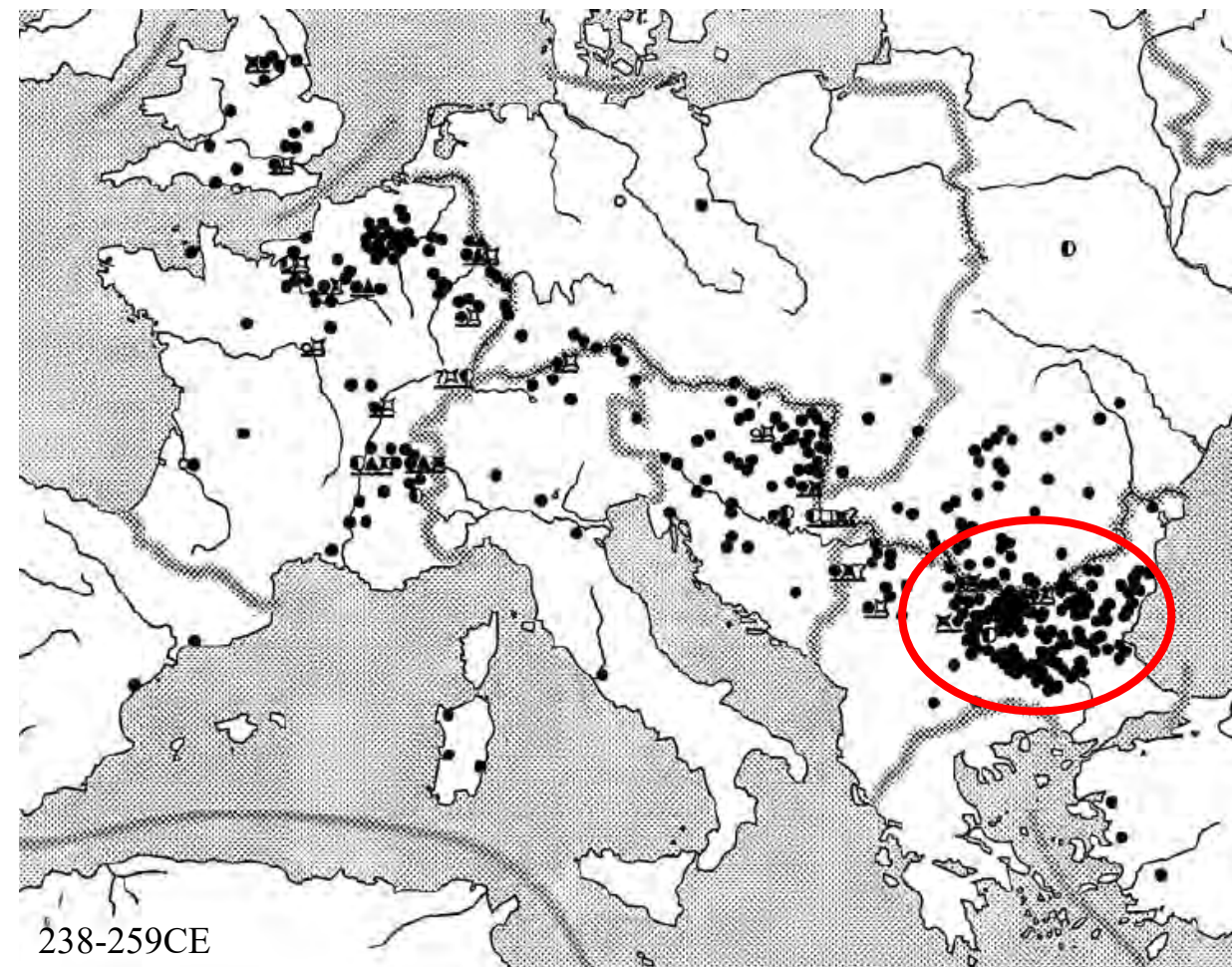
Hobbs, R. (2006), *Late Roman Precious Metal Deposits, c. AD 200-700 : changes over time and space*, BAR Int. Ser. 1504, Oxford.

Bland, R. (2013), “Hoarding in Britain: an overview”, *British Numismatic Journal*, 83, p. 225-227.



Table 3a. Analysis of Roman hoards within the Empire on CHRE database by region and by century (percentages)

Country/countries	No. of hoards	Percentages				
		1st cent.	2nd cent.	3rd cent.	4th cent.	5th cent.
England & Wales	2,579	15.90	14.77	31.72	37.50	0.12
Belgium & Luxembourg	431	3.25	15.08	66.13	14.85	0.70
Netherlands (within Empire)	113	17.70	15.04	37.17	25.66	4.42
France	1,603	7.17	12.16	61.95	17.72	1.00
Germany (within Empire)	76	6.58	6.58	53.95	27.63	5.26
Switzerland	231	14.29	17.75	38.53	27.71	1.73
Austria	169	4.14	18.93	42.60	32.54	1.78
Hungary (within Empire)	97	2.06	10.31	60.82	24.74	2.06
Former Yugoslavia	248	8.47	19.35	43.55	25.40	3.23
Romania	235	8.94	24.68	48.51	14.89	2.98
Bulgaria	800	2.38	11.13	79.50	2.75	4.25
Greece	212	9.91	16.04	59.91	14.15	0.00
Italy	355	43.10	10.14	25.07	13.24	8.45
Spain & Portugal	296	24.66	10.81	51.35	9.46	3.72
Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia	156	4.49	10.90	41.67	28.21	14.74
Egypt & Libya	179	12.85	20.67	50.28	15.08	1.12
Turkey	112	15.18	7.14	52.68	18.75	6.25
Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria	376	25.80	24.73	24.20	19.68	5.59
Overall	8,268	12.80	14.49	47.53	22.97	2.21



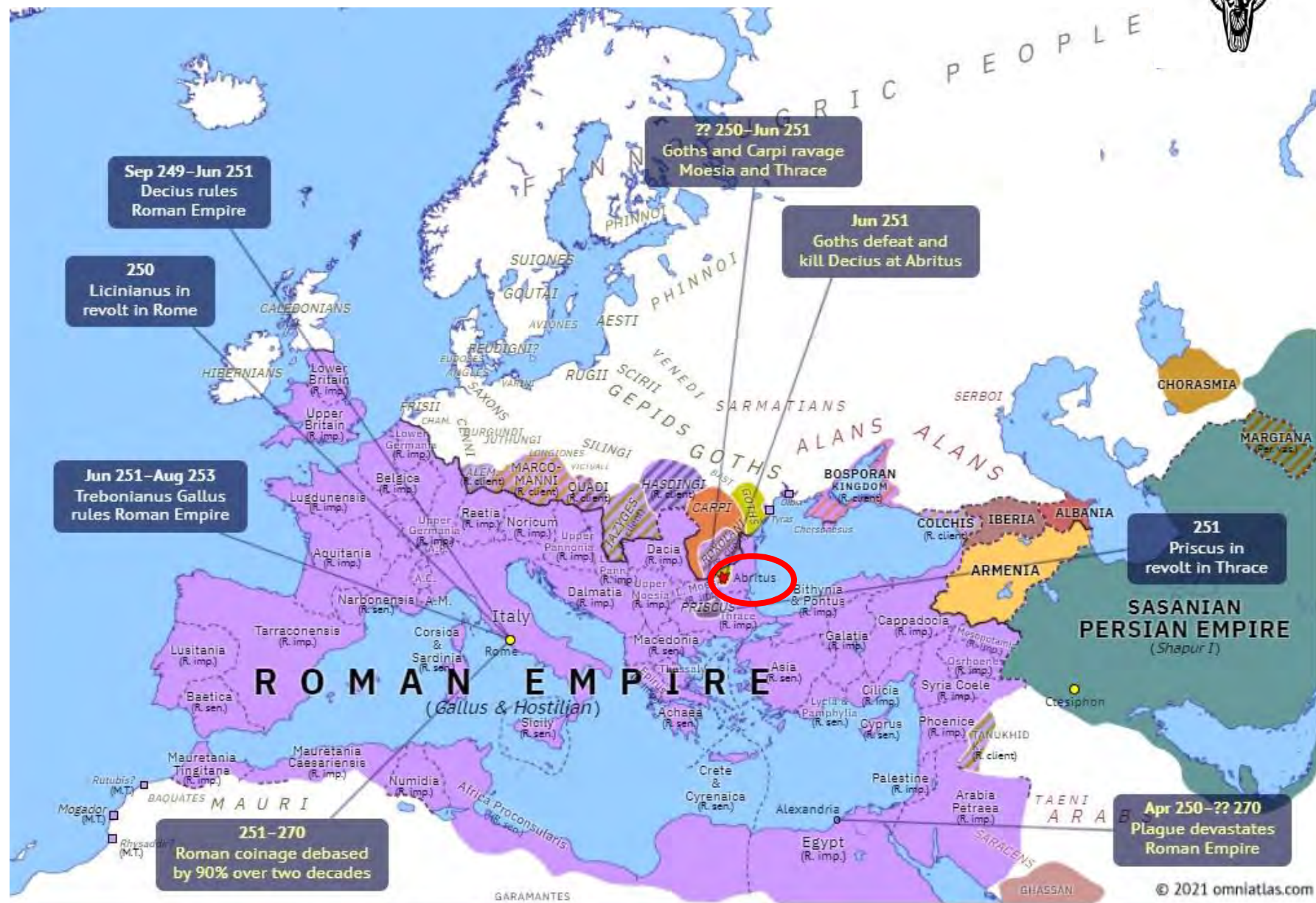
Bland, R. (2019), "Coin hoards in the Roman Empire: a long-range perspective. Some preliminary observations", *Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology*, 7.1, 2020, p. 119-132.

Hobbs, R. (2006), *Late Roman Precious Metal Deposits, c. AD 200-700 : changes over time and space*, BAR Int. Ser. 1504, Oxford.

Bland, R. (2013), "Hoarding in Britain: an overview", *British Numismatic Journal*, 83, p. 225-227.

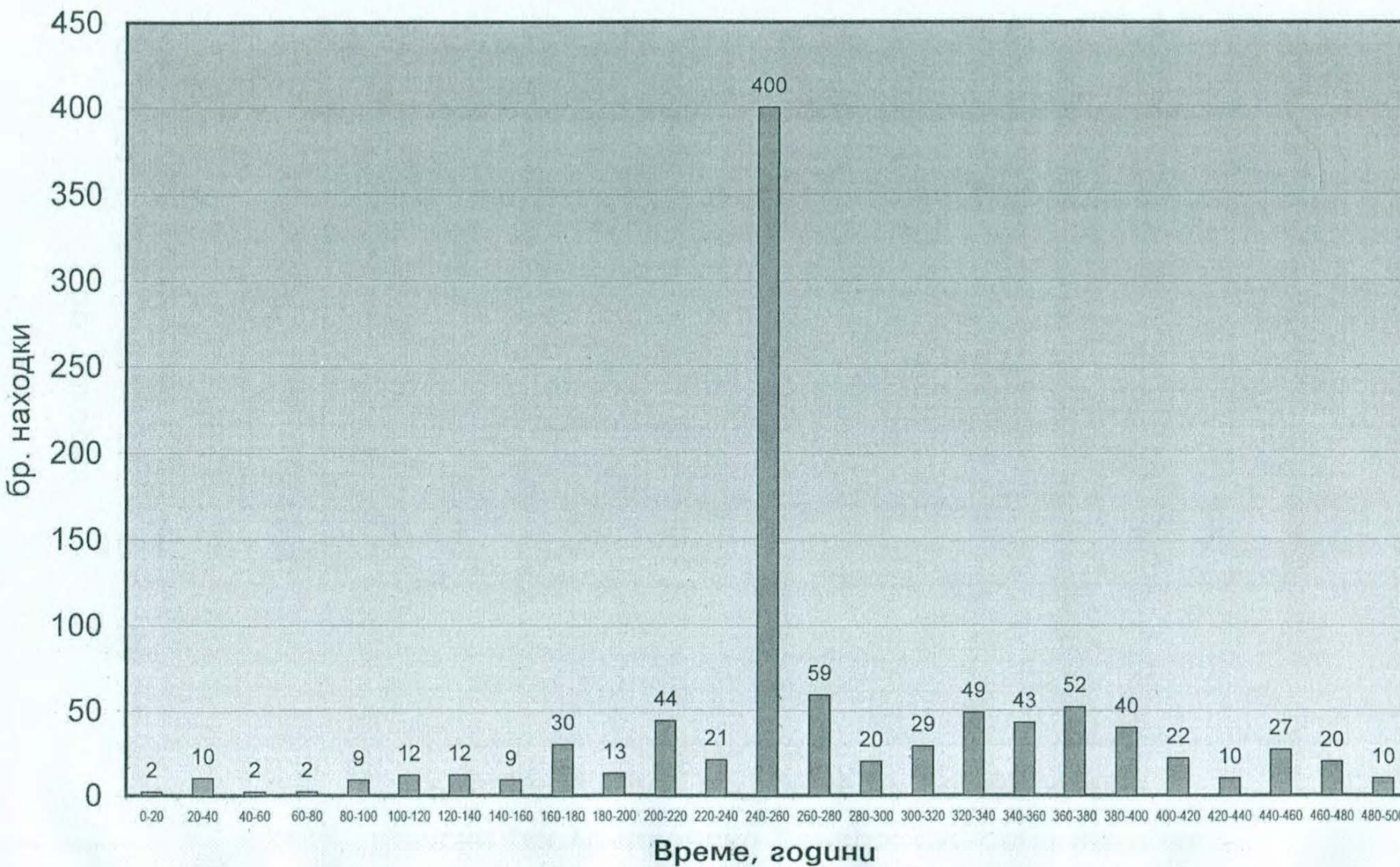


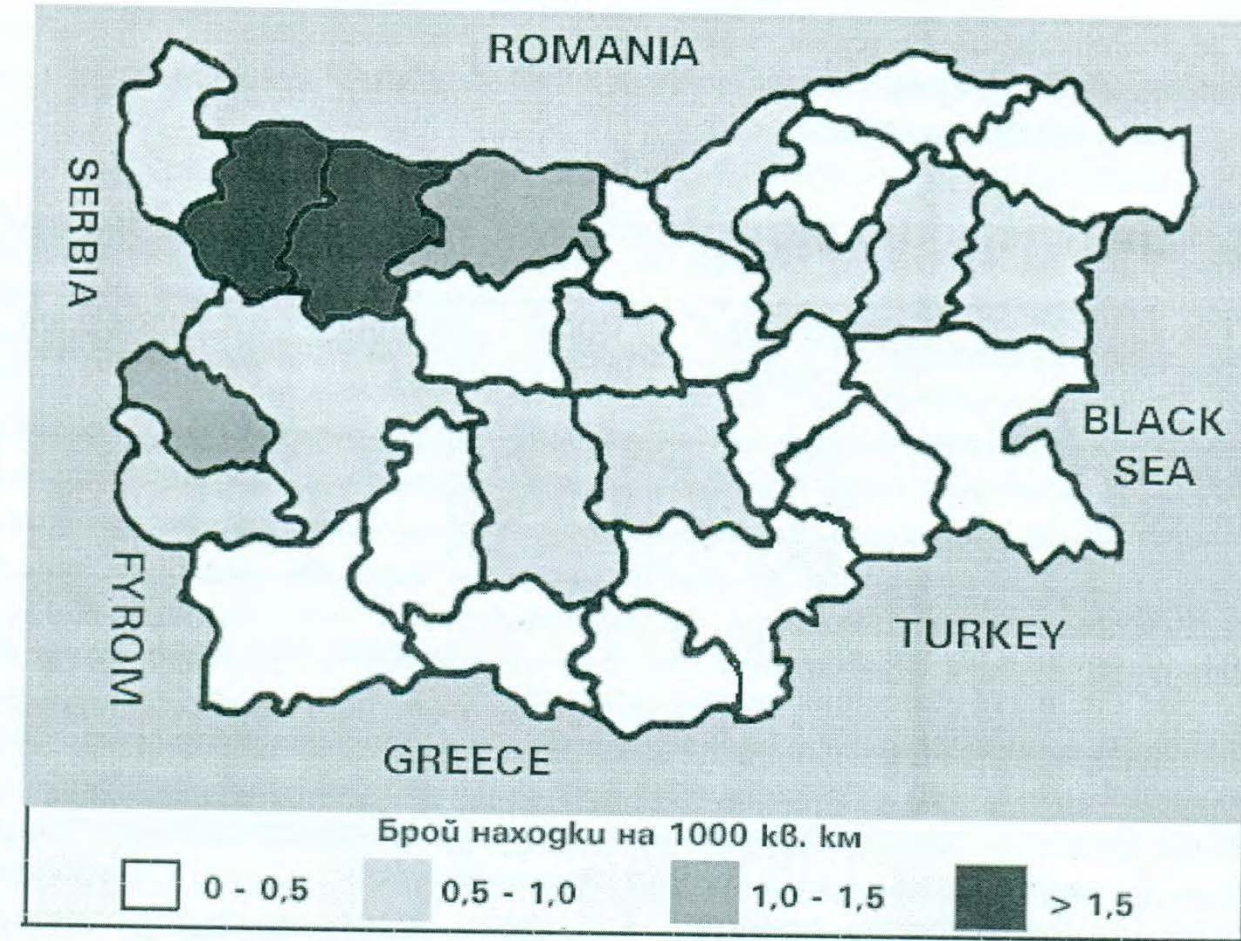
“Decius had not been emperor for a year when, in 250, the Goths launched a renewed invasion across the Danube. After a number of inconclusive clashes, Decius tried to run them down as they left the empire in mid 251, but was defeated and killed at Abritus. Victorious, the Goths made off with the vast sums of gold traveling with Decius—possibly the entire imperial treasury—contributing, along with the plague that had arrived in Rome almost simultaneously, to the virtual collapse of the Roman financial system.”



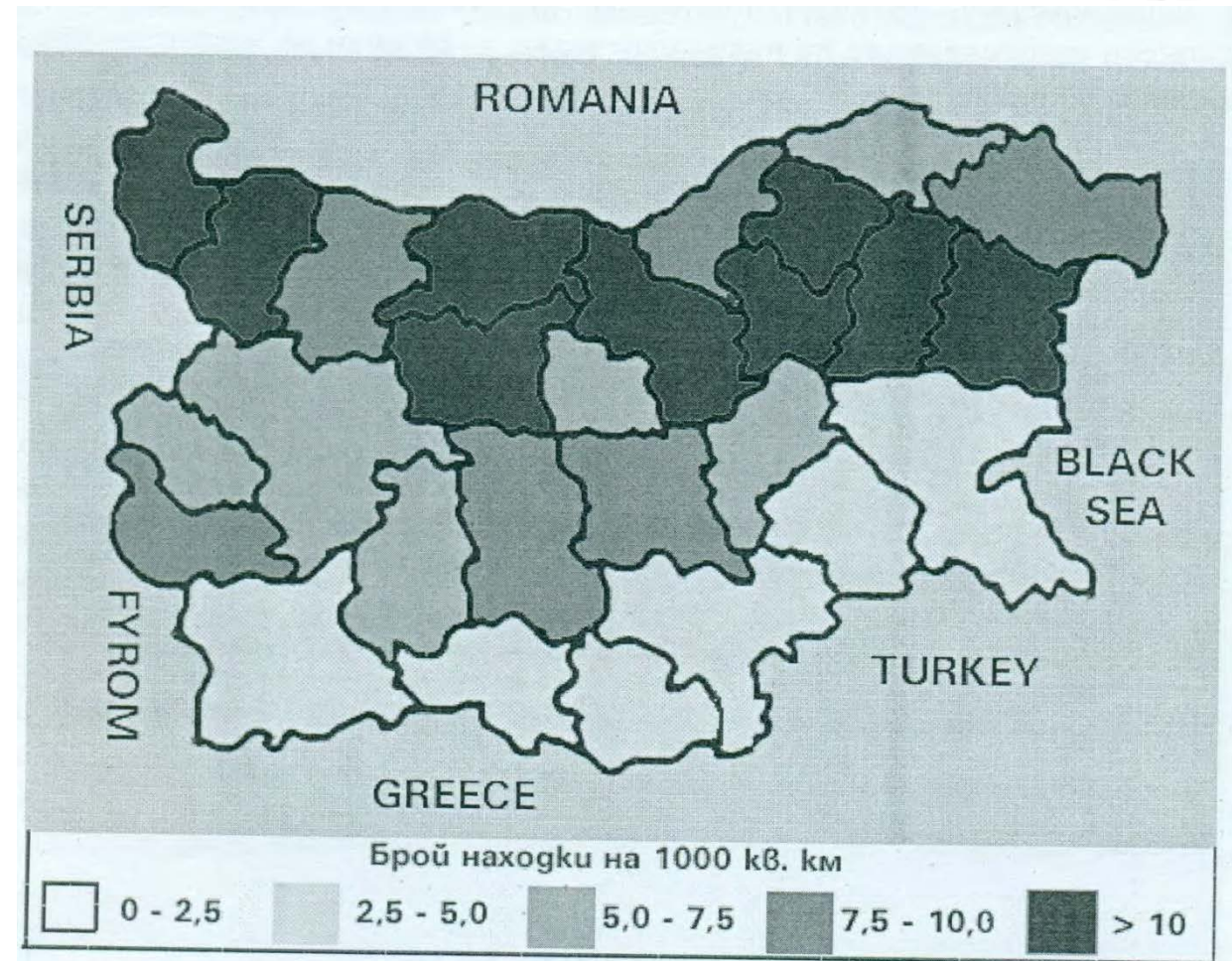


Разпределение на находките по време на трезориране, начало на I - край на V в. сл. Хр.

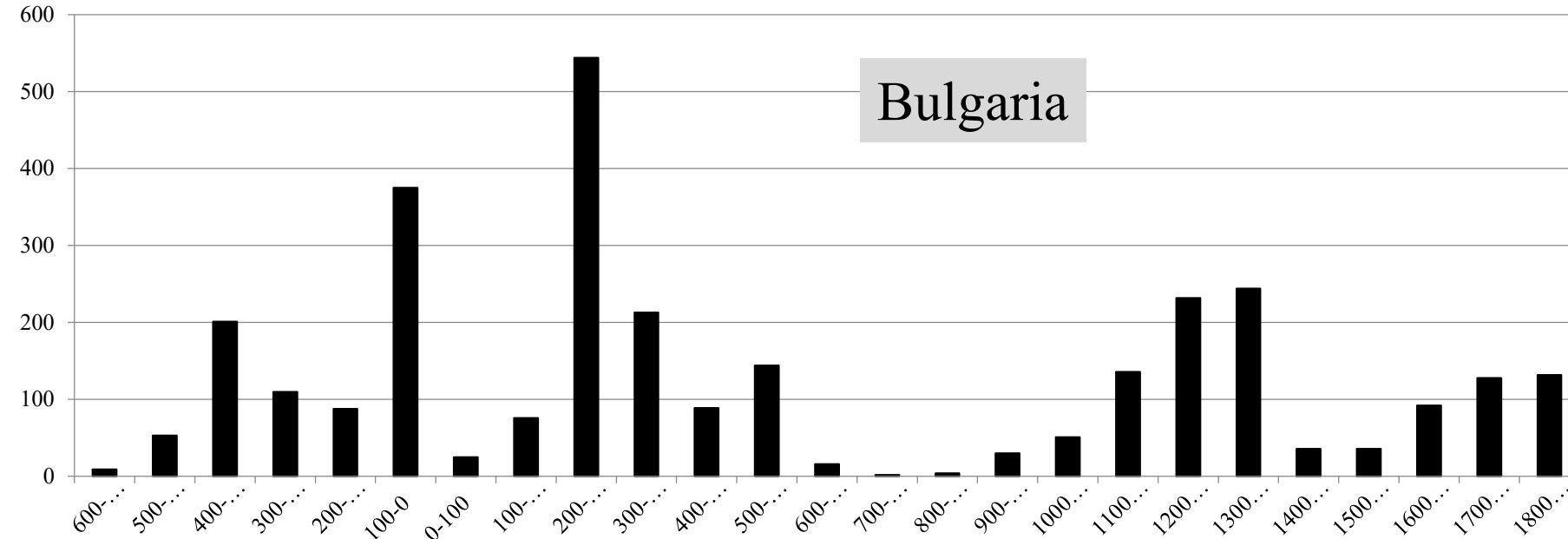




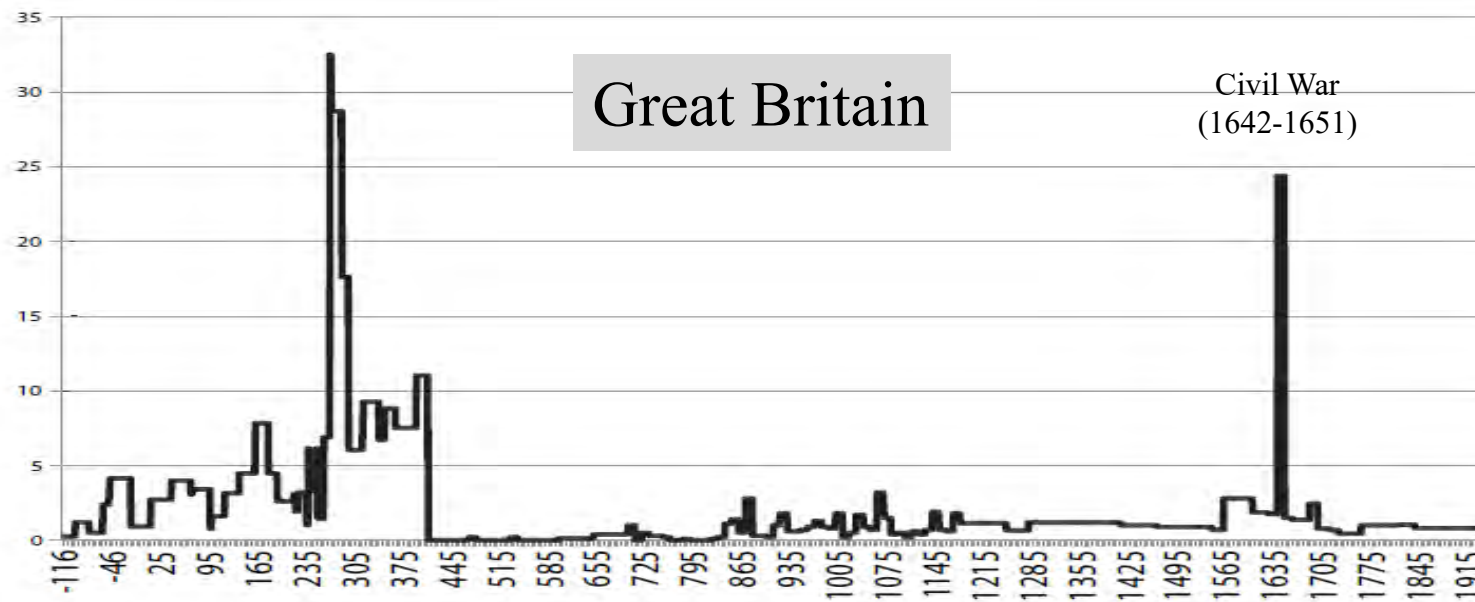
Плътност на находките по области по време на Римската република



Плътност на находките по области по време на Римската империя



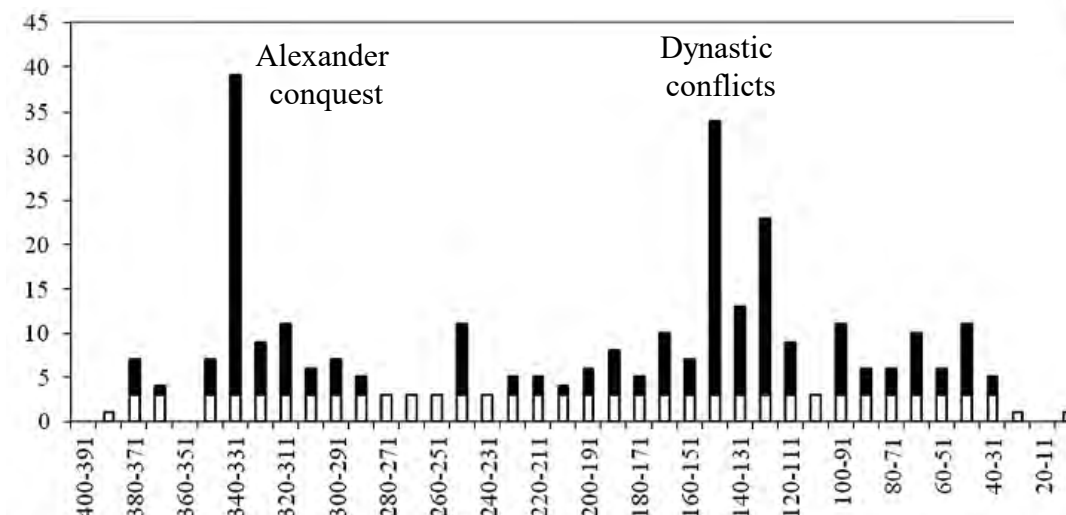
Numbers of coin hoards deposited per century in Bulgaria 600 BCE-1900CE (from Callataÿ 2018, after TEODOSIEV 2017)



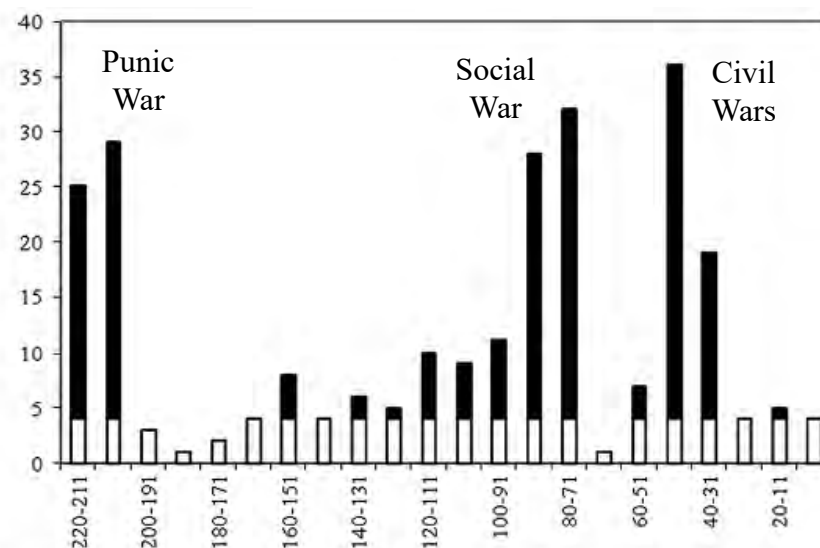
Numbers of coin hoards deposited per annum for England and Wales, 120 BCE-CE1937 (from BLAND 2013, 217, Fig. 2)



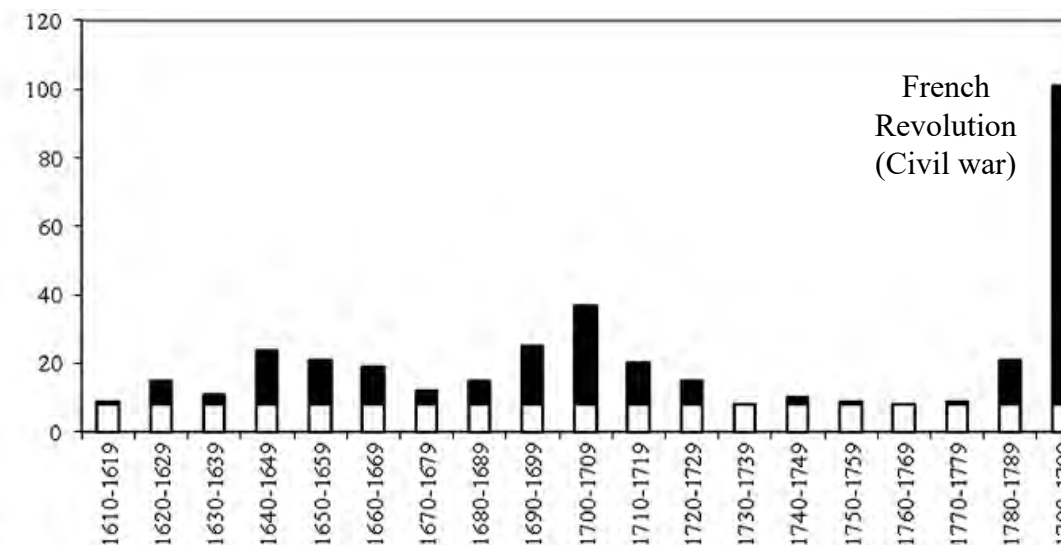
No.	Cases	Chronology	Hoards
1	USA	1630-1959	269
2	France	1610-1799	391
3	Poland	1500-1800	1,688
4	Belgium	1520-1799	160
5	Ex-Yugoslavia	3 rd c. BC-19 th c. AD	794
6	England	120 BC-1937 AD	c. 4,000
7	Egypt	10-360 AD	136
8	Republican denarii	220-1 BC	252
9	Hellenistic Syria	400-1 BC	306
10	Iron Age Britain	175 BC-43 AD	308
	Bulgaria	6 th c. BC-20 c. AD	c. 3,400



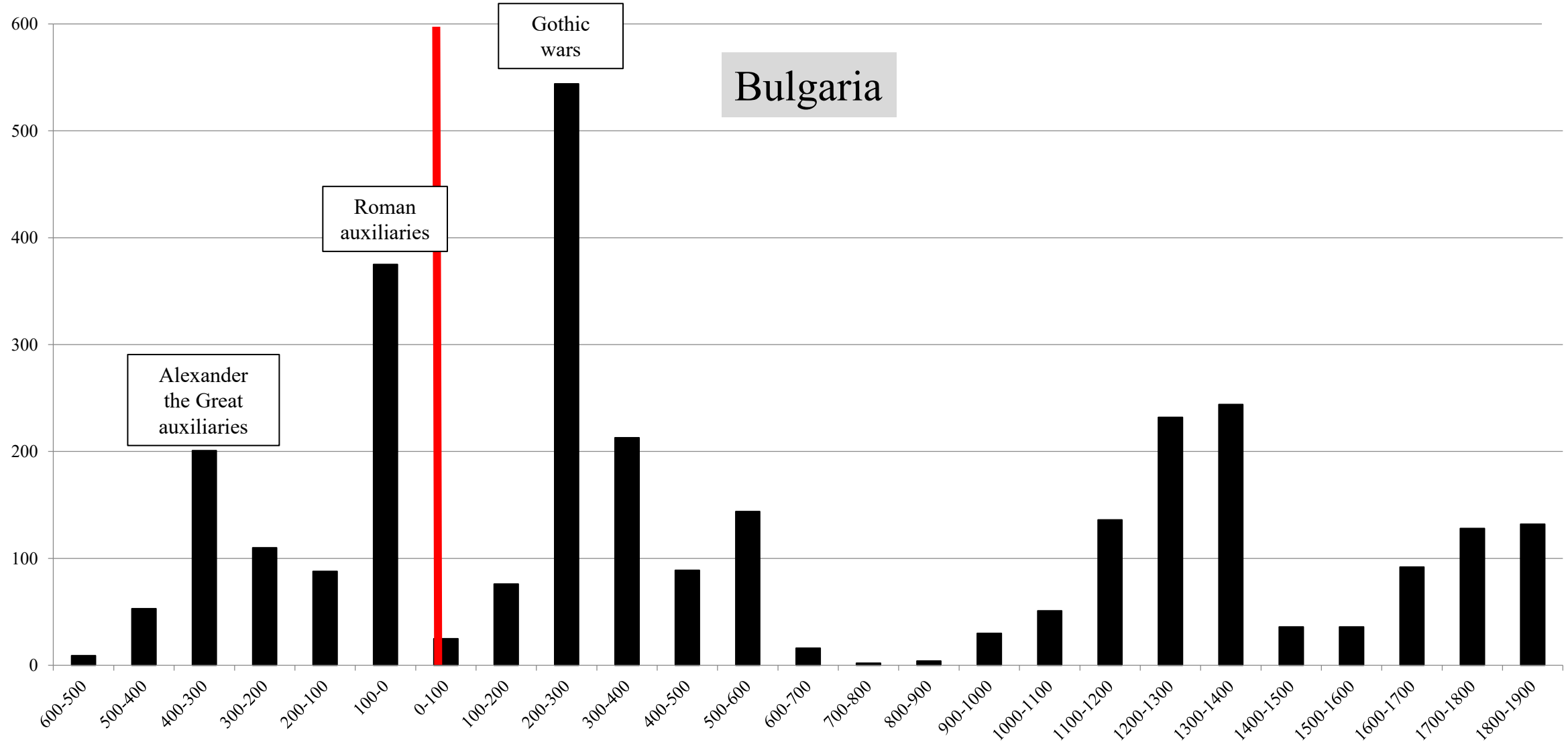
Graph 20. Peacetime *versus* wartime coin hoards, Syria, 400–1 BC (white peace time, black war time) (see Graph 15, from Duyrat 2011, p. 420, Fig. 1)



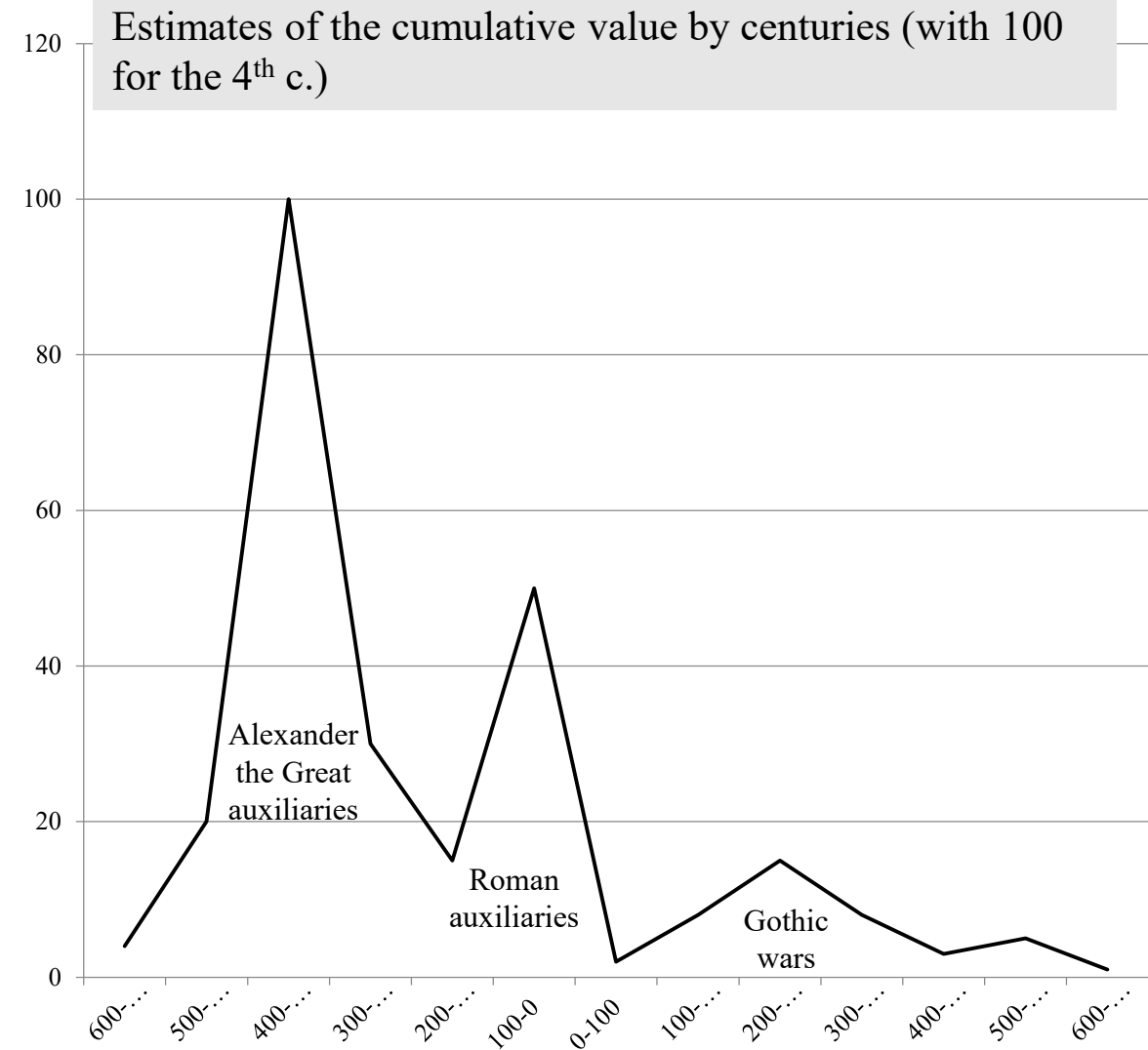
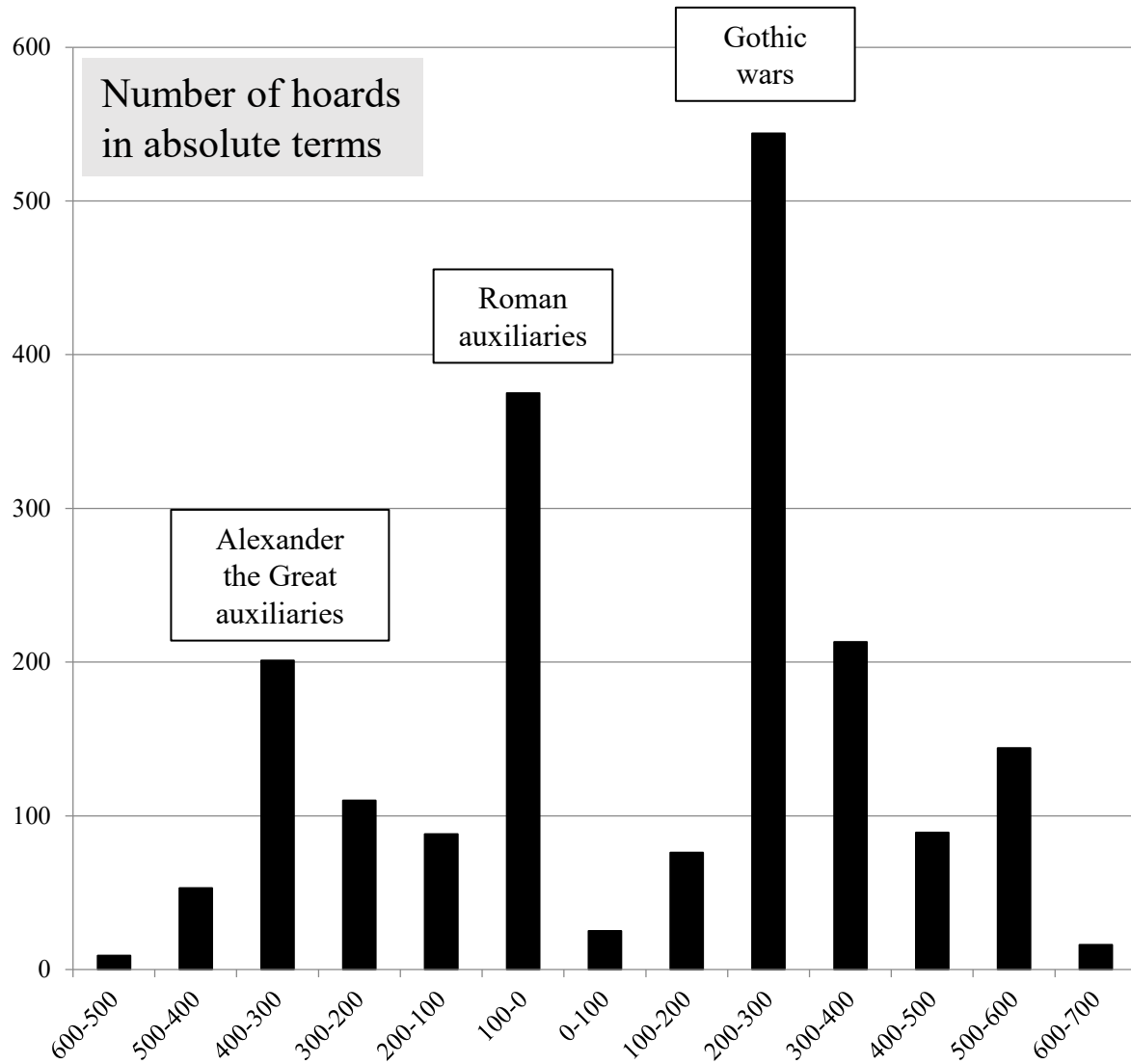
Graph 19. Peacetime *versus* wartime coin hoards, Roman Republic, 220–1 BC (white peace time, black war time) (from Crawford 1969b, p. 79)



Graph 18. Peacetime *versus* wartime coin hoards, royal French coins, 1610–1799 (white peace time, black war time) (see Graph 2, from Droulers 1980, pp. 234–5)



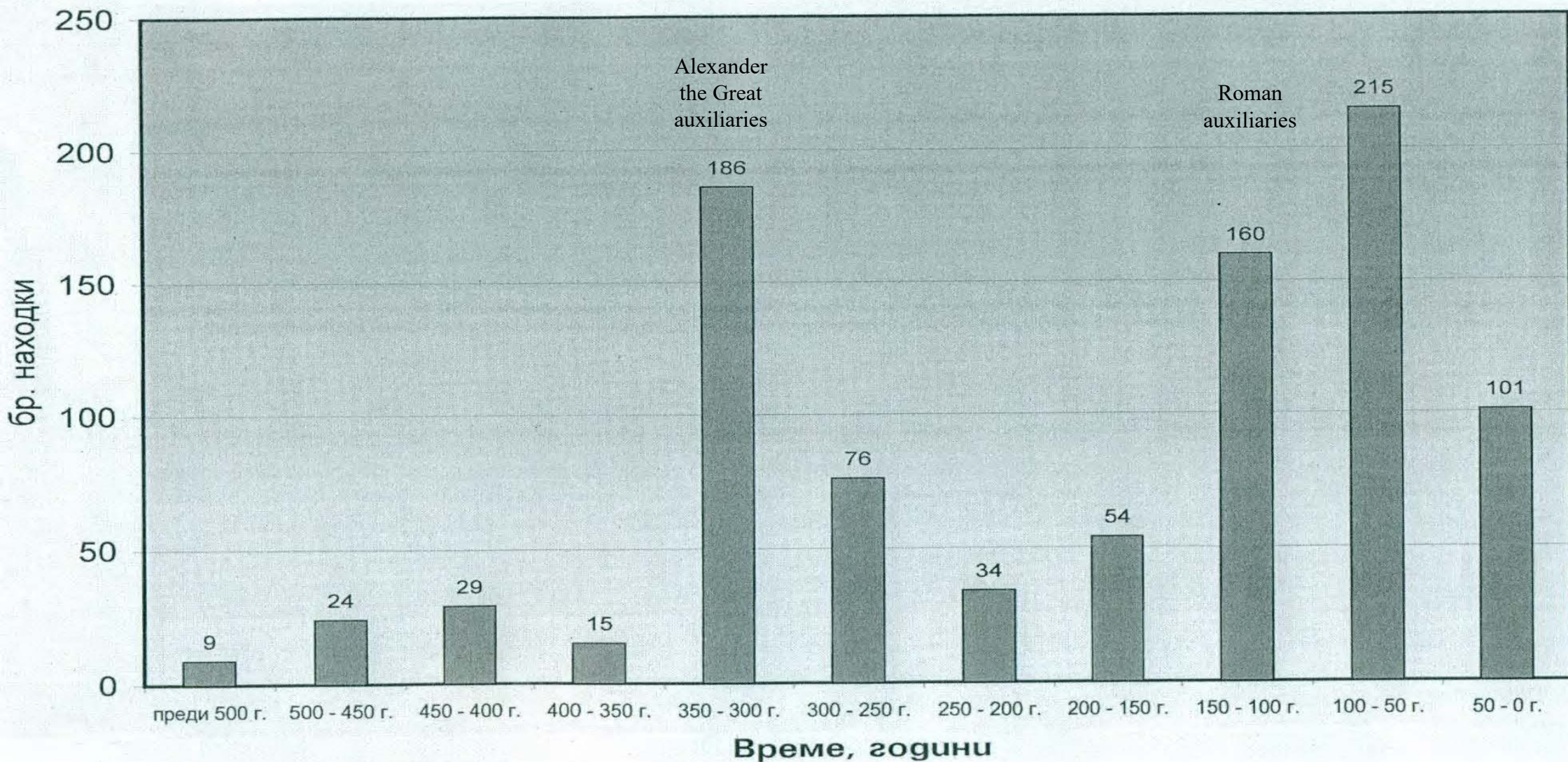
Numbers of coin hoards deposited per century in Bulgaria 600 BCE-1900CE (from Callataÿ 2017b: 459, after Teodosiev 2017)

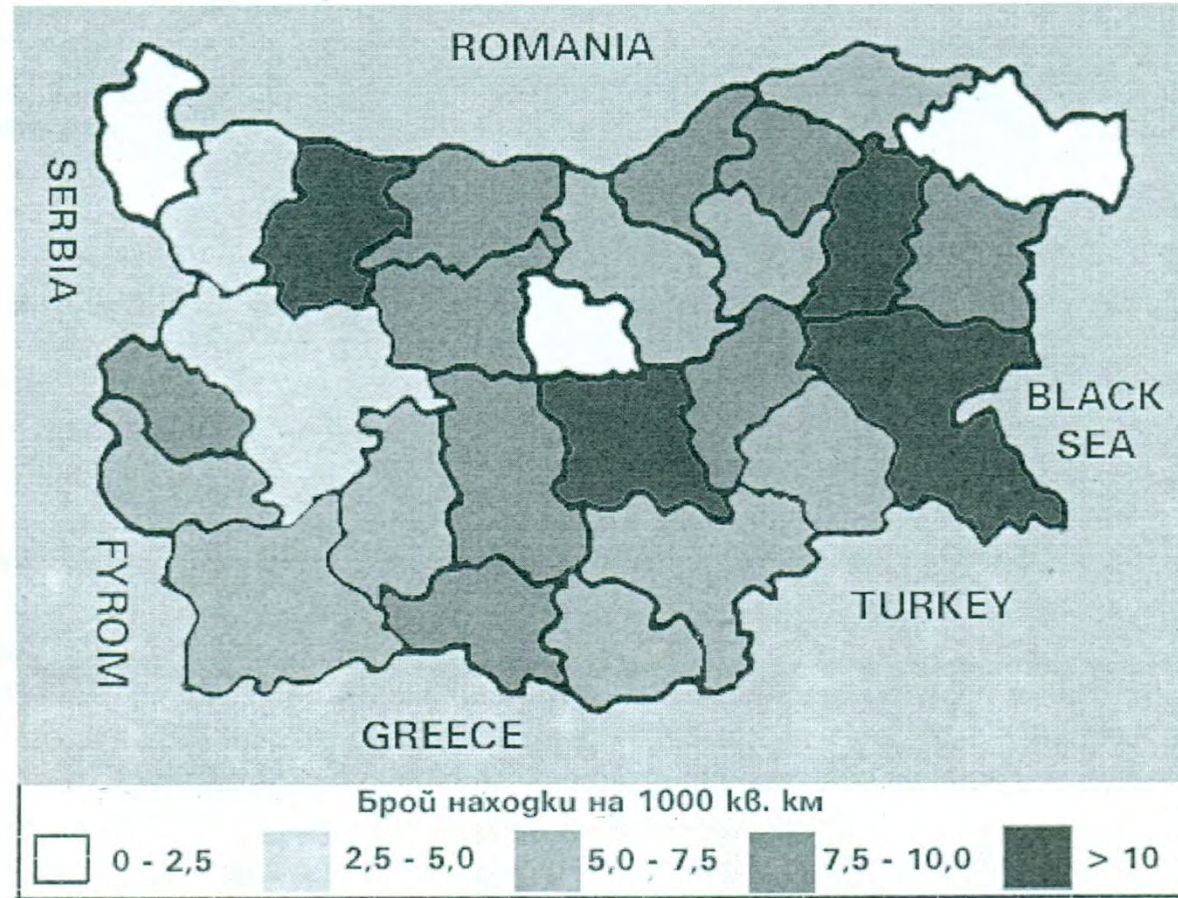


Numbers of coin hoards deposited per century in Bulgaria 600 BCE-1900CE
(from Callataÿ 2017b: 459, after Teodosiev 2017)



Разпределение на находките по време на трезориране, VI в. - края на I в. пр. Хр.





Плътност на находките по области през елинистичната епоха

26

27

ОБЛАСТ БУРГАС
ОБЛАСТ БУРГАС



Обща информация

Площ на област Бургас: 7748,1 km²

Общини: Айтос, Бургас, Камено, Карнобат, Малко Търново, Несебър, Поморие, Приморско, Руен, Созопол, Средец, Сунгурларе, Царево

Общ брой на находките: 213

Средна плътност на находките, бр./1000 km²: $213 / 7,7481 = 27,49$

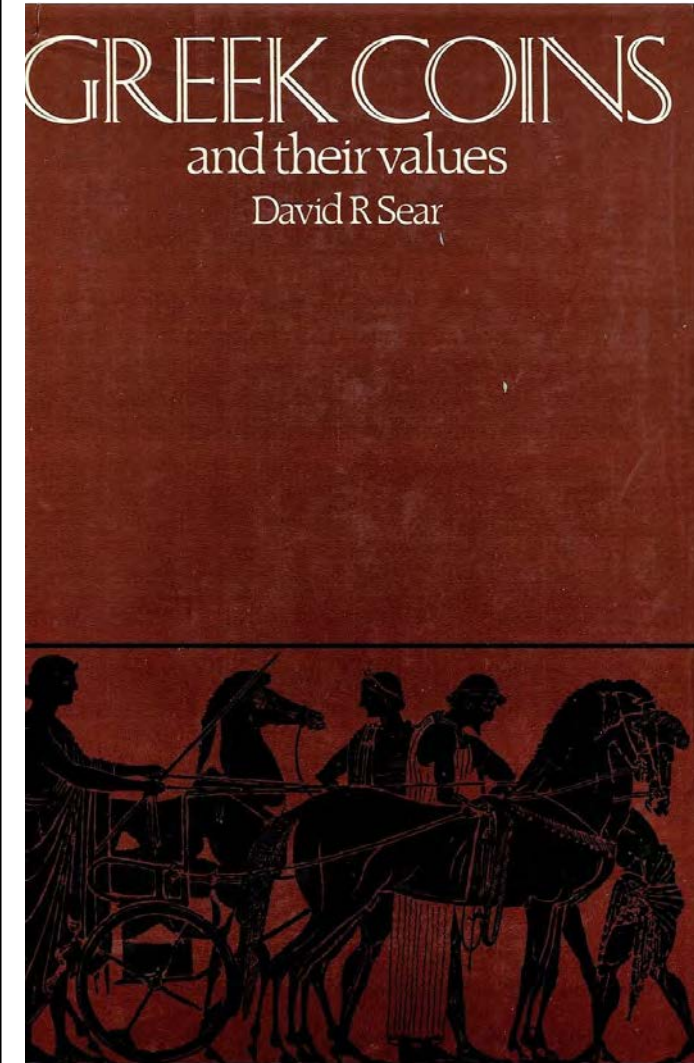
ПЛЪТНОСТ НА НАХОДКИТЕ ПО ЕПОХИ

ЕПОХА	Брой находки	Процент от общия брой	Плътност, бр./1000 km ²
1. Домонетни форми	4	1,9	0,52
2. Елинистична епоха	89	41,8	11,49
3. Републикански Рим*	1	0,5	0,13
4. Римска империя	45	21,1	5,81
5. Средновековие	47	22,1	6,07
6. Късно средновековие	27	12,7	3,48
Общо	213	100,0	27,49

* - само хомогенни находки



Coinages produced in Thrace





Coinages produced in Thrace

Chronology	Denomination	N° ROEM	Weight	O (original number of obverses)	OAD	Talents (20,000)	Yearly talents	Yearly talents
Istros								
Dima 2014 gives a detailed typology but no die-study for the large silver coinage of Istros.								
c. 100-72	G staters (Lysi)	57	c. 8.2g	c. 1	c. 20	67	c. 2.3	c. 2.3
Tomis								
c. 110-72	G staters (Lysi)	59	c. 8.2g	c. 7	c. 140	467	c. 12.3	c. 12.3
Callatis								
c. 250-225	tetradrachms (Alexanders)	²¹	c. 17.1g	c. 13	c. 52	172	c. 5.7	c. 5.7
c. 120-72	G staters (Lysi)	58	c. 8.2g	c. 6	c. 120	400	c. 8.3	c. 8.3
'Dionysopolis' ²²								
c. 250-225	tetradrachms	-	c. 16.8g	c. 2	c. 8	27	c. 0.9	c. 0.9
Odessos								
c. 275-225	tetradrachms (Alexanders)	²³	c. 16.8g	c. 12	c. 47	156	c. 3.1	c. 3.1
c. 130-80	tetradrachms (Alexanders)	61	c. 16.4g	c. 39	c. 149	496	c. 9.9	c. 9.9
Cabyle								
c. 230-200	tetradrachms (Alexanders)	79	16.8g	c. 11	c. 43	143	c. 4.8	c. 4.8
King Kavaros (Cabyle)								
c. 218	tetradrachms (Alexanders)	-	16.8g	c. 1	c. 4	13	c. 13	c. 13
Mesembria								
c. 450-350	diobols	²⁴	c. 1.3g	(100)	c. 30	101	c. 1.0	c. 1.0
c. 275-225	tetradrachms (Alexanders)	²⁵	c. 16.8g	c. 6	c. 23	78	c. 1.6	c. 1.6
c. 160-80	tetradrachms (Alexanders)	60	c. 16.4g	c. 53	c. 202	674	c. 8.4	c. 8.4
Apollonia								
c. 442-405	tetradrachms	²⁶	c. 17.0g	c. 25	c. 99	329	c. 8.9	c. 8.9
King Mostis								
(c. 150-130)	tetradrachms (Lysimachus)	²⁷	c. 16.6g	c. 9	c. 35	116	c. 5.8	c. 5.8
Byzance								
Data for Archaic and Classical times not robust enough to be used (ratio n/o below 2)								
c. 250-220	tetradrachms	66	c. 13.6g	c. 36	c. 114	380	c. 12.7	c. 15.4
	octobols	67	c. 5.3g	(20)	c. 25	82	c. 2.7	

²¹ Marinescu & Lorber 2012: 199-201 (11 obverse dies for 49 coins).

²² Marinescu & Lorber 2012: 202-203 (2 obverse dies for 26 coins).

²³ Marinescu & Lorber 2012: 208-213 (12 obverse dies for 123 coins).

²⁴ Karayotov 1994: 79-82 (54 obverse dies for 102 coins).

²⁵ Marinescu & Lorber 2012: 203-208 (6 obverse dies for 97 coins).

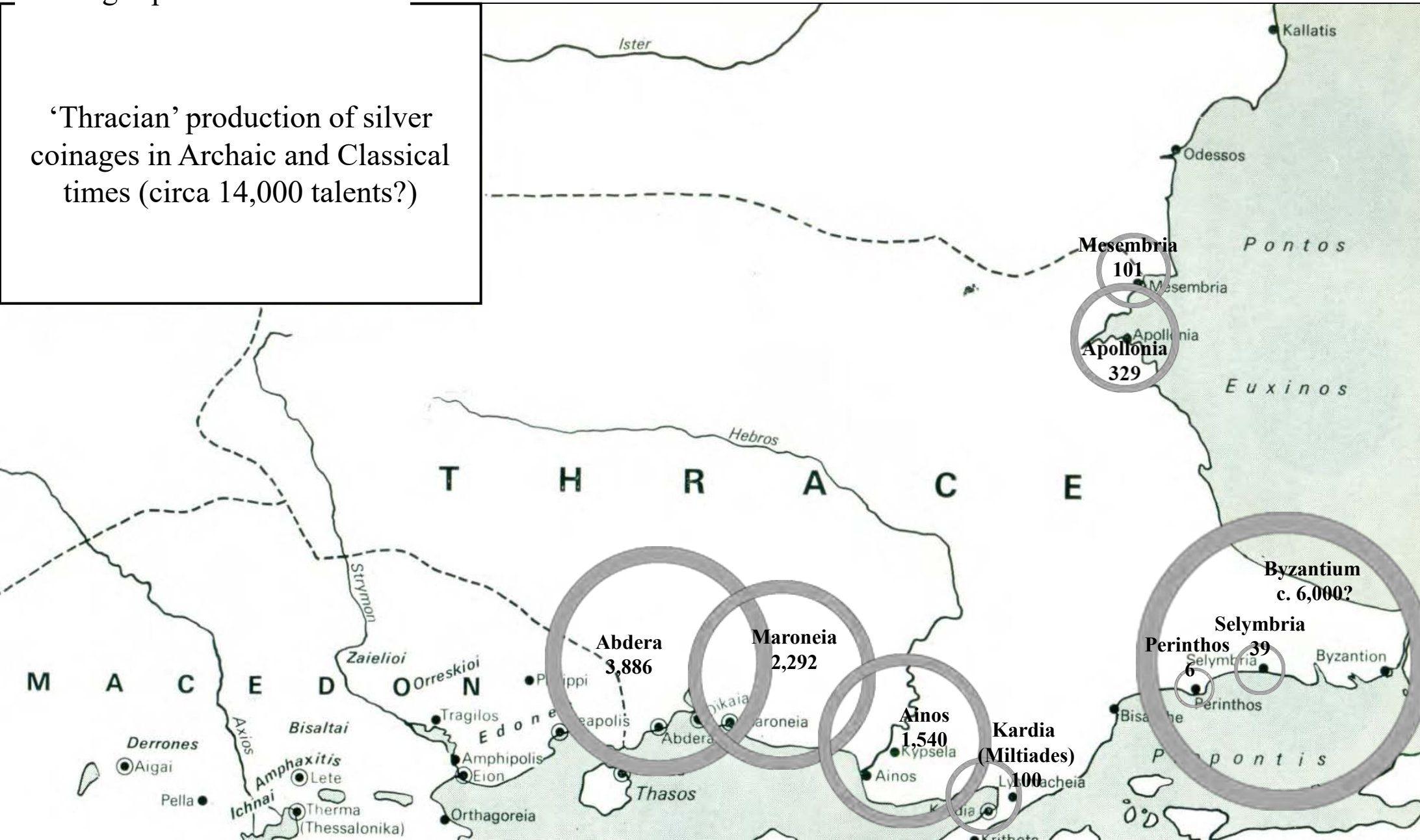
²⁶ Pajon 2017 (18 obverse dies, 54 reverse dies for 57 coins) - see also Dragancov & Pajon 2017 (for the

c. 120-72	G staters (Lysi)	73	c. 8.3g	(17)	(340)	1,133	c. 23.6	c. 110.7
	Tetradrachms (Lysimachus)	74	c. 16.5g	327	c. 1,255	4,182	c. 87.1	
Selymbria								
c. 492-470	drachms	144	c. 4.2g	c. 12	c. 12	39	c. 1.8	c. 1.8
Perinthos								
c. 357-338	didrachms	142	c. 10.5g	c. 1	c. 2	7	c. 0.3	c. 0.3
Miltiades (Kardia) ²⁸								
c. 478-466	Tri-siglos	-	c. 16.2g	c. 8	c. 30	100	c. 8.4	c. 8.4
Ainos								
c. 474-408	tetradrachms	110	c. 16.3g	c. 64	c. 243	809	c. 12.3	c. 14.9
c. 431-406	tetrobols	111	c. 2.7g	c. 7	c. 4	15	c. 0.6	
c. 469-406	diobols	112	c. 1.3g	c. 185	c. 56	186	c. 3.0	
c. 405-356	tetradrachms	113	c. 15.4g	c. 48	c. 172	573	c. 11.7	c. 13.2
c. 405-359	tetrobols	114	c. 2.4g	c. 38	c. 21	71	c. 1.5	
c. 405-399	diobols	115	c. 1.3g	c. 17	c. 5	17	c. 2.9	
c. 357-342	drachms	116	c. 3.8g	c. 62	c. 55	183	c. 12.2	c. 12.2
King Skostokos (Ainos)								
c. 273-272	Tetradrachms (Lysimachus)	90	c. 16.9g	c. 24	c. 94	314	c. 15.7	
Maroneia								
c. 510-495	drachms	132	c. 3.5g	c. 18	c. 15	50	c. 3.3	c. 3.3
c. 495-449	didrachms	133	c. 7.3g	c. 9	c. 15	51	c. 1.1	c. 2.7
	drachms	134	c. 3.5g	c. 27	c. 22	73	c. 1.6	
c. 436-410	tetradrachms	135	c. 13.9g	c. 63	c. 204	679	c. 26.1	c. 26.1
c. 410-398	staters	136	c. 12.8g	(52)	(155)	(310)	(43.0)	(43)
c. 398-385	triobols	137	c. 2.7g	c. 97	c. 61	203	c. 15.6	c. 15.8
c. 386-348	didrachms	138	c. 16.5g	c. 19	c. 73	243	c. 6.4	c. 19.0
	Staters	139	c. 10.9g	c. 48	c. 122	406	c. 10.7	
	triobols	140	c. 2.4g	c. 38	c. 21	71	c. 1.9	
c. 189-60	tetradrachms	80	c. 16.4g	c. 120	c. 458	1,526	c. 11.7	c. 50
bulk 90-70								bulk
Abdera								
c. 540-492	octodrachms	101	c. 29.8g	c. 70	c. 485	1,616	c. 33.7	c. 38.5
	tetradrachms	102	c. 14.9g	c. 20	c. 69	250	c. 4.8	
c. 492-449	tetradrachms	103	c. 14.9g	c. 135	c. 468	1,559	c. 36.3	c. 37.1
	drachms	104	c. 3.3g	c. 13	c. 10	33	c. 0.8	
c. 439-410	tetradrachms	105	c. 13.9g	c. 25	c. 81	27	c. 0.9	c. 0.9
c. 410-386	staters	106	c. 12.4g	c. 48	c. 27	89	c. 3.7	c. 7.2
	tetrobols	107	c. 2.8g	c. 39	c. 25	85	c. 3.5	
c. 386-360	staters	108	c. 11.2g	c. 15	c. 39	130	c. 5.0	c. 9.5
	drachms	109	c. 2.7g	c. 56	c. 35	117	c. 4.5	
Thasos								
c. 180-70	tetradrachms	-	c. 16.8g	c. 425	c. 1,660	5,534	c. 50.3	bulk
bulk in 90-70								c. 150
Macedonia (First Meris)								
c. 148-90	tetradrachms	-	c. 16.8g	c. 170	c. 664	2,213	c. 38.2	c. 38.2
Aesillas								
c. 90-60	tetradrachms	-	c. 16.8g	c. 105	c. 410	1,367	c. 45.5	c. 45.5



Coinages produced in Thrace

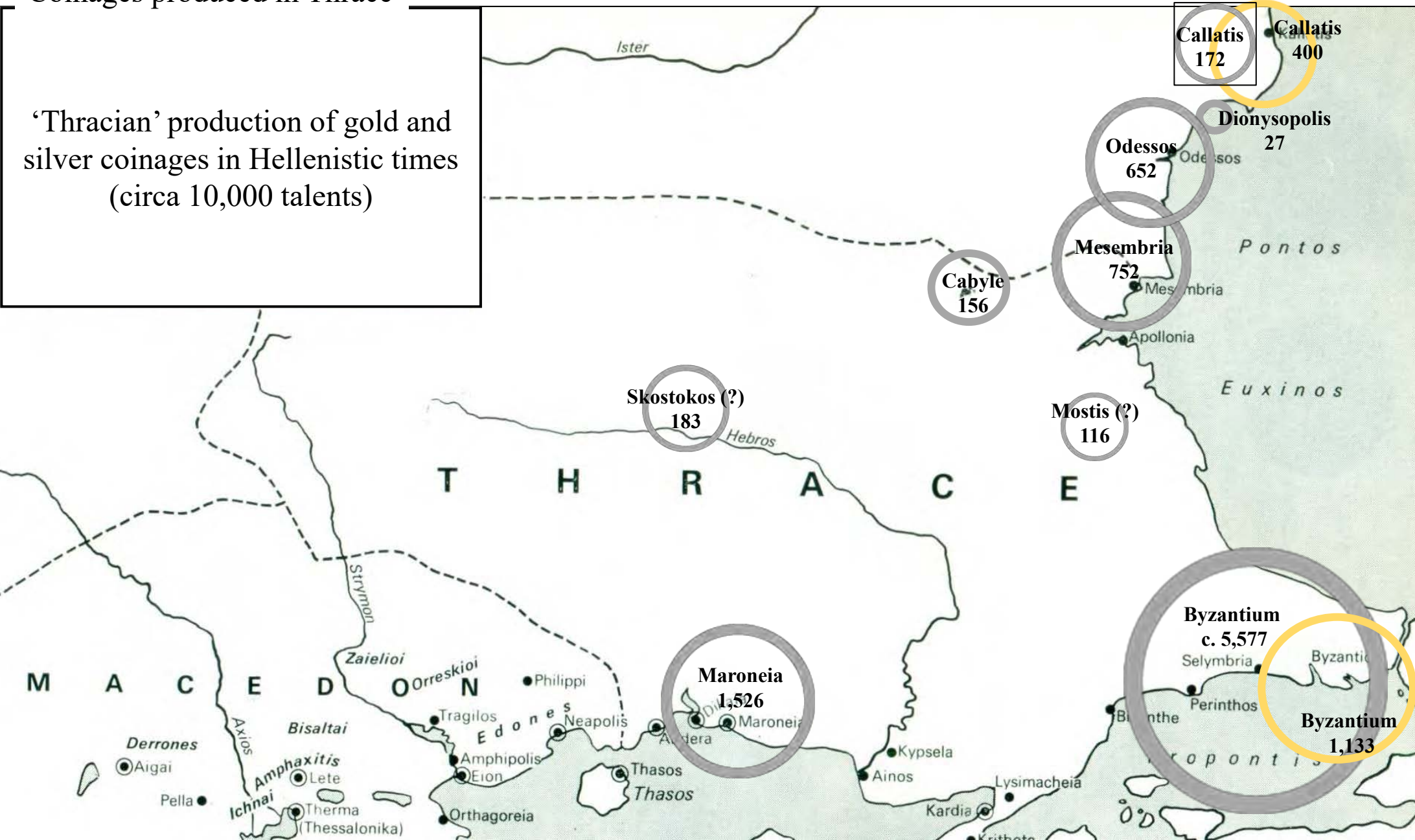
‘Thracian’ production of silver coinages in Archaic and Classical times (circa 14,000 talents?)





Coinages produced in Thrace

‘Thracian’ production of gold and silver coinages in Hellenistic times (circa 10,000 talents)





Alexander the Great and the Thracian auxiliaries





Alexander the Great and the Thracian auxiliaries

How this compares with the two massive inflows of monetized precious metals under study? We do have good estimates about the total production of coins in the name of Alexander the Great. For gold coins, production for the last three decades of the 4th c. is in the range of 1,000 obverse dies for staters, which make 20,000 equivalent of obverse dies for Attic drachms, which makes no less than 66,666 talents if accepting an average of 20,000 coins per die (for which we do have die-studies for approximately two thirds – see Table 1). A rather similar result is got for silver with ca. 3,000 obverse dies for tetradrachms and 3,300 for drachms which make a grand total of ca. 15,300 equivalent of obverse dies for Attic drachms and thus 51,000 Attic talents if one wishes to go there. All together, adding the gold and silver coinages of Philip II and Lysimachus struck till the end of the 4th c., it has been estimated that ca. 50,000 OAD have been issued in the form of royal Hellenistic gold or silver coins which makes ca. 167,000 talents, a sum not too far with the ca. 180,000 talents reputed to have been taken by Alexander the Great in the Persian treasuries.

Gold coinage	Date	RQ	Denomination	Weight	O	OAD	Talents
Macedonia	332-323	-	Distasters	17,20g	24	960	3,200
Macedonia	332-323	-	Staters	8,60g	134	2,680	8,933
“Corinth”	325-318	165	Distasters	17,20g	10	400	1,333
“Corinth”	325-318	166	Staters	8,60g	9	180	600
Lampsakos	329-302	200	Staters	8,55g	111	2,220	7,400
Abydos	325-302	204	Staters	8,55g	91	1,820	6,067
Sardis	325-298	213	Staters	8,55g	69	1,380	4,600
Miletos	325-294	223	Staters	8,55g	53	1,060	3,533
Tarsos	332-319	268	Staters	8,55g	22	440	1,467
Arados	332-320	-	Staters	8,55g	14	280	933
Ecbatana	312-290	-	Staters	8,55g	24	480	1,600
Total						11,900	39,666





Alexander the Great and the Thracian auxiliaries

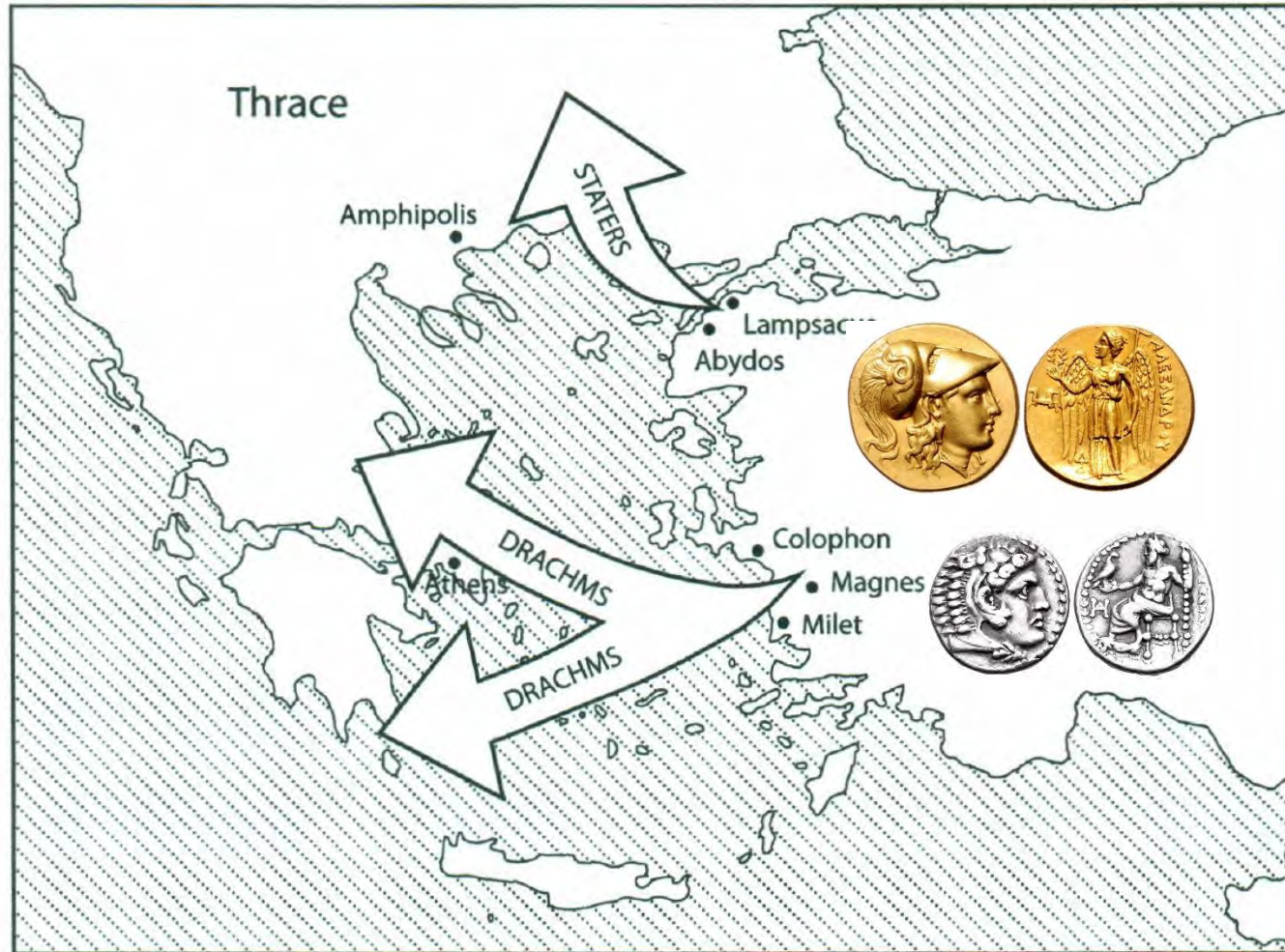
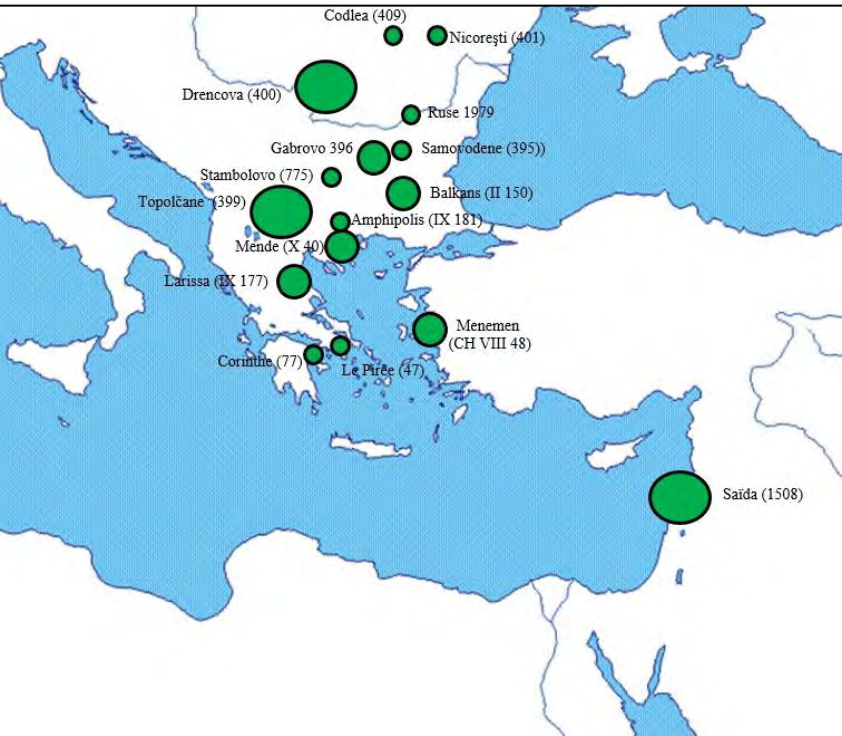


FIGURE 2.3: Map showing the nature and the purpose of the heavy strikes of Alexander the Great in some harbors in 325–323 BCE (de Callataÿ 1999b, after Thompson 1984; Drawing: Katy Opitz).



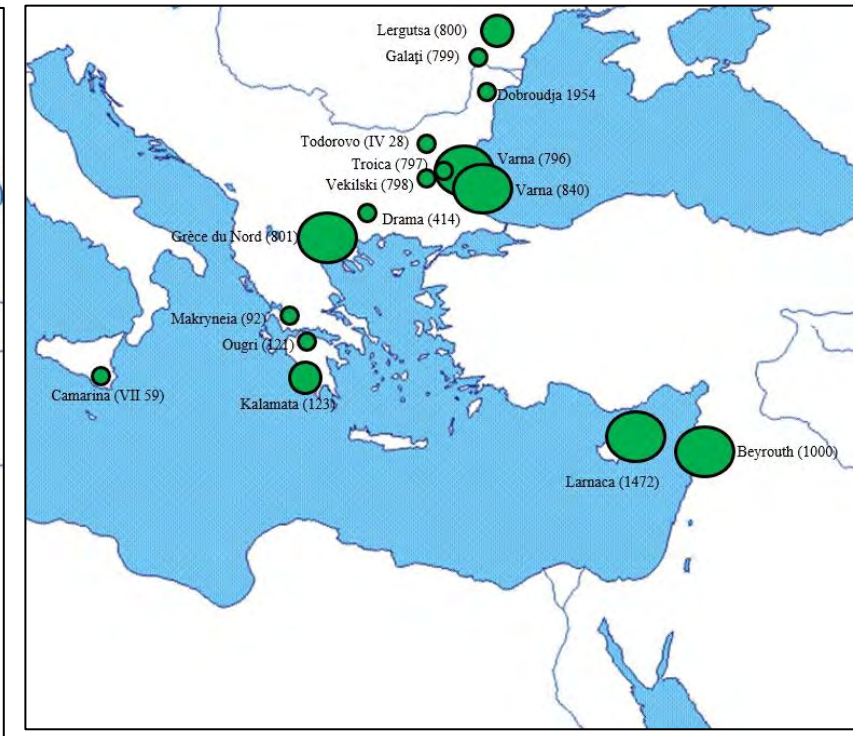
Alexander the Great and the Thracian auxiliaries



Hoards with gold Alexanders buried up to 320 BCE



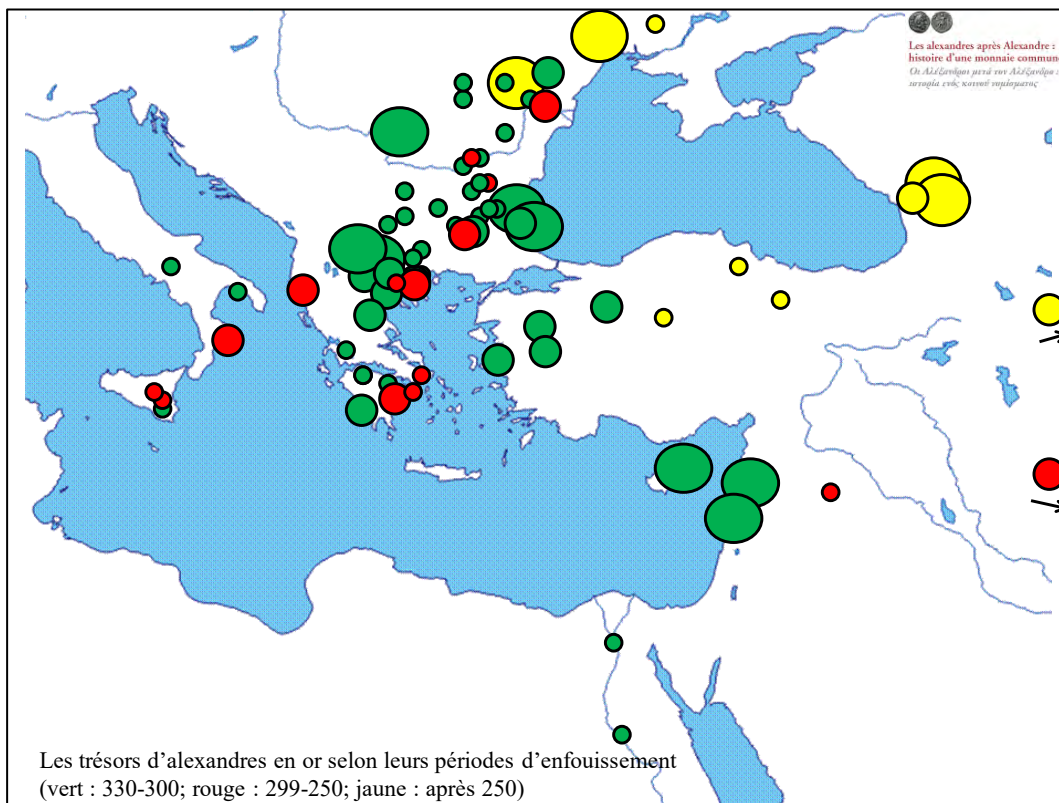
Hoards with gold Alexanders buried in between 319 and 310 BCE



Hoards with gold Alexanders buried in between 309 and 300 BCE



Alexander the Great and the Thracian auxiliaries



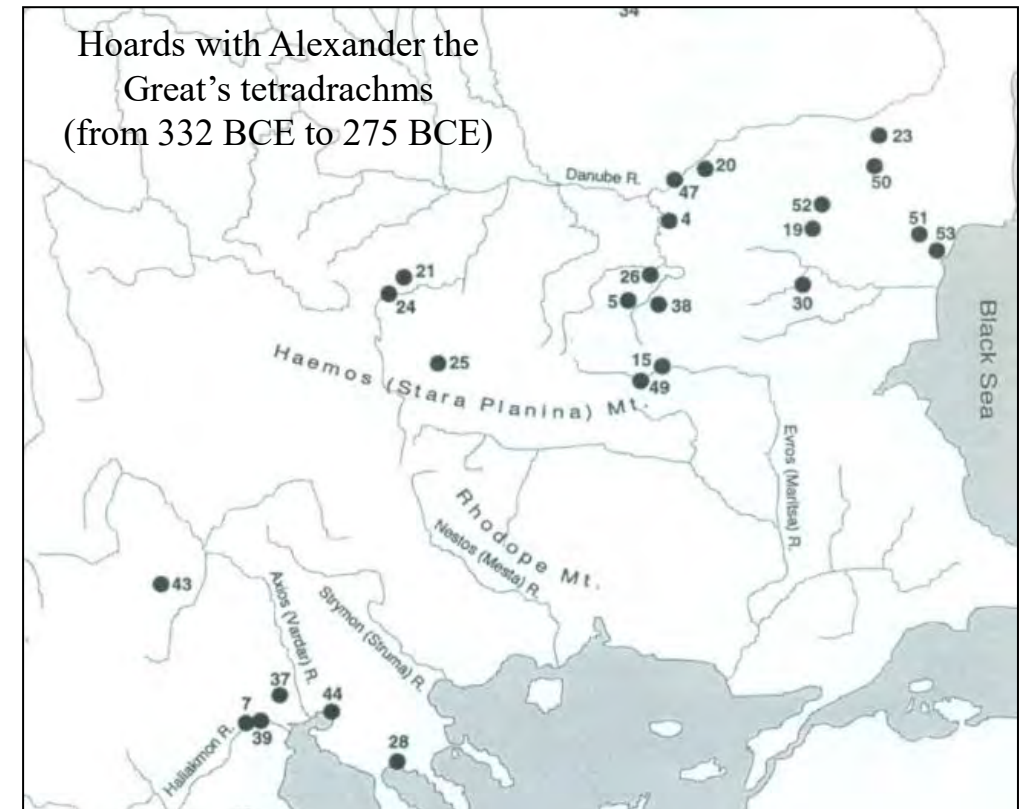
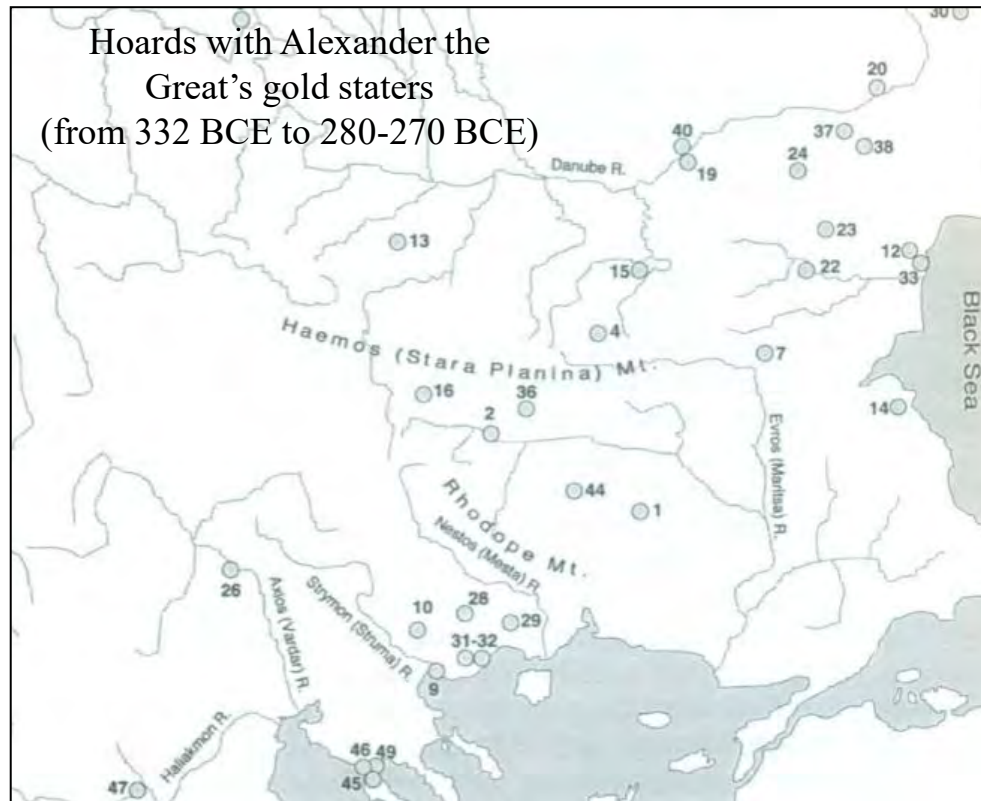
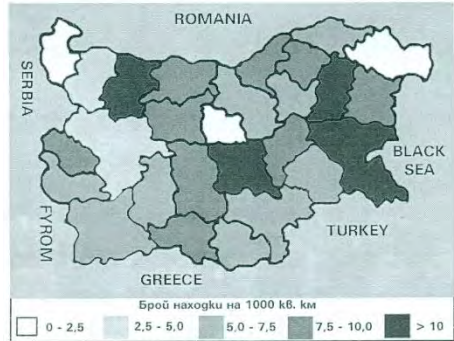
	332-300	299-250	Total 331-250	After 250	Total
Sicily and South Italy	3 (6%)	3 (19%)	6 (9%)	-	6 (8%)
Continental Greece	7 (14%)	4 (25%)	11 (17%)	-	11 (14%)
Macedonia	7 (14%)	3 (19%)	10 (15%)	-	10 (13%)
Bulgaria + Romania	22 (44%)	4 (25%)	26 (39%)	1 (10%)	27 (36%)
Asia Minor	4 (8%)	-	4 (6%)	3 (30%)	7 (9%)
Cyprus and Phoenicia	3 (6%)	1	4 (6%)	-	4 (5%)
Egypt	2 (4%)	-	2 (3%)	-	2 (3%)
Ukraine and Georgia	-	-	-	5 (50%)	5 (7%)
Undetermined	2 (4%)	1 (12%)	3 (5%)	1 (10%)	4 (5%)
Total	50 (65.8%)	16 (21.1%)	66 (86.8%)	10 (13.2%)	76 (100%)

Distribution by periods of 50 years of hoards with gold alexanders depending of their provenances and their presumed burial dates (see Annex 1)

Hoards with gold Alexanders (332-300 BCE)

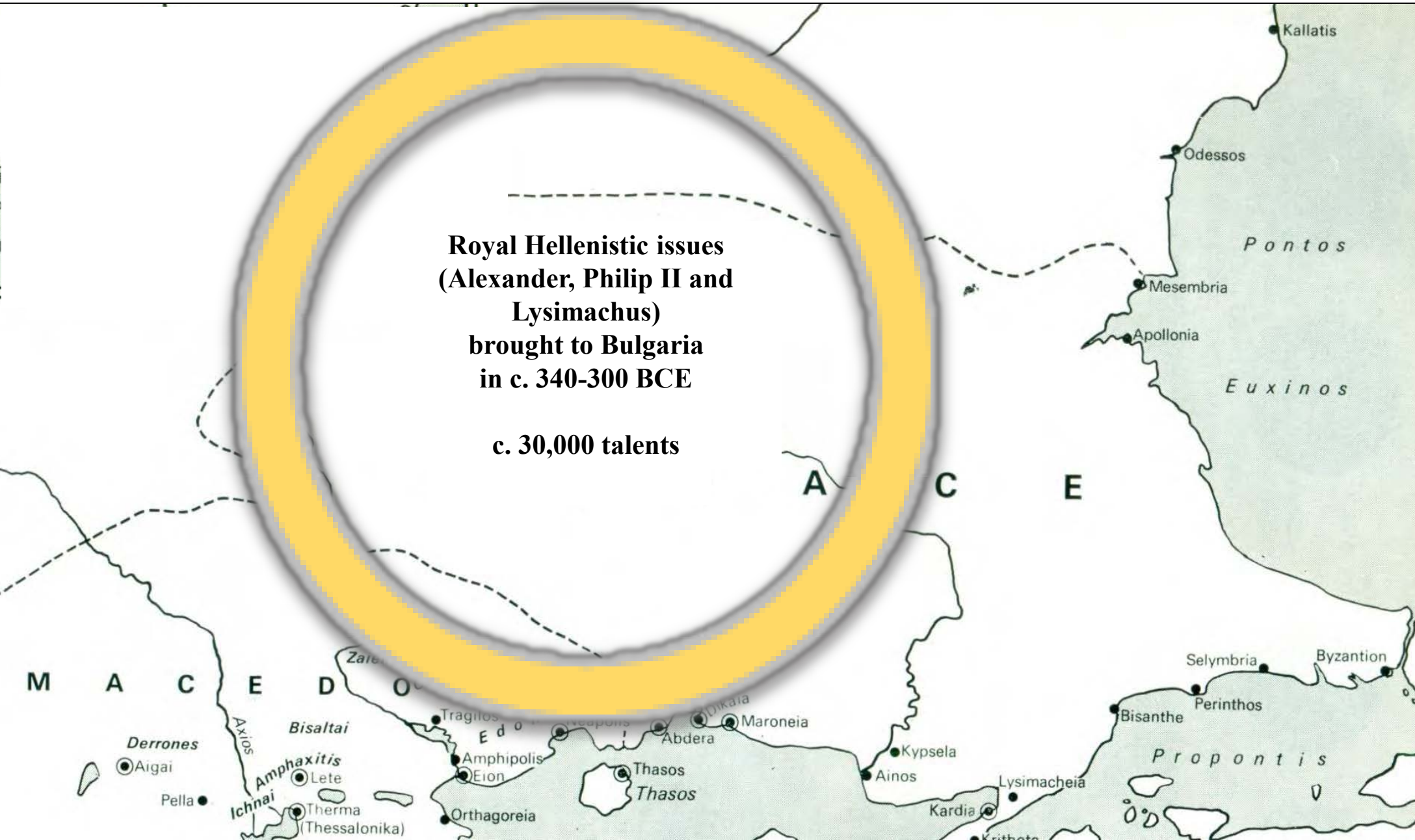


Alexander the Great and the Thracian auxiliaries



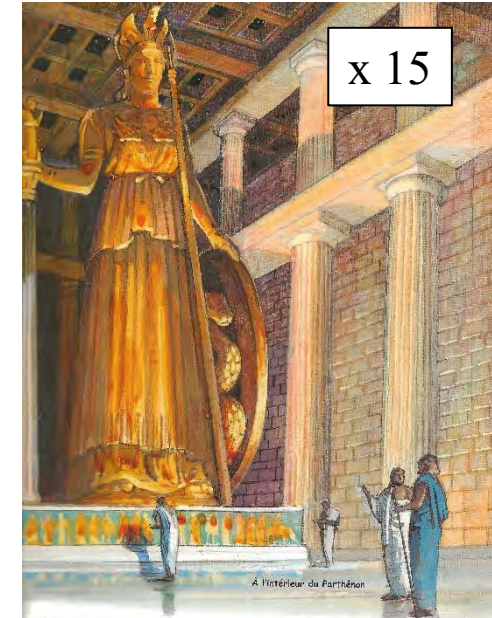
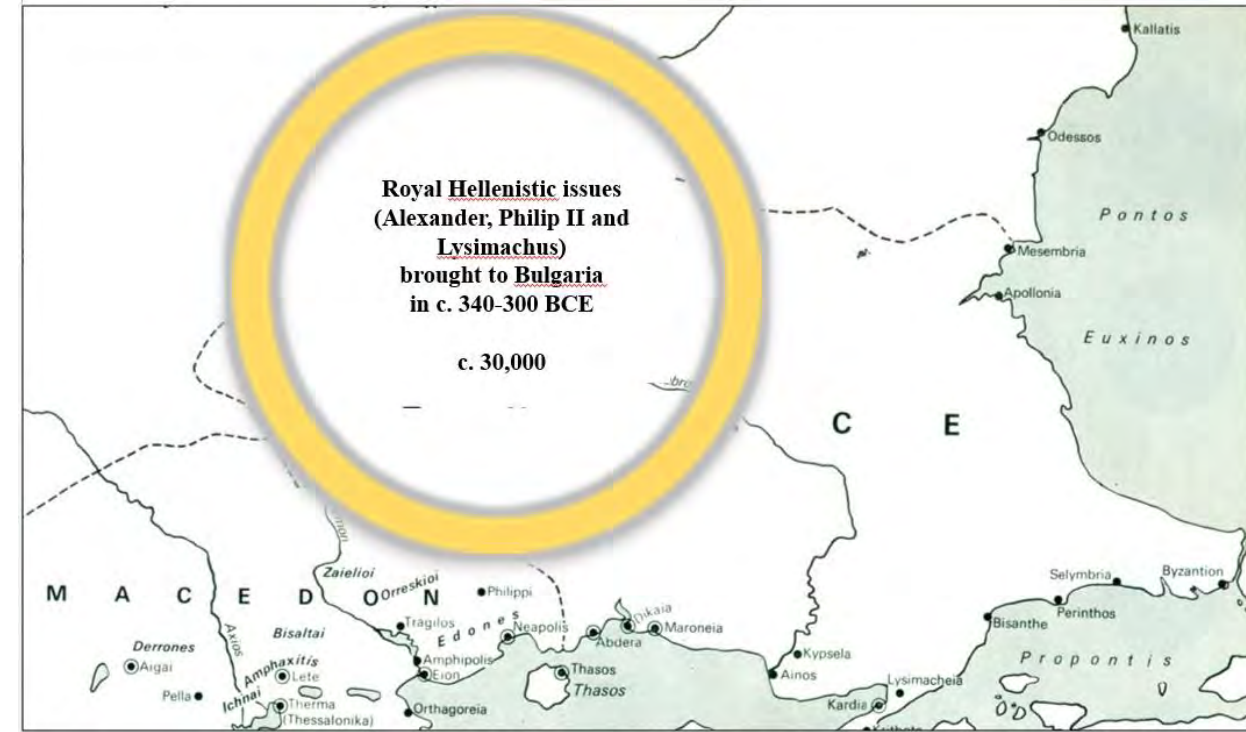


Alexander the Great and the Thracian auxiliaries





Alexander the Great and the Thracian auxiliaries



30,000 talents = 777 tons of silver = 74 m³ (specific gravity = 10.5) = a cube of pure silver of a bit larger than 4 m on each side.

Some monetized equivalents:

= 2 full years of revenues for the Seleucid or the Ptolemaic empire (c. 10,000/15,000 talents)

= about 300 temples of the size of those of Poseidonia (average cost: 100 talents), 150 as in Selinunt (average cost: 200 talents) and at least 15 Parthenon's including the chryselephantine statue of Phidias (estimated cost: 2,000 talents)

= 9 billion of contemporary euros (for an ancient daily wage of 1 drachm and a modern daily wage of 50 euros)

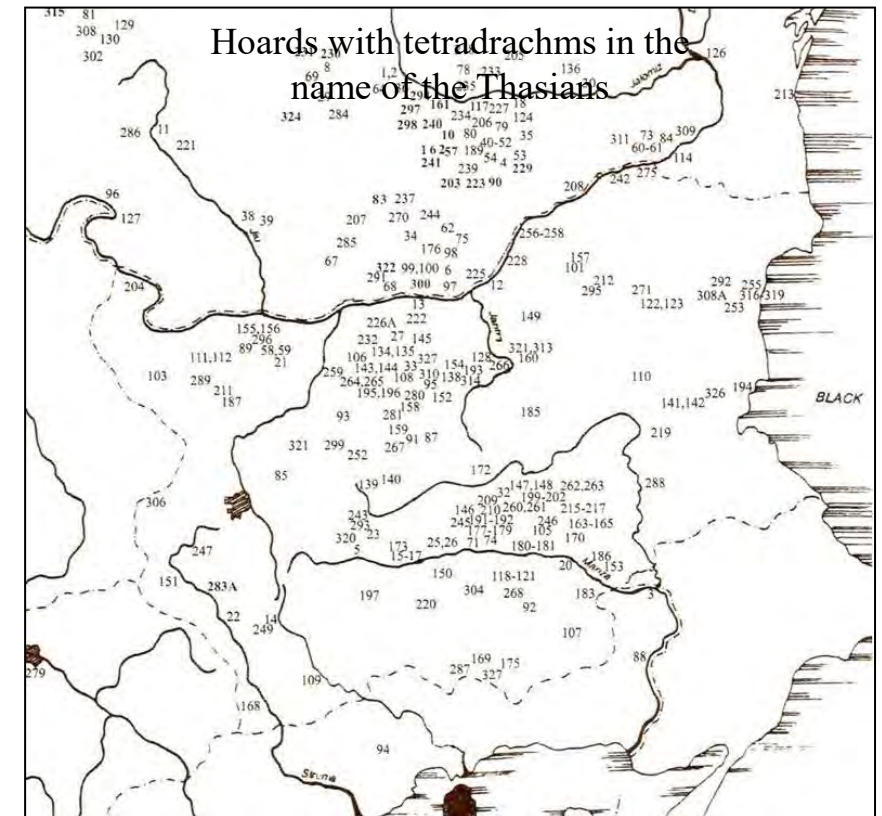
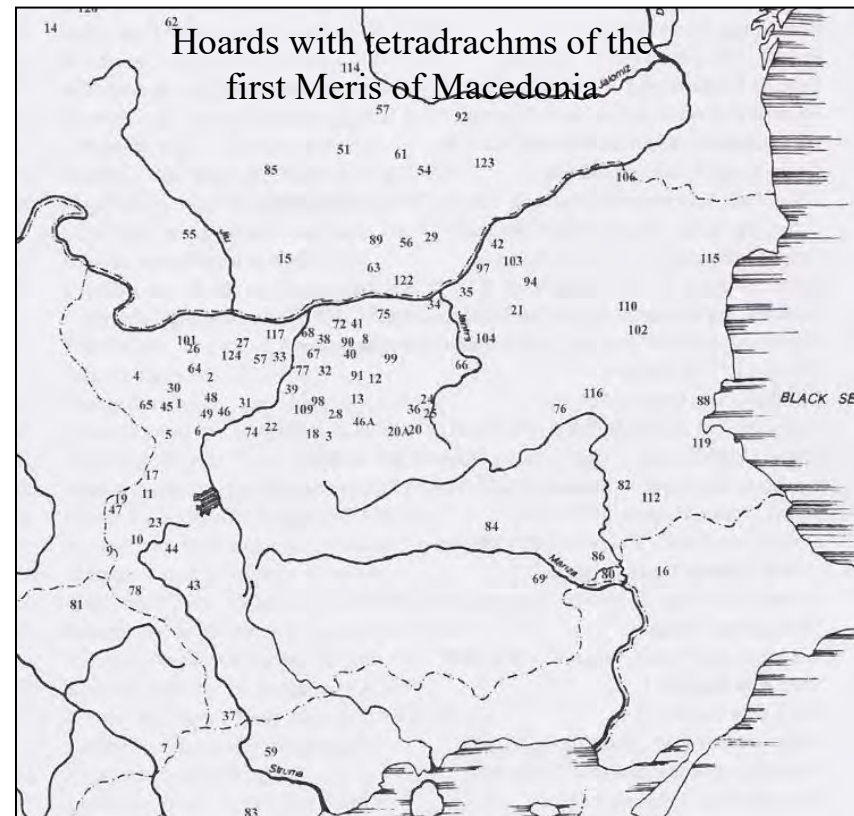
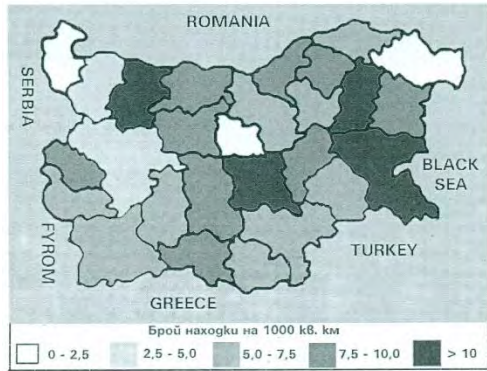


Rome and the Thracian auxiliaries





Rome and the Thracian auxiliaries



Prokopov, I. (2006), *Die Silberprägung der Insel Thasos und die Tetradrachmen des "thasischen Typs" vom 2.-1. Jahrhundert v. Chr.*, Berlin.

Prokopov, I. (2012), *The silver coinage of the Macedonian regions 2nd-1st century BC*, Moneta 131, Wetteren.



Rome and the Thracian auxiliaries



<u>Chronology</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Weight</u>	O	OAD	Talents (20,000)	<u>Yearly</u> talents
Maroneia						
c. 110-70 <u>bulk</u>	<u>tetradrachms</u>	c. 16.4g	c. 90	c. 343	1,144	c. 28.6
Thasos						
c. 110-70 <u>bulk</u>	<u>tetradrachms</u>	c. 16.8g	c. 300	c. 1,172	3,907	c. 97.7
Macedonia (First Meris)						
c. 148-90	<u>tetradrachms</u>	c. 16.8g	c. 170	c. 664	2,213	c. 38.2
Aesillas						
c. 90-60	<u>tetradrachms</u>	c. 16.8g	c. 105	c. 410	1,367	c. 45.5
Dyrrachion						
c. 120-55	<u>drachms</u>	c. 3.3g	c. 1465	c. 1,124	3,748	c. 57.7
Athens (the 4 consecutive years driven to Macedonia)						
c. 126-123	<u>tetradrachms</u>	c. 16.7g	c. 64	c. 249	829	c. 207.1
Total (c. 148-55)				c. 3,962	13,208	c. 142.0

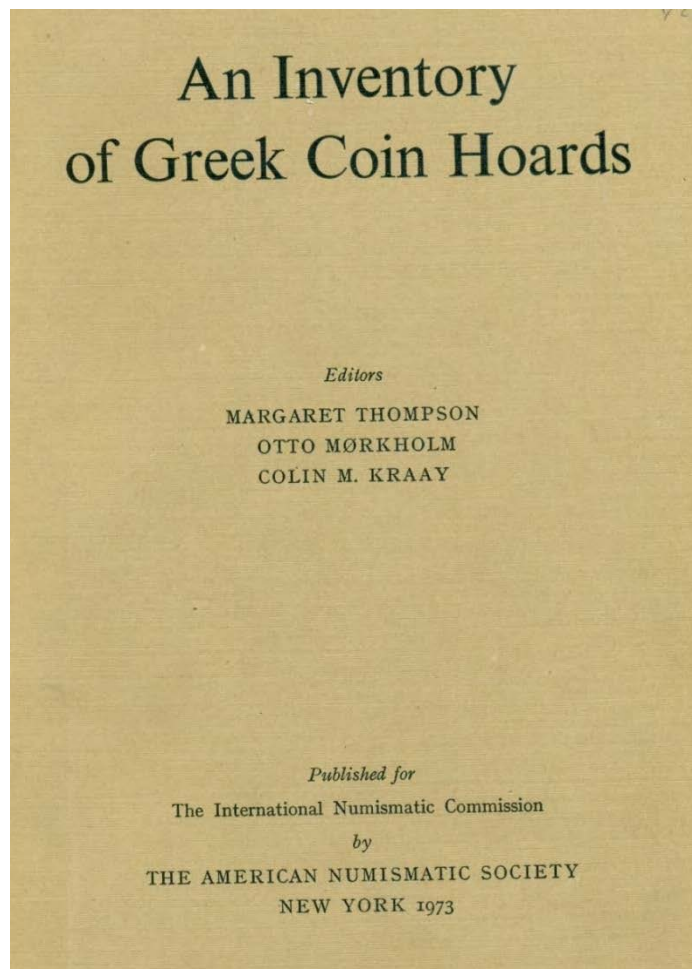
Table 2. Die-studies of late Hellenistic coinages struck for the Romans in the Northern Aegean area

Coinage	Denomination	Weight	Lower Bulgaria	Upper Bulgaria	Total	%	AD	AD %	OAD
Republican denarii	Denarii	3.9g	700	12,000	12,700	48.0%	12,700	23.9%	-
<u>Dyrrachion/</u> <u>Apollonia</u>	Drachms	3.3g	-	4,900	4,900	18.5%	4,900	9.2%	1,124
Macedonia <u>First Meris</u>	Tetradrachms	16.8g	20	1,600	1,620	6.1%	6,480	12.2%	664
<u>Aesillas</u>	Tetradrachms	16.8g	250	-	250	0.9%	1,000	1.9%	410
Thasos	Tetradrachms	16.8g	4,200	1,600	5,800	21.9%	23,200	43.7%	1,172
<u>Maroneia</u>	Tetradrachms	16.8g	1,100	100	1,200	4.5%	4,800	9.0%	343
Total					26,470	99.9%	53,080	99.9%	

Table 3. Number of coins recorded in the database of I. Prokopov



Rome and the Thracian auxiliaries



Thompson, M., Mørkholm, O. & Kraay, C.M. (1973),
An Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards, New York.

Areas	Total	%
Spain	5	1.0%
Gaul	8	1.6%
North Africa	2	0.4%
Sicily	0	-
South Italy	6	1.2%
Former Yugoslavia	2	0.4%
Albania	8	1.6%
Greece	56	10.9%
Macedonia	11	2.1%
Bulgaria	123	23.9%
Romania	105	20.4%
South Russia	10	1.9%
Asia Minor and Cyprus	53	10.3%
The Levant	54	10.5%
Egypt	18	3.5%
The East	54	10.5%
Total	515	100.2%

Number of silver hoards recorded by the *IGCH*
with a burial date estimated after 150 BC and before 30 BC (Data)



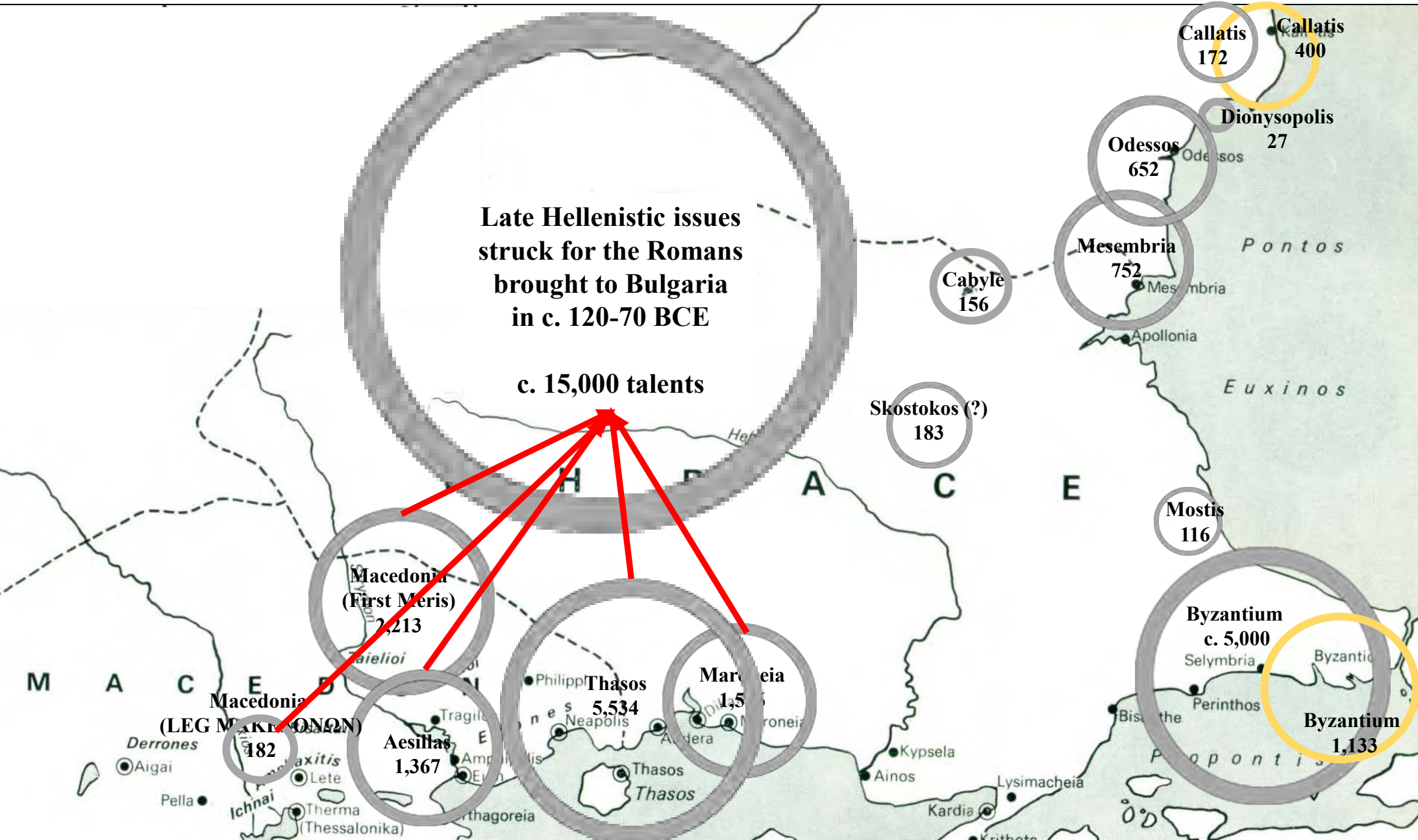
Rome and the Thracian auxiliaries

Number of silver hoards recorded by the *IGCH* with a burial date estimated after 150BC and before 30 BC





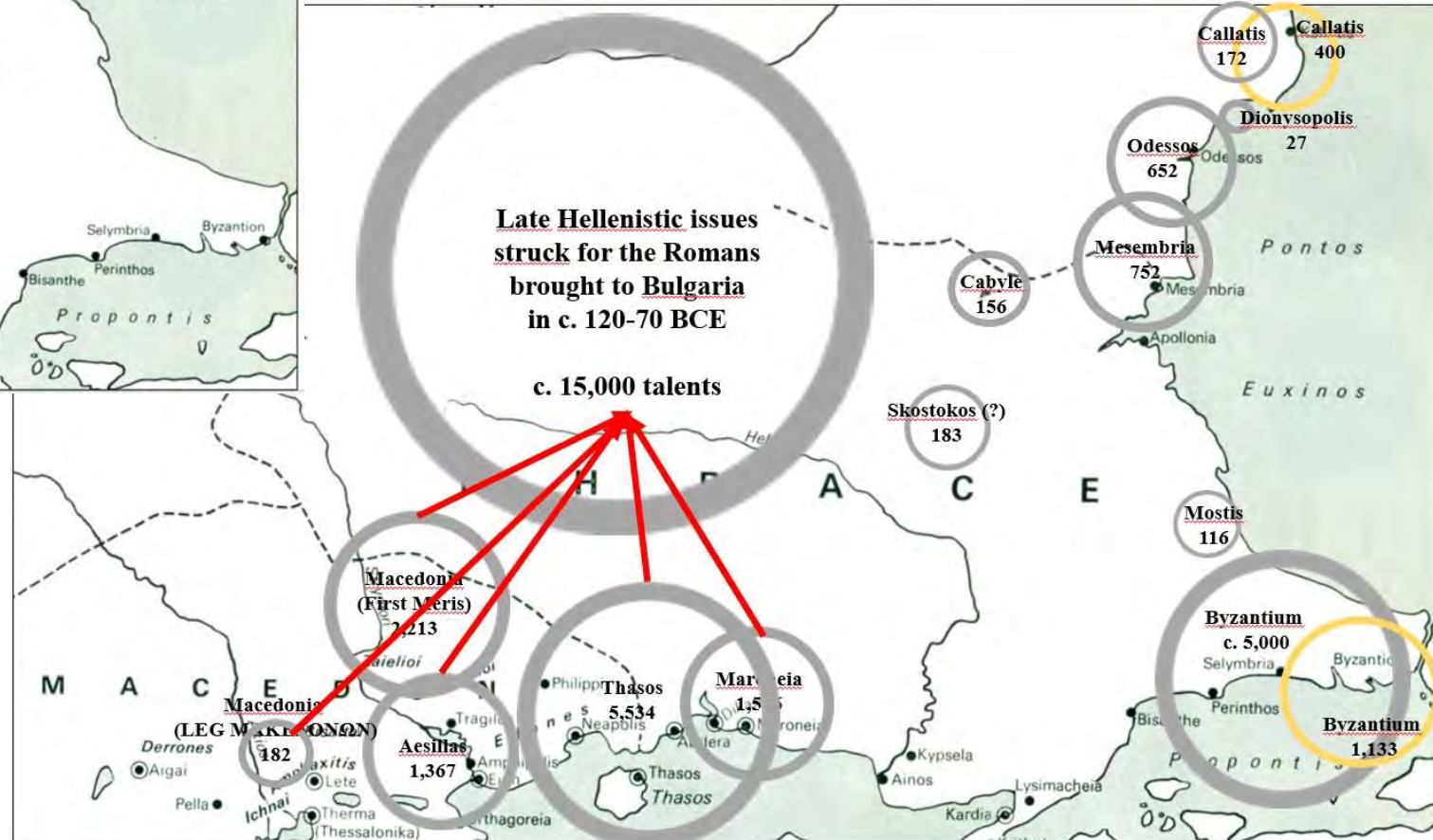
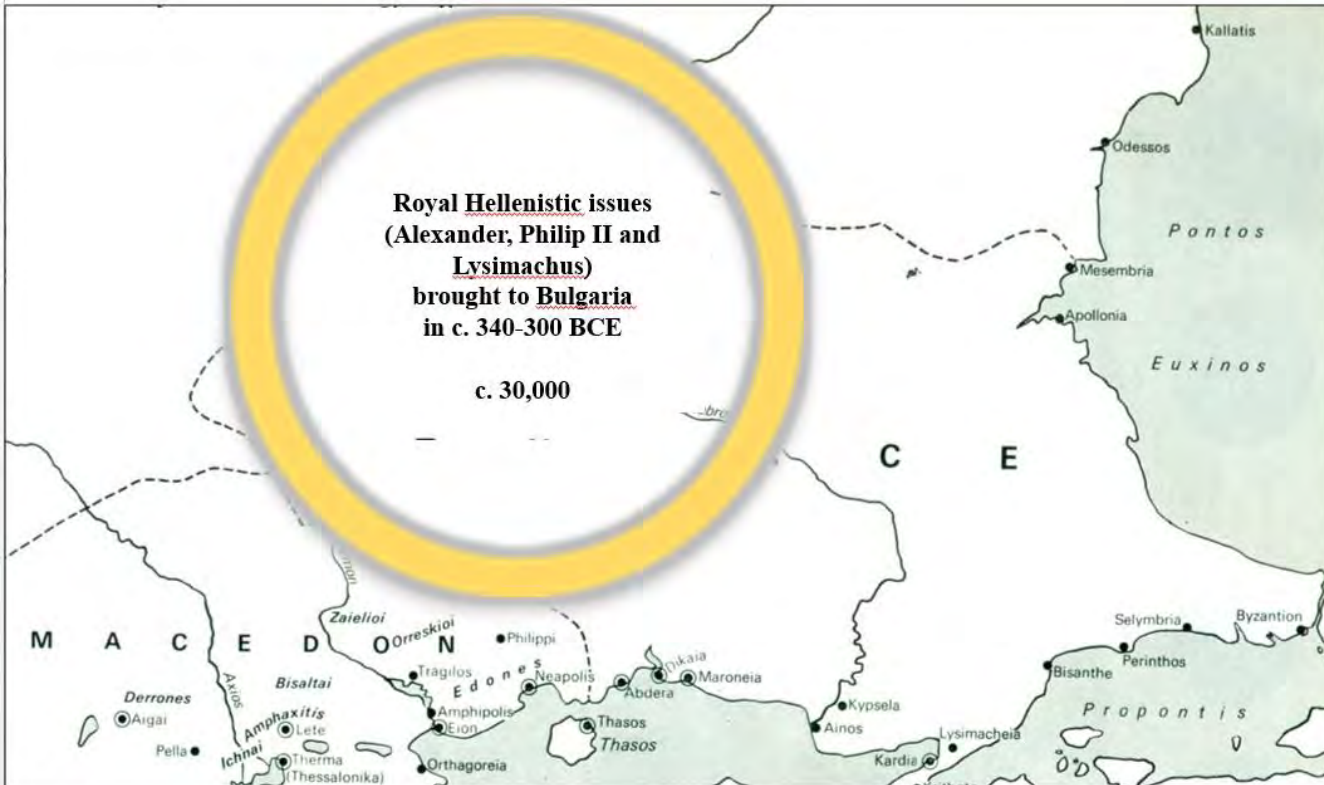
Rome and the Thracian auxiliaries





Bulgaria as the land of the greatest accumulations of gold and silver coin hoards in Greco-Roman times

François de Callataÿ (29 April 2022)





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