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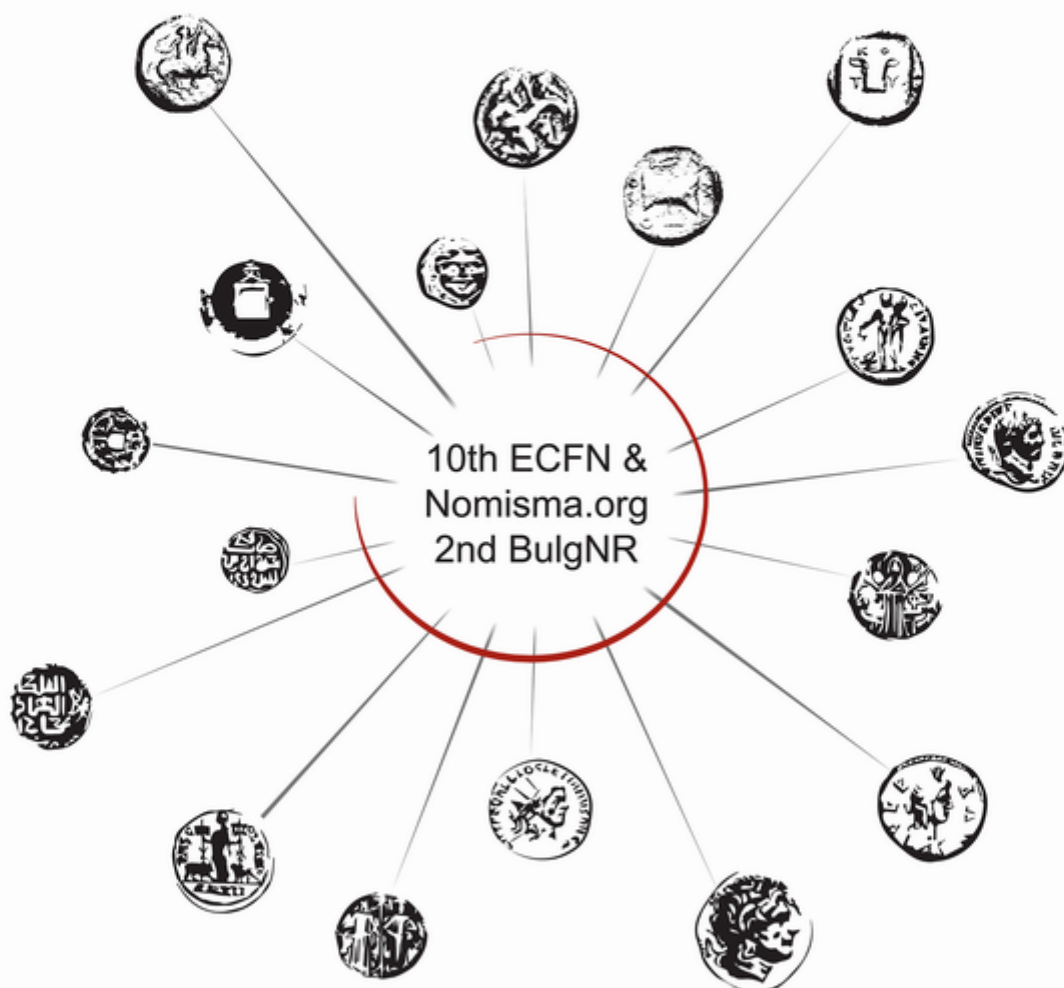


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10th Joint Meeting of ECFN and Nomisma.org & 2nd BulgNR *TOGETHER*

Book of Abstracts



SOFIA UNIVERSITY
ST. KLIMENT OHRIDSKI



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Alan Stahl

ECFN 8

22 June 2023

"All that glitters": Find evidence for the establishment of a silver standard in Europe in the Early Middle Ages

Key words: Silver, medieval, Merovingian, Anglo-Saxon

As part of the Roman monetary system of Late Antiquity, the western provinces and the regions beyond the limes used primarily coins of gold and bronze. By the middle of the eighth century, however, the coinage in the Frankish and Anglo-Saxon realms was virtually entirely in silver. Most accounts explain this transformation as the result of the debasement of the Merovingian coinage in the seventh century in a process that is not well understood. New patterns derived from the mapping of coin finds in the FLAME [Framing the Late Antique and Medieval Economy] geographical database app (flame.princeton.edu) allow us to see a preference for silver in the fourth and fifth century western Roman Empire compared with that in the East and to map the spread of silver coinage in Europe with more precision than had earlier been possible.

Alejandro Peña Carbonell, Manuel Gozalbes, Juan Francisco Onielfa Veneros

ECFN 5

21 June 2023

Dédalo v6, new way to share common information between archives

Key words: Software, Cultural heritage management, Catalogues

The new Dédalo v6 has been rebuilt, improving its features and behaviours for managing cultural heritage. This version entails significant overhaul of the code. Until now, common data were exported and imported among different Dédalo projects, a routine that required extra efforts to keep data consistency at a reasonable level. Dédalo v6 has been developed with collaborative projects in mind and it's ready to share information. It allows setting server services for sharing data among different installations and it is now possible to edit and share records like toponymy, historical places, people or publications simultaneously among projects. Besides, many new features to improve the capabilities of the system and the user experience have been added.

Aleksander Bursche, Kyrilo Myzgin

ECFN 1

19 June 2023

Sponsiani gold: ancient or modern?

Key words: Sponsianus, Forgeries, Roman gold, Aurei, Modern medailles, Transylvania

In the online journal PLOS ONE on 23rd November 2022 appeared a paper "Authenticating coins of the 'Roman emperor' Sponsian"; written by P.N. Pearson, M. Botticelli, J. Ericsson, J. Olender & L. Spruženiece. Using analytical methods, the authors found that the specimens they examined bear traces of being in the ground and wear, which proves their long-term use. They conclude that the coins with the legend IMPSPONSIANI are authentic products from the 3rd century. The well-promoted text about the unknown emperor Sponsianus became a worldwide sensation, allegedly ending 150 years of debate about the authenticity of these coins. However, our paper will present numismatic and historical arguments proving that these items were forgeries from the early 18th century, or rather modern "medailles", which were given the alleged provenance for authenticity.





Alenka Miškec, Andrej Šemrov

ECFN 8

22 June 2023

The monetary circulation in the 5th century in Slovenia

Key words: Slovenia, Roman coins, Gold coins, 5th century, Goin finds

It can be established for the first decades of the 5th century in terms of the numerous coins found on the territory of present-day Slovenia that the monetary circulation took place without any major disturbances, as there was a large quantity of coins of varied denominations in circulation. However, in the second half of the 5th century monetary circulation almost ceased and smaller number of coins could well indicate a transition to a barter system. Gold coins otherwise predominate in the circulation; they must most probably be connected either to the military or to the work of the provincial administration.

Alexandra Țârlea, Aurel Vîlcu, Migdonia Georgescu

Poster session

21 June 2023

The composition of the Greek and Roman coins made of copper alloys from the ACS Sector in Histria (Romania)

Key words: Histria, XRF analysis, Copper alloys, Coins

Starting with 2013, a new archaeological project, supported by the University of Bucharest, was implemented at Histria (Romania). The Acropolis Centre-South Sector (ACS), covering approximately 2000 square meters, is situated in the southern area of the city's acropolis. In an attempt to obtain as much information as possible regarding the issuing and circulation of the copper-based coinage of the Greek and Roman periods at Histria, as reflecting the larger political and economic context, a part of the coins found on this sector were subjected to a series of XRF analyses, using a handheld spectrometer. The aim of the team is to have the entire batch of numismatic finds analysed before the end of the project, the present paper offering an image of the work in progress and submitting a series of partial conclusions on this subject.



Ana-Maria Baltă, Valentin-Victor Bottez

Poster session

21 June 2023

The end of the Roman Provincial Coinage in the light of the historical reconstructions of the 3rd century AD in Lower Moesia, Dacia and Thrace

Key words: Coinage, Raids, Moesia, Dacia, Thrace

The 3rd century AD was a complex period which led to substantial changes in the whole structure of the Roman Empire. One of them was the end of the Roman Provincial Coinage. A key question is: Were the raids, which affected the territories of the Empire, the only cause or also other events lead to this? In our poster, we look forward to discussing this and further questions and bringing relevant numismatic evidence from the region to reach possible answers.





Anca Dumitru, Alexandra Țârlea, Valentin Bottez

Poster session

21 June 2023

Envisioning Power and Identity on Coins: A Never-ending Dialogue between Rome and the Greek Poleis on the Western Shore of the Black Sea



Key words: Iconography, Visual language, Cultural identity

The poster aims to showcase how, through various numismatic testimonies, there was created a dialogue between two poles of power, namely the Roman authorities and the Greek local aristocracy. By analyzing different coin types we follow the Roman political thought, that ultimately sought to adapt and translate its own imperial ideology, religious and social pattern to the local communities, through a bipartite effort to create a connection based on consensus. In the process of casting a light on what coins have to say as a testimony from ancient times, the research will mostly employ the alignment between message (depicted by iconographical, social, contextual and symbolic means) and form (seen both as a style and as a semantic system). Particularly, the exploration of stylistic form offers a way of scrutinizing and describing the cultural identity regarding the ancient cities on the western coast of the Black Sea during early imperial times.

Andrew Brown

ECFN 4/BulgNR

21 June 2023

Small change in a big pool: base metal coinage in early Roman Britain

Key words: Roman Britain; Circulation; PAS

In the 25 years since the creation of the British Museum's Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS – finds.org.uk), coinage has formed a core component of the archaeological material recorded from England and Wales. Amongst the more than 500,000 coins of all periods reported to the PAS the smallest early bronze denominations of the Roman imperial period (from Augustus to Antoninus Pius) tend to be rare finds. However, the examples recorded to date, especially in conjunction with material from excavation, provide new insight particularly into the circulation of the smallest denominations, the semisses and quadrantes, in the most north-westerly province of the empire. This paper will give an overview of the Roman material contained within the PAS dataset and the numismatic potential provided from 25 years of recorded material, before focusing on the earliest small bronze denominations from Augustus through Pius and the evidence this reveals for coin circulation in Roman Britain.

Andrii Boiko-Haharin

ECFN 8

22 June 2023

Falsifying of the Ragusa rectoral thalers in Podillia

Key words: Ragusa, Money counterfeit, XRF analysis, Forgery coins, Ukraine

We plan to tell you about the finding in Ukraine of the several forgeries of Ragusa rectoral thalers in Podillia region. We have established a technology for the production of these fakes, which calls into question the idea of the small role of these coins in the monetary circulation of Ukraine in the 18th century.





Anika Tauschensky

Poster session

21 June 2023

Systematic recording of coin finds from Saxony-Anhalt

Key words: Digitization; RTI; O.S.C.A.R.; KENOM-database

The more comprehensively the coin holdings of a region are recorded, scientifically described and the information on the provenance is documented, the more precisely and far reaching scientific conclusions can be derived. The State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology Saxony-Anhalt is tackling this task with the project S.E.S.A.M. – Systematische Erfassung sachsen-anhaltischer Münzen. The project, which is funded by the federal state of Saxony-Anhalt, aims to digitize coin finds from all periods that are located in small and medium sized museums in Saxony-Anhalt over the next few years. The digitization is carried out using a specially developed device called O.S.C.A.R. (Optical System for Coin Analysis and Recognition). In just a few minutes 2½D images are created and the coins can be described and identified unmistakably by an individual "digital fingerprint". The images and numismatic information on each coin are continuously made available to the public via the KENOM-database.



Anna Zapolska

ECFN 7

22 June 2023

The Scandinavian imitations of Late Roman Solidi from the Baltic region

Key words: Solidus; Imitation; Circulation of gold; Migration Period; Barbarian elites

The imitations of Roman coins were produced by the Germanic peoples starting from the mid. 3rd c. The first were denarii and aurei to be imitated, then Roman medallions. Starting from the mid 5th c. the Late Roman solidi were imitated by Germanic peoples living on Gotland. These coins differ from all other imitations known as Gallo-Roman or Ostrogothic. In my paper, I will discuss the small group of imitations known from the Baltic region, minted in a very typical Scandinavian style, that, to some extent, resembles the Scandinavian bracteates. Known from hoards and single finds the Scandinavian imitations are to be found in a rather small area, limited to Gotland, Oland, S Sweden, Bornholm, and Pomerania contrary to bracteates, that reached the huge area from the British Islands up to Hungarian Plain. This may point to a special, yet unknown, function of the imitations.

Aurel Vîlcu, Alexandra Țârlea, Valentin Bottez

Poster session

21 June 2023

Recent numismatic finds of Greek and Roman period from Histria (Romania)

Key words: Histria, Greek coins, Roman coins

Starting with 2013, a new archaeological project, supported by the University of Bucharest, was implemented at Histria (Romania). The Acropolis Centre-South Sector, covering approximately 2000 square meters, is situated in the southern area of the city's acropolis. The authors present Greek, Roman and Early Byzantine coins found during the excavations on this new sector. These finds reflect the monetary circulation on the Western Coast of the Black Sea, from the earliest wheel-type coins issued by the city, going through local issues dated to the 4th – 1st centuries BC (some of them countermarked), Roman coinage (including rarer issues, such as the Apollo on the omphalos type issued by Histria, or issues from Amphipolis for Augustus or Thessaloniki for Nero), and ending with the most recent, folles dated to the first decades of the 7th century AD, marking the end of the habitation of Histria.





Barbara Zajac

ECFN 8

22 June 2023

Arab-Byzantine coins discovered in Marea/ Philoxenite

Key words: Arab-Byzantine coinage; Early Byzantine Empire; Byzantine Egypt; Umayyad Egypt

Marea/Philoxenite flourished in the Early Byzantine period. One of the largest Christian basilicas of Egypt was erected there in the sixth century. The city performed a role of a crucial link on a pilgrimage route between Alexandria and the sanctuary of Abu Mina. Approximately 8.000 coin finds have been registered during comprehensive archaeological research conducted by University of Warsaw in cooperation with Archaeological Museum in Kraków since 2000. The main purpose of project directed by P. Jaworski Coin circulation in the Byzantine and Umayyad Marea/North Hawwariya: studies in the monetary economy of Mareotis region in the hinterland of Alexandria is to analyse the discovered coins.

Most of 8.000 specimens were issued in Late Roman and Early Byzantine times. However there is an addition of issues struck after Arabian conquest of Egypt in 640's. Among them there is a peculiar group of so-called Arab- Byzantine coins, which can contribute to our

Bartosz Awianowicz

Bithynia-poster

20 June 2023

What Bithynian coins were known in Western Europe before Joseph Hilarius Eckhel



Key words: Bithynia, Early modern numismatics, Patin, Vaillant

Although modern archaeology was not born until the 19th century, and in the early modern period the area of the Ottoman Empire where ancient Bithynia was located, Bithynian coins were known in Western Europe long before archaeological excavations began in Turkey, long even before the coins of Bithynia were described by Joseph Eckhel in Volume 2. of his "Doctrina Numorum Veterum". The purpose of my paper is to answer the question of what Bithynian coins were known to the predecessors of the famous Austrian numismatist, primarily Charles Patin as the author of "Imperatorum Romanorum numismata ex aere medio et minimae formae" and Jean Foy-Vaillant as the author of "Achemenidarum Imperium, sive Regum Ponti, Bosphori et Bithyniae historia ad fidem numismatum accomodata".





Bebina Milovanović, Saša Redžić, Mirjana Vojvoda

Poster session

21 June 2023

The Funerary Use of Coins in the Second Half of the 4th Century. Case Study Grave G-2456 (Viminacium)



Key words: Coins, Funeral practice, Viminacium, 4th century

In 2019, the grave of an inhumed deceased (grave G-2456) buried in a wooden coffin, was discovered in the southern Viminacium necropolis (Više Grobalja site). Four bronze coins of Constans and Constantius II with the same reverse legend (FEL TEMP REPARATIO) were found in the grave. What distinguishes this grave from those discovered so far at Viminacium is the position of one of the coins on the right eye of the deceased. It is a coin of Constantius II (falling horseman) dated in the period from 350 to 355 AD. The second coin, of the same type as the previous one, was found in the right hand. Furthermore, the third and fourth coins were found in the left hand of the deceased. They belong to issues of Constans and Constantius II with different reverse motifs (Emperor standing left, holding labrum, two captives kneeling before him and soldier walking right, leading

Bianca Vassileva

Poster session

21 June 2023

The coinage of Lucilla and the role of the Augusta in the Antonine period: the case of Byzantion



Key words: Roman provincial coinage, Lucilla, Antonines, Byzantion

While the coinage of the empress Lucilla, both imperial and provincial, cannot compare to that of her two immediate predecessors Faustina I and Faustina II, it is nevertheless a valuable source of information on the development of the role and the representation of the Augusta in the Antonine period. Of particular interest is the date of her final issues - while most of her coins were minted during her marriage to the emperor Lucius Verus, it has been suggested that some can be dated to the brief period between the death of her mother Faustina II and the marriage of her brother Commodus, after which the title of Augusta was bestowed upon Bruttia Crispina. Byzantion certainly minted coins with her portrait, which can be dated to the late 170s, and those particular issues and their implications will be the main focus of the presentation.





Chrisowalandis Deligio, David Wigg-Wolf, Karsten Tolle

ECFN 1
19 June 2023

Automated classification of coins: A case study based on the coin hoard Le Câtillon II

Key words: Machine learning, Unsupervised learning, Celtic coins, Classification

On the basis of three examples of Celtic coin series, each addressing a specific research question and problem, we are testing new possibilities and methods of classification and representation in the field of numismatics in our project "Classifications and representations for networks: From types and characteristics to linked open data for Celtic coinages" (ClaReNet). One example is the coin hoard Le Câtillon II containing nearly 70,000 coins. It took enormous manpower and time (including 25 volunteers) to take apart the hoard, generate pictures and also create a first identification of each single coin. Using the image data, we applied IT-based methods to support the processes. As one of our goals was to treat the coins independently of their underlying classification, for this purpose we used unsupervised methods. We have been able not only to pre-sort the coins, but also to cluster them into dierealted sets.

Christian Weiss

ECFN 6
21 June 2023

Bringing Provenance Research into Nomisma.org

Key words: Nomisma.org; Provenance research; History of numismatic collections

Provenance research is becoming increasingly important in the context of museum work. It is not always easy to identify previous owners or sellers with certainty. The integration of historical coin dealers and former collectors into Nomisma.org is an important step towards securing this important information on the one hand, and on the other hand, towards establishing provenance across collections.

Claudia Devoto

Poster session
21 June 2023

A republican coin hoard(?) from Taranto

Key words: Coin hoard; Republican denarii; Taranto

On the occasion of a survey and cataloguing project of the materials kept in the Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Taranto, the coins of the numismatic collection are being catalogued. Among them, this contribution aims to analyze some republican denarii, perhaps part of a single hoard, mostly fragmented, that are currently under study.





Daishi Chieda

BulgNR 2
20 June 2023

Reexamination of the relationship between "Yamada Hagaki (山田羽書)," Japan's oldest local currency-like private paper currency, and domain paper currency (藩札).

Key words: Japanese history of local currencies, Yamada-Hagaki, Ise Province, Private paper currency, Domain paper currency

Yamada-Hagaki (山田羽書) is Japan's oldest private paper currency. It was issued by the town of Yamada (present day Mie Prefecture), the gateway town to Ise's Outer Shrine (外宮). The paper currency issued by feudal domains (藩札) in the Edo period is believed to be rooted in private paper currency (私札) such as the Yamada-Hagaki. This presentation will consider the history of early modern paper money in Japan by reexamining the relationship between Yamada-Hagaki and domain paper currency in Ise Province from the 17th to the 19th century. It will be argued that the various clans in Ise who issued domain paper currency deliberately copied the design and wording of the Yamada-Hagaki in order to enhance the credibility of their currency. In other words, this is a numismatic verification of the commonly held assumption that domain paper currency originated in private bills.

David Wigg-Wolf, Karsten Tolle

ECFN 6
21 June 2023

Linking coin-find data

Key words: Databases; Coin finds; Linked Open Data; SPARQL

The vocabulary and ontology of nomisma.org has facilitated the creation of a series of virtual union catalogues for numismatic typologies such as Online Coins of the Roman Empire (OCRE), PELLA and many more. While these resources also include some coin finds, they can only display coins that are linked to a definite individual type, with the result that coins which are not so closely identified are excluded. For hoards of Roman imperial and provincial coins, the Oxford Coin Hoards of the Roman Empire project provides a comprehensive solution, including data at coin level. But there is no resource providing widespread coverage of coin finds more generally. This paper will present two approaches to bringing together coin find data across international borders: the ARIADNEplus portal and AFE.NET.

Dimitar Iliev, Nicolay Sharankov

Poster session
21 June 2023

Digital Collections of the Greek and Latin Epigraphic Heritage in Bulgaria

Key words: EpiDoc, Digital Epigraphy, Greek, Latin, Online Collections

Inspired by the achievements of the EpiDoc initiative in Digital Epigraphy, the Telamon online collection of Greek inscriptions from Bulgaria was created. Inscriptions from the large corpora and other publications are gathered for the first time in one place, reinterpreted when needed, as well as supplied with metadata, translations, and commentaries in English and Bulgarian. For the indexing and visualization, we use our own AJAX platform which is openly available for other similar projects. Building upon what is already achieved by Telamon, a team of researchers is currently working on customizations of the Telamon template and the AJAX platform and is preparing a pilot database of encoded Latin inscriptions. The Tituli project pays attention to rarer types of monuments peculiar to Latin epigraphy, to the encoding of features of iconography and decoration hitherto overlooked, as well as to the encoding and indexing of the complex titulatures of Roman emperors.





Dinçer Savaş Lenger

ECFN 3

20 June 2023

Coin Finds from Ballicaoluk Castle And Karamattepe Necropolis on Nif (Olympos) Mountain

Key words: Mount Nif, Coin, Garrison, Smyrna

Mount Nif (Olympos) is located just east of Smyrna. Ballicaoluk castle is located on one of the most important outer defense lines of Smyrna during the Hellenistic period. It has been determined that a Macedonian military garrison was stationed in the region in the 4th century BC based on the coins unearthed during the archaeological excavations carried out since 2006 in the Karamattepe necropolis area near it and Ballicaoluk. The bronze coins of more than 20 cities help us to understand the origin of the soldiers and the coin circulation in the mountains. The finds are also important in that they show that the region was included in the territory of Smyrna in the 2nd century BC. In this study, together with numismatic data and other archaeological finds, the history of the mountain, especially the southern part, in the 4th and 3rd centuries BC will be examined and analyzed.

Dobriela Kotova

Poster session

21 June 2023

Bridewealth among the Thracians (according to the ancient texts)

Key words: Ancient Thrace, Bridewealth, Polygyny, Distribution of wealth and property

The Poster presents ancient texts that suggest the existence of the bridewealth among the Thracians and attest the link between marriage and the distribution of wealth and property in the society. The bridewealth as payment made by the groom or by his kin to the kin of the bride to legitimise a marriage was a universally valid norm. Being an important factor in the (political) economy, it also functioned as a regulator of the essentially unlimited demand of wives in the polygamous society of the Thracians, being also a means of manipulating social inequality. The idea of purchase and sale, suggested by the ancient authors, is inappropriate. The bridewealth legitimises the bonds of marriage and defines it as a set of rights transferred from the wife's social group to the husband. Paying bridewealth did not mark the end of a transaction, that lead to complete incorporation of the woman into the man's kinship group.



Elena Moreno

ECFN 5

21 June 2023

WONDERCOINS Project: An online platform for the investigation of ancient monetary finds from the Iberian Peninsula and North Africa

Key words: Digital Coin finds, Hispania, Mauretania, Archaeology, Dedalo

The WONDERCOINS project (TED2021-131704A-I00 / P20_01295) arises for the launch of a platform for research and dissemination of ancient monetary finds recovered in the South of the Iberian Peninsula and North of Morocco. With a chronological orientation between the fourth centuries B.C. and VI AD, the platform aims to fill a gap in current numismatic research in Portugal, Morocco and Spain, where there is no such tool. To do this, the Dedalo digital database manager is used, an application used by multiple numismatists throughout Europe. Our approach will be oriented mainly to conserving and disseminating the archaeological contexts of the monetary finds, whether individual or as a whole. In addition, it offers the possibility of making online maps to analyze monetary circulation and has statistical tools for the analytical dissemination of the data.





Eljas Oksanen, Heikki Rantala, Frida Ehrnsten, Eero Hyvönen

ECFN 6
21 June 2023

Semantic Computing Solutions for Opening Numismatic Data

Key words: LOD, Digital Humanities, Citizen science

The interdisciplinary and intersectoral research project 'DigiNUMA: Digital Solutions for European Numismatic Heritage' investigates challenges and solutions in data management and dissemination of pan-European numismatic material, with a specific citizen science focus on opening this data to members of the public. We are developing the CoinSampo semantic web application that extends the FindSampo framework (<https://loytosampo.fi>) into a transnational technical solution for data management and dissemination. Most numismatic data services allow objects to be examined only in the traditional catalogue format (i.e. record by record), meaning that larger patterns and structures in the finds data is accessible only to professional researchers with experience in data analytical software. CoinSampo incorporates LOD solutions and fast and easy analytical tools as a part of an integrated search-and-analysis feedback process, opening up the possibilities for anyone without a technical training to engage in creating new information and in learning about the past.

Emanuela Spagnoli, Viviana Nocerino, Mirco Di Marta

Bithynia-poster
20 June 2023

Bithynian coins from the Antiquitates by Pirro Ligorio (c. 1513-1583): a numismatic study of the inedited ms.XIII.B1 (Napoli, Biblioteca Nazionale)

Key words: Pirro Ligorio, Late Renaissance, Antiquarian, Bithynian mints, Drawings, Manuscript

Several Roman provincial coins of Bithynian mints are described and illustrated by the great antiquarian Pirro Ligorio in the vol. XIII.B1 of his work Antiquitates (Naples, National Library). An overview of this manuscript is offered by examining the drawings of the coins and the related commentary texts, still unpublished. The numismatic classification allows to collect new data about these coins in the context of late Renaissance collectionism of the 'medaglie greche'.



Ethan Gruber

ECFN 6
21 June 2023

FAIR Findspots: Making Data Reusable

Key words: Findspots, LOD

The discipline has seen significant progress in the adoption of Nomisma.org identifiers for numismatic concepts by many museum and archaeological databases over the last decade. Nomisma.org is more than a thesaurus of concepts, but also a standardized ontology and model for the interchange of data between information systems. Recently, the Nomisma scientific committee has issued a new model for representing findspots as Linked Open Data (LOD), following the specifications proposed by ARIADNE. So far, several hoard or coin find projects have implemented this model in their LOD exports (for example, coinhoards.org), making it possible to reuse geographic data for analysis and visualization. However, not all consortium partners have adapted their systems to make these machine-readable findspot data reusable by external databases or scholars. This paper will present the current findspot model and illustrate several recommendations for making data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable (FAIR) through the Semantic Web principles.





Federico Carbone

ECFN 5

21 June 2023

Coin finds at Paestum: contexts of provenance and digital re-use of documentation

Key words: Paestum; Coin finds; Coin finds hub Italy; Hera; Poseidonia

The contribution presents the results of the project to survey and document coin finds from the city of Paestum and its territory. A collection of approximately 8,000 coins, now accessible through digital platforms that allow the exploration of individual finds, but also make the documentation of previous campaigns accessible. This project has seen the integration of this data into the digital catalogue of the Paestum Archaeological Park and the digitisation projects of coin finds from multi-layered archaeological contexts carried out by the University of Salerno. This made it possible to test a pilot project for the management of numismatic collections to which contextual information on the find, its association with other materials and actions related to conservation and research strategies are combined.

François de Callataÿ

ECFN 1

19 June 2023

The Die Studies Database (DSD): a new website for all the coin die studies of the ancient world

Key words: Greek Overstrikes, Die Studies, Database, Ancient coinages

Within the framework of the ERC Silver (ENS Lyon: Francis Albarède), two databases covering the Greek world at large have been developed. The first one (GOD = Greek Overstrikes Database) deals with all the Greek overstruck coins and will be shortly presented. The second (DSD = Die Studies Database) aims to take advantage of all the die studies so far performed for ancient coinages (mostly Greek but also Iberic, Celtic, Roman Republican, Indo-Greek, etc.). With some 2,500 die studies, it goes far beyond the ca 600 gathered in the two Recueils quantitatifs des émissions monétaires (published in 1997 and 2003). Highly interactive, it allows to formulate all kinds of queries, generating automatic results in the form of lists, graphs or maps. It is intended as a powerful tool to estimate the coin production in ancient times.

Gabriel Mircea Talmaţchi, Lucian Munteanu

BulgNR 1

19 June 2023

Considerations regarding the presence of Geto-Dacian coins in the Istro-Pontic territory. Discoveries, contexts, roles (2nd-1st centuries BC)

Key words: Geto-Dacian imitations; Monetary discoveries; Dobruja; 2nd-1st centuries BC

An important component of Greek-autochthonous relations in Dobruja (extreme north-east of Thrace) was the currency. The initial lack of Geto-Dacian type monetary finds in Dobruja was seen and explained as a curiosity or as a local characteristic. Subsequently, the data were significantly enriched, offering new research directions. In our analysis, we repertory everything known from archaeological discoveries (or in controllable contexts) and from fortuitous ones, respectively hoards (15 with over 560 specimens) and isolated discoveries (with over 100 specimens). The types of known imitations are specific to the second phase of development of the Geto-Dacian coinage. In this regard, we mention the Dumbrăveni, Adâncata Mânăstirea, Vârteju - Bucharest, Inoteşti - Răcoasa, Alexander III - Philip III Arrhidaues types. Also presented are the Măcin type made in the northern Dobrujan area, derived from the Prundu-Jiblea type.





Giel Verbeelen

ECFN 5

21 June 2023

The Central Archaeological Inventory in Flanders and its use in relation to coin finds

Key words: Coins, Metal detection, Inventory, Archaeology, GIS

The Central Archaeological Inventory (CAI) has been available in Flanders since 2001. This is a database with restricted public access containing all kinds of archaeological information (both sites, features objects and literature), including coins. Since the 2013 decree, there are new regulations on metal detection. Metal detectorists are licensed, and to keep their badge they have to declare their finds. Which also leads to new data. The CAI also has a spatial component in the form of a shapefile. Using this shapefile, you can make relevant analyses at regional (Flanders) and local (Tienen, Tongeren) level which can lead to new insights.

Hisashi Takagi

BulgNR 2

20 June 2023

Rethinking the Definition of Bita, a Subcategory of Bronze Coinage in 16th-century Japan

Key words: Japanese history of local currencies; Bronze coin; Early-modern; Bita; Kan'ei tsuho

Conventional discourses had described that bita, a subcategory of bronze coin in early-modern Japan, is low quality domestic produced coin or deteriorated imported coin and evaluated bita negatively. However, recent studies evaluate bita positively since bita emerged as a standard bronze coin in the capital region in the 16th century and is continuous with Kan'ei tsuho and a symbol of early-modernization of the monetary history of Japan. The Tokugawa shogunate designed the value standard of Kan'ei tsuho equal to bita and designated Kan'ei tsuho as the standard coin. The Tokugawa shogunate outsourced the production of Kan'ei tsuho to the private enterprises. This is continuous with the imitation coins production in the private sector since Medieval. Thus, we can conclude that Kan'ei tsuho is an extension of bita in both value standard and production system.

Hristina Ivanova-Anaplioti

ECFN 2

19 June 2023

Contact and demarcation patterns based on the excavation coins from Heraclea Sintica, season 2021

Key words: Heraclea Sintica, Excavation coins, Forum, Acropolis

A notable crossroad is to be found in the southwest parts of modern Bulgaria. It has led to a constant struggle between societies to demarcate from one another, from Antiquity until today. In the center of this area lies Heraclea Sintica, one of the knots between Macedonia and Thrace. The archaeological site has been researched by Assoc. Prof. Dr. L. Vagalinski since 2007. Each year surprises with astonishing finds, primarily from the Roman period.

In 2021 the site bore more than 300 coins. This large amount of material covers not only the general excavation area of the forum, but the acropolis as well. It reveals regional interrelations and the development of the city from Hellenism until Late Antiquity. This paper shall discuss the complete range of numismatic material from the site in an overview. Considered will also be how it fits into the archaeological and historical context of the area.





Igor Lazarenko

BulgNR 2
20 June 2023

Types of Copper Coins of Tsar Ivan Alexander (1331–1371) Used in the Area of Varna

Key words: Copper coins; Tsar Ivan Alexander; Kastritsi; Varna

Since 2004, the RHM-Varna has been conducting excavations at the Kastritsi fortress. This is perhaps the only medieval city in Bulgaria upon which no subsequent construction was carried out after the beginning of the 15th century and that has not been discredited by the interventions of treasure hunters in recent times. For these reasons, its numismatic complex is of particular importance in the study of the percentage ratio of the various Bulgarian coins used in the area of Varna in the 14th century. This report presents the types of copper coins of Tsar Ivan Alexander from the excavations in Kastritsi and their correlation by number with the same from Tarnovo, Cherven, Silistra, Shumen, Provadia and Kaliakra. It is concluded that Varna probably had a mint that satisfied the local population's need for low-value money, and an assumption is made as to which issues should be considered as originating from Varna.

Ilia Curto Pelle

ECFN 7
22 June 2023

The Impact of Slavic Invasions on Coin Circulation in the Northern Balkans (6th-7th century)

Key words: FLAME; Balkans; Slavs; Digital Humanities

The invasions of the Slavs, Avars, Antes, and Bulgars of the Balkan provinces of the Byzantine Empire during the 6th and 7th centuries have been used to explain the changes in coin circulation observed devastation, abandonment, and destruction of many Balkan lands during this period. The FLAME (Framing the Late Antique and Medieval Economy) Project represents a unique accumulation of mapped data that can be used to challenge some of the monocausal explanations offered in past scholarship. My project investigates how FLAME's numismatic data can be used in conjunction with other types of evidence, such as archeological and pollen data, to better qualify the societal and economic changes in the Balkans during this period. The conclusion reached is that economic patterns of supply and demand and changes of societal attitudes towards coinage better explain earlier narratives of invasion, depopulation and loss of political control.

István Vida

Bithynia
20 June 2023

The Roman Provincial Coins of Bithynian mints from Hungary

Key words: Bithynia, Hungary, Nicaea, imitation, coin finds

Most of the Bithynian provincial coins are quite scarce in Hungary, they can be found in a few hoards only, and in very small percentage within the hoards. In a few cases they are also present amongst the archaeological find of Roman sites. Unfortunately most of the Bithynian coins are known from old collections: they were found in Hungary, but the archaeological context, and in many cases the exact find-spot is unknown. On the other hand coins of Nicaea with the three standards on the reverse are quite common. Their popularity in the region is also attested by the high number of - presumably - local cast imitations.





Jan Pelsdonk

ECFN 2

19 June 2023

Changing content

Key words: Registration; Metal analysis; Coins medals

In recent years, the digital registration of the Teylers Museum's numismatic collection has been seriously overhauled. A lot of information has been added to the objects and most of the collection has been subjected to a metal analysis. This lecture will discuss the added value.

Jarosław Bodzek, Szymon Jellonek, Barbara Zajac

ECFN 7

22 June 2023

Roman Provincial Coins from Balkan Mints found in the Przeworsk and Wielbark Cultures

Key words: Roman Provincial Coins; Coin finds; Poland; Przeworsk Culture; Wielbark Cultu

Among Roman Provincial Coins found in the territory of today's Poland there is also a group of coins struck in Balkan mints located in Moesia, Thracia and Macedonia. So far 24 such finds were registered in the area. There are coins struck in Viminacium, that belonging to Provincia Dacia type struck probably in Apulum and that issued in Thracian and Macedonian mints. The current paper presents an analysis of such finds in the area of the Roman period Wielbark and Przeworsk cultures, in the context of finds of other provincial coins, imperial issues as well as forgeries and imitations. Possible ways in which these coins reached the territory of modern Poland and the chronology of their influx will be discussed.

John Naylor

ECFN 4/BulgNR

21 June 2023

The circulation of Roman coinage on the Berkshire Downs in its local and regional context

Key words: Roman; Ritual; Military; Methodology; Metal-detecting

This paper presents analyses on c.1,300 Iron Age and Roman coins discovered by metal-detectorists at an upland site on the Berkshire Downs in central southern England. Recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme's database with other contemporary objects as part of a broader project, it is one of the largest Roman assemblages from the local area. With evidence for both long-lived ritual activity and a military presence, it is unlike other Roman-period sites on the hills of the Berkshire Downs. The coinage shows continuous activity across the 1st–4th centuries AD, as well as glimpses of the post-Roman use of the site into the 5th century. Patterns of coin loss are explored in their local and regional contexts through area-based and site-based analyses highlighting differences with expected patterns of coin loss and placing it alongside other sites for which ritual deposition is an important part of their character.





Julia Tietz, Chrisowalandis Deligio, Katja Rösler

Poster session

21 June 2023

Re-thinking coin descriptions and representations: A statistical evaluation of the Celtic coin series monnaies à la croix



Key words: Celtic coin; Statistical evaluation; Representation; Numismatic practices

In our project "Classifications and representations for networks: from types and features to linked open data for Celtic coinage" (ClaReNet), we are working on the Celtic coin series monnaies à la croix, which display a head on the obverse and a cross with symbols in the four fields on the reverse. Traditional classifications are based on the combination and absence/presence of features in the four fields. Using statistical evaluation of textual descriptions of 440 types, we are analysing the distribution of these features among the types, and combinations between them according to the field they are placed in. One of our goals is to classify ~800 coins that have not yet been assigned to the standard typology. To answer this question, numismatic representation and labelling ("1 to 4") of the fields play an important role. Here the question arises of the principle according to which the coins were oriented.

Julián Marrades, Pere Pau Ripollès

ECFN 5

21 June 2023

New developments in MIB: the analytics package

Key words: Database, Iberian coinages, Atatistical analytics, Metrology

Monedaiberica.org publishes over 50.000 ancient coins from the Iberian Peninsula. Initially, the catalogue included basic information such as the average weight and diameter of each coin type. However, significant improvements have been recently made. First, the type record has been modified to display statistical plots. Second an analysis section has been added to the website. Now, users can perform catalogue queries and obtain statistical plots and calculations, making type comparisons easier. Furthermore, users have a control panel at their disposal to customize the appearance of the graphical components.

Kaloyan Dimov

BulgNR 2

20 June 2023

Coins of Sigismund I and Vladislav Varnenczyk from Silistra

Key words: Sigismund; Władysław; Silistra; Coins

The author will present some information for the circulation of the coins of Sigismund I of Luxembourg (1387-1437) and Władysław III (1424 – 1444) from Silistra, Bulgaria.





Karl Strobel

ECFN 1

19 June 2023

The Coin Hoard of Marcianopolis: Coin Circulation, Fiscus Intervention, and Historical Context

Key words: Coin hoard, Macianopolis, Fiscus, Gothic invasion, Subsidia

The historical context of the Reka Devnia Hoard are the Gothic and Carpic invasions 249/50-251. The new Dexippos-Palimpsest in Vienna provide now new evidence also for the deposition of the hoard. The specific composition of the hoard must be analyzed concerning contemporary coin circulation in the region, monetary policy and intervention of the fiscus during tax collections. The hoard should be seen in the context of the practice of the Empire on the Lower Danube to provide subsidia.

Koray Konuk, Zeynep Çizmeli

ECFN 3

20 June 2023

Excavation Coins from Anatolia (ExCA project)

Key words: Excavation coins, Coin finds, Turkey, Anatolia, Internet database

This paper presents a new internet-based collaborative project that aims to record coins discovered during excavations in archaeological sites located throughout Turkey. It is a French-Turkish initiative which is currently in its pilot phase. We hope to extend the scope of the project to all excavated sites of Anatolia and include published and unpublished material. When available, find context data will also be recorded in the projected database whose templates should facilitate the task of cataloguing and recording coin finds.

Kyrylo Myzgin, Arkadiusz Dymowski

Poster session

21 June 2023

The Late Roman and Early Byzantine solidi influx into Barbaricum: traditional methods vs artificial intelligence

Key words: Late Roman and Early Byzantine solidi, Barbaricum, Artificial intelligence

Numerous single finds and hoards of solidi from Barbaricum provide us good evidence of active Roman-Barbarian contacts in the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods. Traditionally, analyzing written sources and archaeological data allow us to distinguish several ways of solidi outflow beyond the Empire's frontier. For example, through trade, diplomatic gifts, payments for military service, etc. Nevertheless, the actual mechanism of the influx of these coins into Barbaricum is not entirely clear. In other words, where and in what quantity coins originally came to Barbarians and in what way were they redistributed further? This question can be answered by examining solidi die-links. In a new project conducted at the Faculty of Archaeology, University of Warsaw, and financed by the National Science Centre of Poland, we propose die-links studies not only with the use of human senses and basic graphic software but using artificial intelligence too.





Kyrylo Myzgin, Vital Sidarovich

Bithynia
20 June 2023

The Roman provincial coin finds of Bithynia mint from Eastern Barbaricum

Key words: Eastern Barbaricum, Bithynia, Roman provincial coins, Goths

Not so long ago, finds of Bithynia coins from Eastern Barbaricum were relatively rare, numbering no more than a few dozen. However, the situation has changed dramatically in recent years due to the “era of the metal detector” in archaeology. Today, from archaeological research, but primarily from amateurs, we have data on hundreds of finds of such coins at our disposal. Most are Nicaea, Herkalea and Nicomedia coins, mainly issued between the late 2nd and mid-3rd centuries. The main area of these coins is connected with the territory of the Chernyakhiv culture, associated with the Goths. It was the Goths who plundered the cities of Bithynia in massive incursions in the 260s. Nevertheless, probably only a part of the coins was taken by the Goths during their raids on Bithynia, whereas a significant part of the coins (foremost minted at Nicaea) could have come from the Balkan provinces.

Lajos Juhasz

ECFN 7
22 June 2023

Coins from the Hungarian Barbaricum

Key words: Barbaricum, coin finds, database, AFE

Since the Hungarian branch of the Antike Fundmünzen in Europa was launched in 2019 considerable new data has been accumulated over the years into the database. The new metal detector finds, together with the large-scale excavations and the already published material is able to provide us with a comprehensive overview of the coins on the Great Hungarian Plain. Therefore, it is time to reassess this new information and outline the tendencies of ancient coin use among the Sarmatian and German tribes in this area.

Lavinia Sole, Rosa Ponterio, Maria Luisa Saladino, Dario Giuffrida, Francesco Armetta, Giulio Hassan, Massimiliano Perri

Poster session
21 June 2023

“Nummi Digitali” and coins in context: digital platform for the numismatic heritage of the “Salinas” Archaeological Museum in Palermo

Key words: Coin finds, Salinas museum, Digital database, NUMMI DIGITALI, LOD

“NUMMI DIGITALI” is an ongoing project to enhance the numismatic collection of the “A. Salinas” in Palermo, closed to public use for over seventy years, which will become accessible thanks to the close interrelationship between numismatic-archaeological methodologies and the IT approach. The project envisages the creation of a digital database, in line with the standards and cataloging tools of the ICCD and with the methodological guidelines of the National Plan for the Digitization of Cultural Heritage of the MiC, in order to make the data interoperable and shareable, according to the LOD paradigm; the interconnection of the database with the web for a real use through the potential offered by ICT; the activation of interactive communication processes through high-resolution images and 3D renderings featuring points of interest with references to hypertexts and/or multimedia.





Lilia Dergaciova

BulgNR 2
20 June 2023

Trebizond coin finds from the 13th – 15th centuries in the northern Black Sea region

Key words: Trebizond coin finds, Coin circulation, Northern Black Sea region

The presentation focuses on the Trebizond coin finds outside their place of origin and their impact on the monetary circulation of neighboring countries located in the northern Black Sea region (modern Bulgaria, Romania, the Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine). The other coin specimens of Balkan origin specific to the local coin market will be discussed as well.

Lily Grozdanova, Atanas Georgiev

Poster session
21 June 2023

DigiThrace: Digital Tool combining Diverse Types of Sources

Key words: DH; LOD; Diverse Types of Sources

The development of Digital Humanities projects and the implementation of concepts such as Linked Open Data (LOD), Semantic web etc., creates an innovative research environment. Within the frames of the project “Measuring Ancient Thrace” under development is a digital tool that aims at combining diverse types of sources in one platforming, allowing for interdisciplinary research and a new level of digital analysis. The paper presents the ongoing initial stage of development.



Lucian Munteanu, Andrei Baltag

Bithynia-poster
20 June 2023

A peculiar coin of Nicaea (Bithynia) discovered in Western Moldavia

Key words: Nicaea; Plautilla; Denarii hoards; Moldavia; Eastern Barbaricum

Our poster depicts a coin bearing the name of Nicaea, found in a deposit from Barbaricum. The hoard was discovered at Muncelu de Sus (Iași County, Romania) and it contains over 2000 denarii from Republic to Marcus Aurelius (including 23 “barbarous”), silver and bronze vessels. The coin we present is made of silver (3.10 g; 17 mm) and features, on the obverse, the draped bust of Plautilla with the legend ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ-CEBACTH and, on the reverse, a basket with corn ears and poppy with the legend NIKAI-EQN. So far, we have not encountered similar silver coins. This monetary type seems to be attested at Nicaea, only on a few bronze coins, all spotted on various auctions. Presumably, our coin is a silver copy of a rather rare bronze civic coin produced in Barbaricum.





Lucian Munteanu, Andrei Baltag

ECFN 7
22 June 2023

Roman gold coins discovered in the “barbarian” territories between the Carpathians and the Dniester

Key words: Aurei; Solidi; Eastern Barbaricum; Chernyakhiv culture; Huns

In the “barbarian” land between the Carpathians and the Dniester (currently part of Romania, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine), about 250 Roman gold coins, dated between the 2nd and 5th centuries AD, have been identified both in hoards and in isolated finds. All these discoveries are tracked and recorded via a GIS data processing application. Thereby, one can distinguish five main stages as to when these coins came to be used in this area. In the first period, the few Antonine aurei originated in the Roman provinces. In the second two phases, the late aurei (mostly pierced), gold multipla of low value and looped Constantinian solidi are linked to the Goths and the Chernyakhiv culture. In the final stages, the Theodosian solidi, which are quite numerous and mostly from hoards, can be related to the presence of the Huns and the Avaro-Slavic populations on the Lower Danube.

Marguerite Spoerri Butcher

ECFN 5
21 June 2023

Visualising coin hoards: the Coin Hoards of the Roman Empire project

Key words: visualisation, coin circulation, database, hoards, single gold coins

During the past year, the Coin Hoards of the Roman Empire project (<https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk>), based at the Ashmolean museum in Oxford, has developed a range of new visual tools in order to better analyse the data of its ever growing database, containing over 5,800,000 coins for more than 13,800 validated hoards. This presentation will focus on what has been developed so far. This includes map and chart visualisations pertaining to individual hoards, allowing to visualise their content. Further charts interrogate results from across the entire database according to a certain number of criteria (e.g. hoards found by decade, hoards found by closing reign, etc.). These visual tools aim to help in exposing general circulation patterns, as will be shown on a few selected examples chosen from across the database.

Mariana Minkova

Poster session
21 June 2023

A hoard of medieval coins from 12th century from Zlatna livada, Chirpan municipality

Key words: Billon coins, 12th century, Third crusade

The treasure was discovered in the vicinity of the monastery of St Athanasius near the village of Zlatna livada, Chirpan municipality. The coins are mostly of the emperors Manuel I Comnenus and Andronicus Comnenus. Their concealment is connected with the passage of the crusaders from the Third Crusade through Thrace on their way to Jerusalem.





Mariana Slavova

Poster session

21 June 2023



Coin hoards and coin types along the middle course of the Maritsa River in the 2nd - 1st centuries BC

Key words: Numismatics, Coin types, Coinage, Treasure, Circulation, Thrace

Summarizing the rich numismatic material that circulated in the lands along the middle course of the Maritsa River in the II - I centuries BC. Presentation of a complete picture of the main coinages, analysis of the specifics of the coin circulation in the specified chronological and territorial scope, marking the areas of distribution of the main coin types and the concentration of coin treasures.

Marija Jović

Poster session

21 June 2023



A new type of Hellenistic coin from Ravna (Timacum Minus)?

Key words: Hellenistic coin, New type, Timacum Minus

A coin was discovered as a chance find northeast of the Roman fort Timacum Minus, and, based on our knowledge so far, represents an unknown specimen in science. The obverse shows a male profile facing right, wearing a Corinthian helmet. On the reverse, in a laurel wreath, there is an inscription in Greek letters in two lines: C I [?]/ MωN, with a palm branch below. Sources say that the conflict between Alexander the Great and the Triballi led by King Syrmus took place in 335 BC near the former island of Peuce that used to exist in the Danube delta. In this battle, Alexander failed to destroy the Triballi, but forced the king Syrmus into a vassal relationship. Is it possible that the specimen found near Timacum Minus, located on the border of the then most powerful tribal community, is an example of the emissions of Syrmus?

Marin Steluța

ECFN 2

19 June 2023

About arrowheads, Olbian dolphins and other premonetary signs

Key words: Arrowheads, Olbian dolphins

In the collection of the Bucharest Municipal Museum is kept a small deposit of arrowheads from Dobroudja, as well as a hoard of Olbian dolphins discovered in Chisinau in January 1924. Both deposits offer the author the opportunity to discuss the chronology of issues of this type and their role, monetary or not, in the Greek cities of the north-western coast of the Black Sea.





Marina Doychinova, Polina Stoyanova

ECFN 4/BulgNR
21 June 2023

A Hoard of Miliarensia of Constantine I with Crispus and Constantine II Caesars found near the Northern Fortress Wall of Serdika

Key words: Coin hoard; Serdika; Miliarense; Miliarensia; Constantine I; Crispus; Constantine II

In the period 2017 – 2020, archaeological research was carried out at the northern fortification system of Serdika on 35 Ekzarh Yosif Street, Sofia center. A section of the main fortress wall was uncovered consisting of two parts – an earlier stone-brick one from the 3rd – 4th c. and a later one completely brick connected with the last reconstruction of the fortification system in the 6th c., when another additional wall was built in front of it – so-called proteichism. Between the main wall and the proteichism, where the soil was particularly moist, foundations of wooden buildings dating back to the 3rd – first half of the 4th c. were found in situ. Among them, a coin hoard of 92 miliarensia of Constantine I with Crispus and Constantine II Caesars was found. The present paper will review the discoveries and records of this hoard and discuss its significance.

Marina Tasaklaki

Bithynia
20 June 2023

The impact of the Bithynian provincial coins on Thracian mints during the Roman era

Key words: Bithynian provincial coins, Thracian mints, Provincial iconography

The strong relationship between Thrace and Bithynia is attested throughout antiquity. In Aegean Thrace, along with coins, the strong relationship is confirmed with other types of material culture, such as sculptures and reliefs. Bithynian coins, limited in number, originate from Nicaea, but coins from other cities are also present. Their existence is more likely to be associated with movements of traders, craftsmen, etc. than soldiers, due to the fact that Aegean Thrace did not lie within the limes and the Via Egnatia was not a road used by soldiers at least during the 1st – first half of the 3rd century AD. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to discuss the connection between those two neighboring areas via coin circulation and iconography, since the most triggering point in our case is the adoption of a significant number of iconographical types by Thracian mints.

Mario Schlapke

ECFN 7
22 June 2023

Roman coins and their imitations from the Germanic settlement of Frienstedt near Erfurt in Thuringia

Key words: Germanic settlement; Barbaricum; Roman coins; Cast denarii; Subaerate denarii; Imitations coin; Use outside the Roman Empire

During the excavation and prospection of a Germanic settlement from the 1st to 4th century AD, more than 200 Roman coins were found, including 102 denarii. Among them are at least 25 non-official denarii: plated denarii, cast denarii and barbarian imitations. The coins show the relations of the settlement, which was located about 160 km from the Limes, to the Roman Empire, but also to the Barbaricum. The lecture highlights the aspects of a possible regional circulation of coins. the use of the coins as a store of





Martin Allen

ECFN 8

22 June 2023

Medieval Coin Hoards of Britain and Ireland (MCHBI)

Key words: Hoards Medieval Britain Ireland

Medieval Coin Hoards of Britain and Ireland (MCHBI) is a new online resource launched by the British Numismatic Society in November 2022. It provides access to summaries of coin hoards from England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and the Isle of Man deposited between the fifth century CE and the debasement of the English coinage in 1544, with various mapping functions. There is access to over 1,700 hoards in 2022, increasing to more than 2,000 by the end of 2023.

Miglena Dimova

Poster session

21 June 2023

Some Notes on the Iconography of the Idalion' Coins

Key words: Iconography, Cyprus, Idalion, East, Influences

The topic of the present paper is the coin-iconography of the kingdom of Idalion, one of the Cypriot city-kingdoms from the 1st millennium BC. Some of the symbols have already been debated in the course of broader studies and more general topics. The sphinx, the main Idalion' symbol, has been discussed in relation with the iconographic parallels on the coins of the Phoenician city of Byblos, and the astragalus has been accepted as a sign of luck and its Cypriot and Eastern diffusion were mentioned. The aim of the present paper is to trace the possible Eastern sources of influences, inspirations and parallels on the Idalion' coin-symbols (sphinx, lotus flower and astragalus). The meaning of the "preferred" iconographic symbols from Idalion' kings is also discussed.



Milena Petkova, Yana Georgakieva, Hristiyan Atanasov

Poster session

21 June 2023

Ottoman coins from the collection of RHM Sofia

Key words: Ottoman coins, RHM Sofia, Coin circulation

The study discusses some unpublished coins of the Ottoman rulers from the 14th-15th century from the collection of RHM Sofia.





Milica Sheldarova Vasileva

ECFN 3

20 June 2023

Roman provincial coins found at Colonia Flavia Scupinorum

Key words: Roman provincial coins; Koinon Makedonon; Philippi; Municipium Stobensium

This article summarizes the current available data on the inflow of Roman provincial coins on the archaeological site of Scupi. Colonia Flavia Scupinorum as one of the largest Roman sites located in the central part of the Balkans near the important crossroads connecting Macedonia with the inner land and Via Egnatia through intersection to Via Militaris, has provided a significant number of coin issues during the last decade's archaeological excavations. Currently, we have small part of this quantity available for research, with the ongoing conservation process that will end completely in the upcoming years. Despite this, the numismatic material available provides arguments for the development of the monetary economy in Scupi. It is therefore our main aim in this study to detect the coin circulation as far as possible, of Roman provincial coins, including pseudo-autonomous in Scupi.

Miquel Sánchez Signes

ECFN 8

22 June 2023

Defining the "Valencia mint" entries within monedaiberica.com: the Kingdom of Valencia project for medieval coinages

Key words: moneiberica.org, Dedalo, Medieval coinages, Kingdom of Valencia, Valencia mint

The monedaiberica.org website was originally intended to publish a comprehensive catalogue of the Ancient coinages of the Iberian Peninsula. The maintenance of the research system (Dedalo/numisdata) and the website require both medium-term planning. In this context, a reasonable and sustainable practice is to expand the contents of the project to other periods. This situation has led us to start the preparation of a new catalogue devoted to the medieval coinages of the Reign of Valencia. Regarding this arises the ontological problem of deciding how many "Valencia mint" entries will be necessary in the system to describe the coinages of different historical moments or periods.

Mirjana Vojvoda, Saša Redžić

Bithynia-poster

20 June 2023

Coinage From the Bithynian Mint of Nicaea at the Territory of Present-Day Serbia

Key words: Coins, Nicaea, Present-day Serbia, Viminacium

During the early decades of the 3rd century in the Danubian provinces, circumstances were convenient for a well-spread circulation of Nicaea provincial coinage in the monetary circulation of Upper Moesia. Presence of those coins was especially significant during the third and the fourth decade of the 3rd century, actually in the reign of Severus Alexander and the beginning of reign of Gordian III. A large number of Nicaea coins from the territory of present-day Serbia have already been published (over 1,200 pieces). We know that a certain number of Nicaea coins is still unpublished and comes from several museums in Serbia (around 570 pieces), especially from Viminacium Museum (around 600 pieces), but also from the neighboring countries which originating from the territory of Serbia (around 200 pieces). In total, there are 2,570 pieces of published and unpublished known Nicaea's coins from the territory of present-day Serbia. Studies of Nicaea finds





Miroslava Dotkova

ECFN 4/BulgNR

21 June 2023

Roman Coin Hoard from Ihtiman, Southwestern Bulgaria

Key words: Roman coin hoard; 3rd century

In 1907 a hoard composed of about 2000 roman coins was discovered by chance in town of Ihtiman, Sofia region. Unfortunately, only a small number of them – 113 – entered the numismatic collection of National Archaeological museum in Sofia. The majority of these coins are denarii of II-III c. and only a few antoninians. The earliest coins in the preserved part of the hoard belong to emperor Traianus (98-117) and the latest belong to Elagabal (218-222). The incomplete state of the hoard is a main reason to establish a connection between coins and a possible historical moment of a political and military nature that could caused their concealment.

Nevyan Mitev

Poster session

21 June 2023

Coins of the Ottoman sultans Bayezid II (1481 - 1512), Selim I (1512 - 1520) and Suleiman I (1520 - 1566) from the region of Varna



Key words: Ottoman coins, Varna, Bayezid II (1481 - 1512), Selim I (1512 - 1520), Suleiman I (1520 - 1566)

This publication examines various coins of the Ottoman rulers Bayezid II (1481 - 1512), Selim I (1512 - 1520) and Suleiman I (1520 - 1566) which circulated in the region of Varna. These are mainly specimens kept in the collections storage rooms of the Archaeological Museum - Varna, the Park-Museum of Military Friendship - 1444, the Historical Museum - Provadia, the Historical Museum - Dalgopol, the museum collection in the village of Grozdyovo, as well as specimens held in private collections. The author of the present study has started a large-scale project to clarify the coin circulation in the region of Varna during the early Ottoman period (XV-XVII centuries) and the coins presented here are an important part of the research. Among the published coins, there are some relatively rare examples of the Ottoman coinage. Certainly, future archaeological research and the publication of new numismatic material from the period will

Nikola Rusev

BulgNR 1

19 June 2023

Late Roman bronze counterfeit coins from the province of Second Moesia

Key words: Late Roman period; Coinage; Counterfeit bronze coins

The presentation aims to introduce bronze counterfeit coins struck in the 4th century found during archaeological excavations on the territory of the Late Roman province of Second Moesia. Their find spot and archaeological context will be indicated. In the research will be involved newly published coins from Abritus, Kovachevsko kale, Panayot Volov, Svalenik and recently unknown for the science specimens from Tegra (now days Marten). The analysis of the numismatic monuments concerns the presumable mints, precise dating and reasons for their striking.





Nikolay Dimitrov

ECFN 4/BulgNR

21 June 2023

Parallels in the City Coinages from the Western Part of the Roman Province of Thrace (2nd-3rd century AD)

Key words: Pautalia; Serdica; Philippopolis; Nicopolis ad Nestum; Die-sharing

The objective of the present study is to make a comparative analysis between certain coin types of the Roman cities of the western part of the province of Thrace. The territorial scope of the research includes the Roman cities of Pautalia, Serdica, Philippopolis, and Nicopolis ad Nestum. An iconographic and stylistic analysis of the reverse images will be carried out. The analysed coin dies will be examined in detail to look for the possible existence of die-sharing in Western Thrace. The chronology of the coin types will be traced, and the influences between the different urban centers based on the coins will be investigated.

Nikolay Penev

Poster session

21 June 2023

The data on Sosias the Thracian and the Lavrion mines: social and economic aspects

Key words: Xenophon, the Lavrion mines, Sosias the Thracian, Slaves

This paper examines several problematic economic data for interpretation in Xenophon's texts.



Nina Hadzhieva, Sotir Ivanov

BulgNR 1

19 June 2023

Scattered coin hoard from Koprivlen. Contribution to the study of coin circulation from the 2nd -1st century BC in the territory of the middle reach of the Mesta /Nestos/ River in Southwest Bulgaria

Key words: Coin hoard; Bronze civic coinage; the Middle Mesta /Nestos/ River; Southwest Bulgaria

The material presented in this paper includes 53 specimens of the bronze civic coinage of the cities of Thessaloniki, Amphipolis, and Pella and only one issue of the "Macedonians" under Gaius Publilius. After the financial reform of Philip V in 188 BC, the bronze civic coinages received widespread distribution not only in the entire Macedonian kingdom but also in the southwest part of Thrace. The Thracian lands, situated to the north and east of the grounds that the last two Antigonid kings ruled, remained independent, but actually under the powerful economic, cultural, and political influence of the Macedonian kingdom. The influence of Macedonian coins in the area of Thrace was especially strong during the transformation of Macedonia – from a hegemon of the Hellenistic world into a Roman province.





Ömer Tatar

ECFN 3

20 June 2023

Coin finds from Blaundos, Lydia

Key words: Blaundos, Lydia, Coin Finds

Blaundos is a Lydian city, today located within the borders of Ulubey district of Uşak, Turkey. Excavations began in 2018 and still continue. Each season yielded rich numismatic material in the city. Between 2018-2022, 223 coins were found and recorded. While the coins found include issues from Hellenistic Period to Islamic Period, most of the material are Roman imperial and provincial coins. Numismatic finds point to a continuous settlement from Early Hellenistic to 12th century AD. Moreover, coins found not only demonstrate how the inner market was shaped in financial sense but also present some rare specimens as well. A unique medallion of Faustina II is an example for such finds. Without doubt, new finds from future excavation seasons will help us understand the history of the city, its earlier phase in particular. This presentation aims to share what is available until now and commentary based on them.

Sam Moorhead

ECFN 4/BulgNR

21 June 2023

Finds of 'Limesfalsa' in Britain, recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Key words: Limesfalsa; Limesfalsum; Cast copies; Britain; Britannia; Portable Antiquities Scheme

Limesfalsa (cast 'frontier copies') are normally associated with sites along the Rhine and Danube frontiers, such as the legionary fortress at Carnuntum. There are now over 50 recorded finds of limesfalsa on the Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (finds.org.uk) with a widespread distribution across Britain. This paper will outline and discuss the material, considering the types copied and their possible dates of production. Finally, compelling evidence will be provided to argue for the production of many of the coins in Britannia.

Sanja Bitrak

Poster session

21 June 2023

Macedonian Koinon: Roman Provincial Coins from the Numismatic Collection of the Archaeological Museum of Republic of North Macedonia

Key words: Macedonia, Provincial coinage, Koinon Makedonon, Thessalonica, Beroea

The paper analyses 103 bronze provincial coins from the numismatic collection of the Archaeological Museum of North Macedonia. Coins were minted in the name of the Macedonian Federation (Koinon Makedonon) from the time of the Emperor Claudius (41-54) until the rule of Emperor Philip I (244-249). Interesting and specific provincial coins are the ones when the cult of Alexander the Great was restored from the time of Emperor Severus Alexander (222-235). The coins were minted in Beroea under Elagabalus (218-222) and more intensively during the reign of Gordian III (238-244) and Phillip I (244-249).





Saša Redžić, Bebina Milovanović, Mirjana Vojvoda

BulgNR 1
19 June 2023

New Finds of Thracian and Lower Moesian Mints from Viminacium

Key words: coins; Thracia; Lower Moesia; Viminacium

Under Antoninus Pius, an increased influx of coins from the Thracian and Lower Moesian mints in the territory of present-day Serbia can be observed. Two other peaks coincide with the reigns of Septimius Severus and Caracalla. Among the Thracian cities, the coins of Pautalia prevail, being followed by Hadrianopolis, Philippopolis and Perinthus, while the share of other mints (Anchialus, Serdica, Deultum, Byzantium, Augusta Traiana, Mesambria, Plotinopolis) is considerably smaller. Coins from the Lower Moesian mints are represented in far lower numbers than coins from the Thracian mints. The largest number comes from the Nicopolis ad Istrum mint, while Marcianopolis and Tomis are represented with one copy each. The mapping of Thracian coins found in the territory of present-day Serbia shows their largest concentration in Viminacium and its vicinity. So far, 44 coins of the Thracian (36) and Lower Moesian (8) mints, found during the archaeological excavations of the southern necropolis.

Simone Killen

ECFN 3
20 June 2023

Coin finds from Olympia

Key words: Coin finds, Olympia, Greece, Online database, Antiquity

The talk will present the previous and planned work on the coin finds from Olympia. Therefore, the excavation history of Olympia will be briefly outlined and an overview of the numismatic material in the Olympia Museum will be given. Afterwards, the work that Franke has carried out since the 1960s will be presented. Despite the identifications of most of the coins finds, the publication of the Olympian coin finds is still a desideratum in numismatic research (apart from a few hundred coins). This situation shall be improved in the coming years: in 2021, a start was made on recording the coins from the Old Excavation in the Berlin Coin Cabinet and in the depot at Olympia and preparing them for publication in an online database. Even though the work is still at the very beginning, we hope that the first complexes will already be available online next June.

Stoyanka Dimitrova

BulgNR 1
19 June 2023

About the coinage of Βασιλεύς Σπαρταεσ(α/ας)

Key words: Σπαρταεσ(α/ας); Northern Thrace; Bronze coins

Σπαρταεσ(α/ας) is one of the rulers known only through his coinage. The few bronze pieces discovered so far are of uncertain whereabouts and (for the most part) are in the possession of private collectors. These coins raise a number of questions, including the period of rule, political connections, and the territories controlled by the attested North Thracian dynast.





Takashi Kawato

BulgNR 2
20 June 2023

Yongle coins as a regional currency in mediaeval Japan

Key words: Japanese history of local currencies; East Asia; Chinese coin; Bronze coin; Japan

From 13th to 17th century, coins from China flowing into Japan circulated as currency, most of which were minted during the Northern Song period. After the trade between Japan and the Ming dynasty began in 15th century, coins minted by the Ming dynasty also began to circulate in Japan. In particular, a huge number of Yongle coins flowed into Japan. However, in 16th century Japan, Yongle coins were given different values in different regions in Japan. For instance, Yongle coins were given a higher value than other coins in only eastern Japan, and according to the coin hoards excavated there, the number of Yongle coins is more than that of other coins. The reason that situation occurred is probably due to decreasing coins flowing into Japan in 16th century and occurring a disparity in the number of circulating coins in each region.

Ulrike Peter, Vladimir Stolba

ECFN 2
19 June 2023

A new Lysimacheia hoard (preliminary presentation)

Key words: Coin finds, hoards, Lysimacheia, Thracian Chersonesos

The paper introduces a new coin assemblage of the civic bronzes of Lysimacheia that has surfaced in commerce in 2022, offering a preliminary analysis of its composition and a contextualization within other known finds and the region's political history in the 3rd century BC.

Varbin Varbanov, Ilian Petrakiev

BulgNR 1
19 June 2023

The imitations of Odessos coinage - the case of Rachovets fortress

Key words: Odessos; Coinage; Imitations; Lead; Chronology

During the archaeological excavations on the Medieval fortress Rachovets near to Gorna Oryahovitsa, Veliko Tarnovo district, were found remains from Hellenistic period. Among them are 25 coins - imitations of bronze coinage of Odessos. The article discusses the chronology of this imitative coinage.





Vasyl Orlyk, Olena Shvets

ECFN 6
21 June 2023

Problems of calculating the weight of numismatic objects during research reconstruction using 3D scanning technology

Key words: 3D scanning, Coin weight measurements, Methodological issues

Today, 3D scanning technology is actively used to create three-dimensional models of numismatic objects with high accuracy and detail, however, accurate measurements and calculation of their weight remains a very relevant problem, the solution of which requires the development of special algorithms and methods, taking into account additional factors, such as object material density and additional elements, as well as performing certain checks and calibrations to ensure high accuracy of calculation results. The work considers the main difficulties and limitations, as well as various aspects related to the problem of accurately determining the weight of coins and other objects of numismatic research, and offers some recommendations, methods and approaches to solving the issue of improving the accuracy and reliability of calculating the weight of these objects using 3D scanning and 3D reconstruction technology, which can be useful for researchers, numismatists and specialists engaged in and interested in reconstruction processes and weight measurements of numismatic objects with significant mechanical damage.

Vessela Atanassova

Poster session
21 June 2023

Roman Coins with Egyptian Deities from Ancient Thrace

Key words: Roman coins, Egyptian Deities, Isis, Sarapis, Harpocrates, Syncretism

During the Hellenistic period (3rd – 1st century BC), coins with images of Egyptian deities were minted only in the city of Perinthos (i.e., in Southern Thrace). There was a great variety of coin types with images such as the busts of Sarapis and Isis, the crown of Isis (basileon), the sacred bull Apis and others. After the imposition of Roman rule on the Thracian lands, during the Flavian dynasty (69–96 AD) the cities of the provinces of Thrace and Lower Moesia began minting coins with images of Egyptian deities. There were representations of Isis, Sarapis, and Harpocrates in various postures. Some of them were very rare or even unique Roman coins types presenting different assimilations with local deities or new stylistic arrangements. In our presentation we are going to discuss those particular cases.



Vladimir Ovcharov

Poster session
21 June 2023

The Coins from Second Bulgarian Kingdom Overstruck on Roman Coins

Key words: Roman coins, Overstriking, Second Bulgarian Kingdom

In numismatic the term overstriking (recoining) means when coin cores are used more than once for coin circulation. This act has a financial justification: it is known that the production of coin flans is an expensive procedure. The coins of the Second Bulgarian Kingdom (XIII-XIV century), which were recoined on Roman coins, are curious and rare finds.





Yasushi Koga

BulgNR 2

20 June 2023

Community-Based Paper Currency for Local Economy: the Case of Early Modern Japan

Key words: Japanese history of local currencies; Paper currency; Local community; Small denomination money

Various types of paper money appeared in early modern Japan. While many feudal lords and wealthy merchants issued paper money for their own benefit, there was also community-based paper money, which was issued for the needs of the local economy. This study analyzes a case of community-based paper money which was issued in a region of western Japan in the mid-19th century. In this region, the community leaders defensively issued its own paper money against the lower quality paper money from its near territories. This community-based paper money changed the local distribution and financial structure, and rebuilt an autonomous economic area. This case indicates the socio-economic conditions at the regional and community level, why modern Japan was able to achieve economic catch-up relatively quickly in the late 19th century.

