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THE COIN HOARD FROM ABLANITSA ON THE MIDDLE MESTA (IGCH 890; CH X 129; ICHB I, P. 4) AND THE PROBLEMS OF AN ENIGMATIC COINAGE

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МОНЕТНОТО СЪКРОВИЩЕ ОТ АБЛАНИЦА
НА СРЕДНА МЕСТА (IGCH 890; CH X 129; ICHB
I, P. 4) И ПРОБЛЕМИТЕ НА ЕДНО ЗАГАДЪЧНО
МОНЕТОСЕЧЕНЕ

ИЛЯ ПРОКОПОВ,
ДИЛЯНА БОТЕВА

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The coin hoard from Ablanitsa on the Middle Mesta (IGCH 890; CH X 129; ICHB I, p. 4) and the problems of an enigmatic coinage

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Монетното съкровище от Абланица на Средна Места (IGCH 890; CH X 129; ICHB I, p. 4) и проблемите на едно загадъчно монетосечение

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Abstract: The paper deals with the entire Ablanitsa–1940 coin hoard. This important find is published here in full and different possibilities for the context of minting of the intriguing coinage present in the hoard are discussed. These coins were the result of political and military activity within a very restricted territory, probably being minted in the region of the Middle Mestos/Nestos valley. They often attest overstrikes on coins of Amphipolis, Thessaloniki, and Pella. The relative absence of these coins in finds within the Strymon valley indicates that the traditional identification of the obverse image as head of the river god Strymon is most probably wrong. Thus, if one should insist on identifying this image as a river God, then it should be Mestos/Nestos rather than Strymon. As no clear chronology is available so far, a wide period – from within the reign of Philip V (in beginning of the 2nd century BC) up to early in the rule of Emperor Augustus (not later than 27 BC) – should be considered as a possible historical context. Because of this, all possibilities should be put forward and evaluated in the future depending on each new piece of relevant information that would be acquired. The institution that could have initiated this activity should have appeared in troubled times when the overstrike of thousands of solid bronze coins of internationally recognized value and their use in the markets could have remained for a while.

Keywords: bronze coins of Strymon / Trident type, imitative coinage, Andriscus, Barsabas, coin flan, Middle Mestos/Nestos valley, overstrikes of coins of Amphipolis, Thessaloniki and Pella, Thracian chieftains



The imitative coinage here under discussion because of the Ablanitsa–1940 coin hoard (IGCH 890) has been studied for over three decades, resulting in several publications (Димитров 1986; Прокопов 1991; Топалов 1996, 120-136; Прокопов 1998; Прокопов 2000; Прокопов 2002, 54-57; Филипова / Прокопов 2008, 169-170; Прокопов 2021; Paunov 2021, 190-192).¹

The Ablanitsa–1940 coin hoard consists of 36 bronze coins² of the so called Strymon / Trident type; they are kept at the Regional Archaeological Museum in Plovdiv under a single inventory number of 1861. Part of it was presented at the Twelfth International Numismatic Congress in Berlin (1997) when the traditional opinion that these coins were originals dating from the reigns of Philip V and Perseus was questioned. An opinion was reasoned that the hoard is entirely made up of imitations of popular types of coins of the last two Macedonian kings, Philip V and Perseus (Prokopov 2000, 370). It has already been underlined that the coins under discussion had a specific meaning for the coin circulation in Southwestern Thrace, and that they have not been produced just by some amateur producer; the output of dozens of pairs of dies necessary for the overstrike of thousands of solid bronze coins required technical capabilities and knowledge. Apart from that, the minting of the coins in such large numbers required a solid degree of protection. Without certain political and military-based support within the territory in question, nobody would even have allowed himself the idea of minting (Prokopov 2000, 376). A hypothesis for their historical interpretation was offered, connecting them with the Bastarni,³ called by Philip V to support him in his war with the Dardani and settled partially in these regions, also stating that “Philip V minted a special emission of this kind of coins in order to pay the Bastarni soldiers, who would have used this coin type in their local markets” (Prokopov 2000, 376). According to a different interpretation, these coins were minted by the Thracian tribe of the Sapaei (Топалов 1996, 142-143). Neither of these two hypotheses is well grounded and more relevant information is needed. Since then, new finds appeared (Prokopov 2002; Прокопов 2021); many years of further continuous and very intensive work on this phenomenon have followed. Now we are re-visiting the topic by publishing here in full the Ablanitsa–1940 coin hoard (see the Catalog); we are also taking the chance to try contextualizing the relevant coinage by offering an exhaustive analysis of all possibilities from both numismatic and historic point of view.

Now, the following facts and conclusions seem unquestionable:

1. These coins appear in three different contexts: **1)** very seldom within ancient settlements as an element of the coin circulation, e.g., at the settlement near Koprivlen, Gotse Delcev region, where 11 coins and one bronze coin flan were found in different parts of the site (Prokopov 2002, 254-256: nos. VI.2.4.1.-VI.2.4.12); **2)** as single piece(s) within mixed coin hoards, e.g. Kocherino-vo–1985 (one coin out of 25: CCCHBulg 2, 2009, no. 20; 102-106, nos. 601-625, see esp. no 622; Paunov 2021, 758, no 4) and Laskarevo–1986 (three coins out of 58: CCCHBulg 2, 2009, 96-102, nos. 545-600, see esp. nos. 592-594; Paunov 2021, 758, no 3); **3)** as more or less homogeneous coin hoards, e.g. Ablanitsa–1940 (IGCH 890; Prokopov 2000, 370; Paunov 2021, 758, no 1 with lit.), Bogolin–1989 (Прокопов 1991; Prokopov 2000, 371-374; CCCHBulg. 4, 15-16, no. 3; 130-

¹ Different stages of this research were executed within two projects: *Creation and development of “Heritage BG” Centre of Excellence* (BG05M2OP001-1.001-0001) and *Measuring Ancient Thrace* (№ КП-06-H50/3, 30.11.2020, BNSF).

² The statement that the hoard consists of 32 coins (Прокопов 2021, 54, nt. 8) is an unfortunate typo.

³ Some researchers label these coins “Celtic imitations of Macedonian bronze coins” – see recently Paunov 2021, 190.

151, nos. 907-1192; Paunov 2021, 758, no. 2 with lit.), Kornitsa–1991 (Прокопов 1998, 358; Prokopov 2000, 374-375; Paunov 2021, 758, no. 5 with lit.; CCCHBulg. 4, 13, no. 21), and Gotse Delchev (Prokopov 2000, 374; Paunov 2021, 758, no. 6 with lit.), some of these hoards with hundreds of coins.

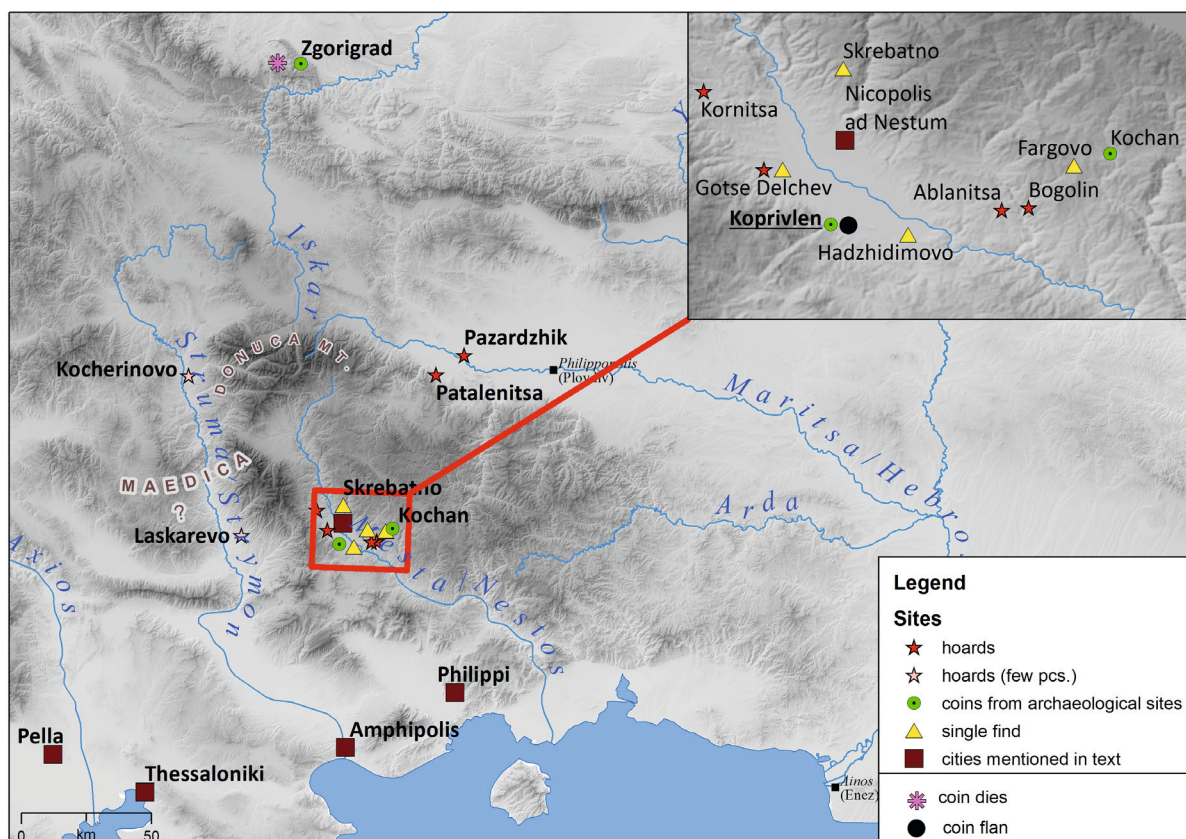


Fig. 1: Map of the distribution of coins of so called "Strymon / trident" type
(Author: Julia Tzvetkova)

2. The coins of all four relevant hoards – Ablanitsa–1940, Bogolin–1989, Kornitsa–1991 (CCCHBulg. IV, 13, no 21), and Gotse Delchev (CCCHBulg. VI, nos. 19-36) – that have come down to us (**Fig. 1**) are in a state indicating that they were treasured soon after being minted, i.e., they have not been in circulation long time.⁴ If this observation is correct, then our search for the date of their minting should go hand in hand with the search for the reason for their treasuring, which – of course – could be explained simply by losing their value out of political or economic reasons.

3. To achieve a full and correct picture of the circulation of these coins it is absolutely important to collaborate with numismatists from Greece and North Macedonia, who could provide relevant information concerning possible pieces in their museums. No such coins from these two countries have been published so far.⁵

4. The coinage here under discussion should be considered a result of political and military activity within a very restricted territory (**see Fig. 1**) in a very close vicinity to the borders of the ancient Macedonian state or the First Macedonian meris or the Roman province of Macedonia,

⁴ For a different opinion see Lozanov (2020, 63), who, while discussing the coin hoards of Bogolin, Ablanitsa and Kornitsa, states the following: "One should be aware of the difference between the circumstances of accumulating and the reasons for subsequent burial of the coins. The latter could have happened some time later than the date of the most recent coins in a hoard in result of an emergency." This statement obviously does not take into consideration the fact that the coins of these hoards were treasured relatively short after being minted.

⁵ We would like to express our gratitude to our dear colleague Yannis Stoyas (KIKPE, Greece) for sharing with us his insights on some very important elements of the phenomenon we are scrutinizing here.

depending on the precise historical period one would have to consider in connection with these coins. The find of a new coin flan at the archaeological site of Koprivlen, Gotse Delchev region in Bulgaria (Prokopov 2002, 256, no VI.2.4.12) locates the minting of these coins (at least partially) at this settlement in the Mestos/Nestos valley (Prokopov 2002, 257).



Fig. 2: Overstrike on an Amphipolis coin (Ablanitsa-1940, Cat. no. 14)



Fig. 3: Overstrike on an Amphipolis coin (Ablanitsa-1940, Cat. no. 21)



Fig. 4: Overstrike on an Amphipolis coin (Ablanitsa-1940, Cat. no. 31)

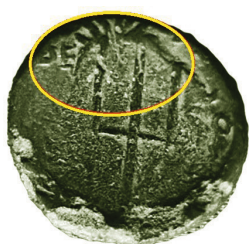


Fig. 5: Overstrike on a Thessalonika coin (Ablanitsa-1940, Cat. no. 1)



Fig. 6: Overstrike on a Thessalonika coin (Ablanitsa-1940, Cat. no. 3)

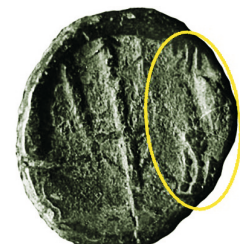


Fig. 7: Overstrike on an Amphipolis or Thessalonika coin (Ablanitsa-1940, Cat. no. 32)



Fig. 8: Overstrike on a Pella coin (Ablanitsa-1940, Cat. no. 2)



Fig. 9: Overstrike on a Pella coin (Ablanitsa-1940, Cat. no. 5)



Fig. 10: Overstrike on a Pella coin (Ablanitsa-1940, Cat. no. 23)

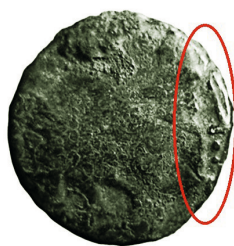


Fig. 11: Overstrike on old flan (Ablanitsa-1940, Cat. no. 14)

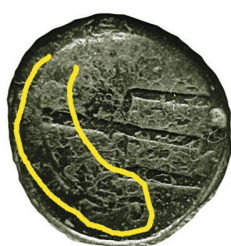


Fig. 12: Overstrike on old flan (Ablanitsa-1940, Cat. no. 21)



Fig. 13: Overstrike on a coin of Thessalian League (coin found in the Middle Mestos/Nestos region)



Fig. 14: Overstrike on a coin of Thessalonika (coin found in the Middle Mestos/Nestos region)



Fig. 15: Overstrike on a coin of Pella (coin found in the Middle Mestos/Nestos region)



Fig. 16: Overstrike on an autonomous coin of Macedonia (coin found in the Middle Mestos/Nestos region)

5. Of a significant importance should be the fact that this coinage often attests overstrikes of coins of Amphipolis (see e.g., Figs. 2-4), Thessaloniki (see e.g., Figs. 5-6; 14),⁶ Pella (see e.g., Figs. 8-10; 15), and Macedonian autonomous issues (see e.g., Figs. 11-12; 16), most dated to the period ca. 187 – ca. 50 BC (Paunov 2021, 190).⁷ Unfortunately, due to the present state of the knowledge on the matter, we are not able to adequately access this fact.

6. The huge concentration of finds of such coins in the region of present Gotse Delchev region on the two banks of the Middle Mestos/Nestos River, only very rarely found in the Strymon valley (see Fig. 1), indicates that the traditional identification of the obverse image as head of the river god Strymon is most probably wrong. Thus, if one should insist on identifying this image as a river God, then it should be Mestos/Nestos rather than Strymon.

7. So far, no clear chronology is available thus generally allowing a wide period – from within the reign of Philip V (in beginning of the 2nd century BC) up to early in the rule of Emperor Augustus (not later than 27 BC), – when trying to put them within a historical context. Because of this, all possibilities should be put forward and evaluated in the future depending on each new piece of relevant information that would be acquired.

8. In any case, one must bear in mind that these coins were issued within a very short period and accordingly this minting activity was of a short duration. The institution which initiated this activity should have appeared in troubled times when the overstrike of thousands of solid bronze coins of internationally recognized value and their use in the markets could have remained for a while unpunished.

Having in mind all these eight observations, the following possibilities (more or less plausible) could be discussed in the connection with the historical context of the imitative coins here in question:⁸

⁶ In some cases, it is not clear whether the host coin was of Amphipolis or of Thessaloniki (see Fig. 7).

⁷ According to Paunov "Host civic coins of Thessalonika (in 27 cases), Amphipolis (17+) and Pella (21+) or Macedonian autonomous issues (6+), most dated to the period ca. 187-ca. 50 BC, were used for the majority of these imitations (Paunov 2021, 190).

⁸ For a different approach to the problem see Lozanov 2020, 63.

Firstly. The idea of connecting this coinage with the possible presence of the Bastarni in the area (Prokopov 2000) is impossible to be supported further. The Bastarni reached Southwestern Thrace in the early 2nd century BC as reported by ancient authors in the context of two different events: at the invitation of Philip V in 179 BC as Macedonian allies in the war against the Dardanians (Liv. 40.57-58; 41, 19.4-11; Oros. 4.20; Delev 2014, 120) and at the invitation of Perseus in 168 BC as Macedonian allies in the war against Rome (Plut. Aem. 12; Макрелов 2020, 153-154). In the first case the Bastarni reportedly reached the *Donuca Mountain* (nowadays Rila Mountain) and only some of them survived the Thracian ambushes and the natural disasters and managed to continue to Dardania. During the second case the Bastarni reached *Maedica*, where they encamped. In both cases, these are lands in the Struma Valley and therefore do not coincide with the area of distribution of the coins in question (see Fig. 1), in which – as a matter of fact – no clear archaeological evidence of the presence of the Bastarni has been attested so far.⁹

Secondly. It is not impossible to link this coinage to the time immediately following the Roman reorganization of Macedonia and its division into four *merides* (167 BC). This turbulent time was also marked by the introduction of new issues into the coin circulation in the region on behalf of three out of the four Macedonian districts (Prokopov 2012), which, however, began only in 158 BC. It could also be probable that this situation enabled a Thracian dynastic figure (or some form of community) to initiate minting thus guaranteeing coins for the respective limited territory. Such a scenario would be possible in just several months to a few years – in fact only until the new coins of the *merides* manage to establish themselves as a universal currency in the new conditions. In this case, the coinage in question could belong somewhere in the period of ca. 167 – ca. 157 BC.¹⁰

Thirdly. A further possibility appears within the context of Andriscus' actions towards retaking Macedonia from the Romans (149-148 BC) which led to the Fourth Macedonian War. According to the literary tradition (Diod. XXXII, 15) Andriscus claimed to be Perseus' son and that he had been transmitted a sealed tablet, in which Perseus revealed to him the existence of two treasures, one at Amphipolis containing one hundred and fifty talents of silver, and the other, of seventy talents, at Thessalonica. Encouraged to seek support in Thrace, he arrived at the court of a Thracian chieftain Teres, who presented him with soldiers, and placed a diadem on his head. Other Thracian chieftains also gave him military support, among them Barsabas himself took part in the expedition and escorted Andriscus to Macedonia. This report places Barsabas' territory in the closest vicinity to Macedonia which would mean that if we are looking for a Thracian dynast as a minting institution for the imitations here under discussion, Barsabas would be a possible candidate and the entire context would allow such an activity. The appearance of Amphipolis and Thessaloniki precisely in financial connection (even though just pretended) with these events harmonizes with the observation that coins of these cities were re-used for the minting of the imitations. Of course, one should not overlook the fact that the legend reports about silver treasures, while the coins under discussion are bronze.¹¹

Fourthly. The *bellum Mithridaticum* with its three stages (88-85 BC; 83-81 BC; 75-63 BC) should without any doubt be taken into consideration when trying to explain the phenomenon here under

⁹ According to Y. Stoyas (KIKPE, Greece) this possibility should also be considered disproved because of the coin (see e.g., Fig. 13) overstruck on an emission of the Thessalian League minted in the name of the magistrate Hippolochos (ΙΠΠ-ΟΛΟ), issued possibly "at the earliest rather not before the late 150s BC" (a personal communication). On the *stratego*i of the Thessalian League see Kramolisch 1978.

¹⁰ See above footnote 9.

¹¹ Yannis Stoyas shared the opinion, that "it would be even more interesting if this overstrike could be aligned with (...) the incident of Andriskos, 149-148 BC. In such a scenario a Thessalian coin with the name of Hippolochos struck, say, in ca. 150 BC could have been then overstruck when the forces of Andriskos defeated the Roman praetor and overtook Thessaly." He also brought to our notice "one silver *drachm* in the name of Philip VI overstruck on a (reduced weight) *stater* of the Thessalian Koinon; this coin has been known from an auction (Harlan J. Berk, Buy or Bid Sale 127, 25 June 2002, lot 147). The *terminus ante quem* for that Thessalian coin should be 149/8 BC." Here we would like once again to thank our colleague Y. Stoyas for his valuable information and expert opinion.

discussion. The fact that – as correctly stated by Frank William Walbank (1981, 16), – “*the Thracians had found a new champion*” in king Mithridates VI of Pontus created a sort of interregnum in Southwest Thrace leading to numerous Roman military campaigns in the region. The tension here started even before the Senate’s mandate of 88 BC, as clearly visible by Livy’s *periochae* where Thracian incursions into Macedonia are reported to have started already in 89 BC (Liv. Per. 74). Modern scholarly opinion inclines to date the massive invasion of king Sothimus ahead of large number reinforcements from Thrace as far as Greece (Oros. 5, 18) only in 88 BC even taking him to be a king of the Maedi (Walbank 1981, 16; Тачева 1997, 67; Делев 2014, 126). It is to be explicitly stated that such identification could be very misleading as he could have belonged to any other Thracian community of Southwest Thrace, including the one which inhabited the region here under discussion. The same is valid also for the military campaign of Sulla in 85 BC (Liv. Per. 83) in Thrace which is traditionally supposed to have been “up the Strymon” (Walbank 1981, 16) but in fact could well have been in the Rhodope region where the proconsul Appius Claudius Pulcher died fighting in 77-76 BC (Walbank 1981, 16) and the area here under scrutiny belongs precisely to the Rhodope region. As is well known, according to Obsequens (Obseq., 59) in 76 BC the Maedi fought many battles, which does not exclude the possibility of Appius Claudius having also other foes along the Maedi, if it was him who had to confront this Thracian tribe. The military campaign of Marcus Lucullus in 71 BC (Liv. Per. 97) is reported on a much larger scale having left “our” region, obviously, aside and because of this Lucullus’ campaign could not be considered as forming a context of the respective minting activity.

Finally. Very meaningful is the fact that this impressive concentration of four coin hoards within a very restricted area coincides with the location of the city known from the Roman imperial period as Nicopolis ad Mestum/Nestum (see Fig. 1). This picture is even more intense as, along with these four coin hoards, there is information for a further two of a significant volume (CCCHBulg. VI, 63, nos. 19-36; 234, nos. 152-158), consisting of coins which either never entered circulation or were in use for a very short time. Ever since P. Perdrizet’s article of 1906 the foundation of this town has been universally dated to the rule of Emperor Trajan.¹² The entire complex of evidence connected with this region is yelling for a systematic analysis of the historical development across the *longue durée*. Almost two decades ago an attempt was made to give new life to Tomaschek’s idea (1867) that this city appeared as a result of the fateful military victory at Philippi in 42 BC where the legions of Brutus and Cassius were defeated by the joined forces of Mark Antony and Octavian, but where the success of the triumviri was achieved in fact solely by Antony (Boteva 2007). Considering all available then data, a hypothesis was formulated that the region of the modern town of Gotse Delchev (SW Bulgaria) was twice affected by stressful events in the third quarter of the 1st century BC. Firstly, at the very end of the battle at Philippi which was moved into the mountain due to Brutus’ flight from the battlefield (23 October 42 BC); several days later while in the mountain, he committed suicide because Antony defeated him once again. The second stressful event for the region could have happened in 32 BC when – it seems so – Antony founded the city of Nicopolis¹³ to commemorate the *decennalia* of his

¹² Most recently Lozanov 2020.

¹³ Despite the recent study insisting again that Nicopolis ad Mestum/Nestum was created by emperor Trajan (Lozanov 2020), a pre-Trajan foundation of this Nicopolis is definitely not impossible. Such a possibility should be considered also because of the papyrus 2851 in the British Museum with a Register of a cohort (Fink 1971, 217-227; see also Hunt 1925); its date is disputable (Fink 1971, 217) with the year AD 99 being very reasonably considered (Fink 1958, 110; Syme 1959, 26). In col. I, line 13 one reads clearly “STOBIS” and in line 14 “NICOPOL(i)” is recognizable (Fink 1971, 221); the first toponym refers undoubtedly to the town of Stobi to the north of the province of Macedonia while for the second uncertainty remains. Arthur S. Hunt, who dated the document to “a period posterior to the commencement of Trajan’s second Dacian war” (Hunt 1925, 266) pondered as follows: “perhaps this is this foundation of Trajan in Lower Moesia, though in connection with Stobi the Nicopolis on the Ambracian Gulf or that on the coast of Thrace must also be thought of” (Hunt 1925, 271, cf. 12). When the Register was re-considered and dated to AD 99, i.e. prior to Trajan’s Dacian wars, Robert O. Fink insisted on Nicopolis in Epirus, “for Nicopolis ad Haemum (ad Istrum) and Nicopolis ad Nestum were founded by Trajan and could not have contributed men who were being discharged at this date” (Fink 1971, 222, cf. 14). However, from a geographical point

victories at Philippi and in the adjacent mountain. The city however was not able to develop and flourish because the founder took his life shortly after that being defeated by Octavian who preferred not to leave any memories of the battle at Philippi where he suffered two shameful defeats (Boteva 2007; Boteva 2014).

With the newly acquired data from the coin hoard of Ablanitsa-1940 and the entire complex of evidence from the region of the ancient city of Nicopolis ad Mestum/Nestum, some further details and precisions are possible. The hoards under discussion contain coins that have come down to us in a state indicating that they were treasured relatively shortly after being minted, i.e., they have not circulated long. If this observation is correct, then our search for the date of their minting should go hand in hand with the search for the reason for their treasuring, which – of course – could be simply explained by losing their value on the market. The third quarter of 1st century BC offers suitable contexts for both **the minting** of the imitative coins (possibly in the interregnum due to the civil war of 48 BC, which certainly affected the region as the Pompeian Senate was having meetings in Thessaloniki; or the interregnum due to the turmoil following the assassination of Caesar and the rapidly changed decisions of the Roman Senate concerning the governor of the province of Macedonia) and **their treasuring** in the region to the north of Philippi in the context either of the military activity in September / October of 42 BC, or a decade later when – most probably – the city of Nicopolis near Mestos/Nestos was founded by Mark Antony. Of course, insisting solely on this possibility would be incorrect and the chronology of the discussed coin hoards should remain under question until some indisputable evidence appears.

Conclusion: The coinage discussed here provokes numerous questions without firm answers. The present publication aims only to show the entire coin hoard Ablanica-1940 and to offer a list of some of the possibilities to put this phenomenon within a historical context. A thorough analysis of this still enigmatic coinage is ongoing and a detailed publication will appear in the near future.

CATALOGUE¹⁴

Obv. Head of Strymon (?) to the right, wreathed with reeds.

Rev. MAKEΔONQN, trident head to the right, monograms in upper and lower left fields above and below.



Cat.1 AE, 8.33 g, 24.5 mm

of view, it is precisely Nicopolis ad Mestum/Nestum that would fit best when combined with Stobi and it is really pity that the full content of these lines of the British Museum Papyrus 2851 are lost. Here it is our pleasure to extend special thanks to Dr. Nicolay Sharankov (Sofia University and National Archaeological Institute with Museum at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences), who not only informed me about this ancient document and the possibility it offers when identifying the town in col. I, line 14, but also provided me with the relevant literature.

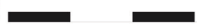
¹⁴Photos - courtesy Archaeological Museum Plovdiv. The authors extend their most sincere gratitude to the Director Assoc. Prof. Kostadin Kisiov and the numismatic fund keeper Dessislava Davidova for their contribution for ensuring the photos and the needed relevant information.



0  5cm

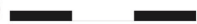
Cat. 2 AE, 8.05 g, 21.7 mm



0  5cm

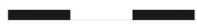
Cat. 3 AE, 5.74 g, 22.5 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 4 AE, 5.97 g, 22.6 x 23.6 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 5 AE, 9.75 g, 18.7 x 23.8 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 6 AE, 7.31 g, 22.8 x 20.7 mm



0 5cm

Cat. 7 AE, 4.90 g, 18.3 mm



0 5cm

Cat. 8 AE, 4.98 g, 20.1 x 22.5



0 5cm

Cat. 9 AE, 7.05 g, 21.44 x 22.9 mm



0 5cm

Cat. 10 AE, 7.99 g, 19.4 x 23.4 mm



0 5cm

Cat. 11 AE, 6.45 g, 20.1 x 22.8 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 12 AE, 6.56 g, 24.3 mm



0  5cm

Cat.13 AE, 5.73 g, 21.1 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 14 AE, 6.26 g, 23.3 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 15 AE, 7.22 g, 22.2 x 24.1 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 16 AE, 9.39 g, 22.5 mm



0 5cm

Cat. 17 AE, 6.21 g, 22.4 x 23.7 mm



0 5cm

Cat. 18 AE, 8.15 g, 21.3 mm



0 5cm

Cat. 19 AE, 4.88 g, 21.7 mm



0 5cm

Cat. 20 AE, 8.43 g, 20.3 x 22.2 mm



0 5cm

Cat. 21 AE, 7.18 g, 22.1 x 20.6 mm



0 5cm

Cat. 22 AE, 7.87 g, 19.8 mm



0 5cm

Cat. 23 AE, 5.13 g, 22.4 mm



0 5cm

Cat. 24 AE, 7.43 g, 21.6 mm



0 5cm

Cat. 25 AE, 7.94 g, 22.5 mm



0 5cm

Cat. 26 AE, 6.44 g, 23.0 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 27 AE, 6.45 g, 21.9 x 23.8 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 28 AE, 9.39 g, 21.8 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 29 AE, 8.50 g, 22.7 x 24.5 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 30 AE, 8.34 g, 22.3 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 31 AE, 5.44 g, 22.1 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 32 AE, 9.22 g, 22.2 x 24.1 mm



0  5cm

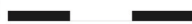
Cat. 33 AE, 6.82 g, 23.1 x 25.1 mm



0  5cm

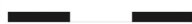
Cat. 34 AE, 10.16 g, 22.4 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 35 AE, 6.36 g, 22.1 mm



0  5cm

Cat. 36 AE, 8.06 g, 22.9 mm

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