

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XIV

MUZEUM NARODOWE W KRAKOWIE
SEKCJA NUMIZMATYCZNA
KOMISJI ARCHEOLOGICZNEJ PAN
ODDZIAŁ W KRAKOWIE

Kraków 2019



Ministerstwo Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego

Tłumaczenie tekstów oraz korekta językowa native speakerów tekstów
artykułów naukowych oraz recenzji naukowych w tomach XIII (2018) i XIV (2019)
finansowane w ramach umowy 790/P-DUN/2018 ze środków
Ministra Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego
przeznaczonych na działalność upowszechniającą naukę.

The translation and the proofreading by a native speaker of the texts
of academic articles and reviews in the volumes XIII (2018) and XIV (2019)
financed as part of the Agreement 790/P-DUN/2018 from the funds
of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education allocated for the purpose
of promoting and propagating science.

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The electronic edition of the *Notae Numismatacae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* is treated as its original version.

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ISSN 1426-5435

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ELIZA WALCZAK

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Stefan Skowronek (1928–2019) podczas wykopalisk archeologicznych w Egipcie (1960/1961)
Ze zbiorów Ośrodka Dokumentacji Filmowej Nauki Polskiej Uniwersytetu Pedagogicznego w Krakowie
Stefan Skowronek (1928–2019) during archaeological excavation in Egypt (1960/1961)
From the Center of Visual Documentation of Polish Science (Pedagogical University of Cracow)

Szanowni Państwo,

oddajemy w Państwa ręce tom XIV *Notae Numismaticae – Zapisków Numizmatycznych*. Zgodnie z przyjętymi przez nas zasadami wszystkie teksty publikujemy w językach kongresowych, z angielskimi i polskimi abstraktami. Polskojęzyczne wersje tekstów odnoszących się w większym stopniu do zainteresowań czytelnika polskiego są zamieszczone w formie plików PDF na stronie internetowej Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). W podobny sposób udostępniamy cały obecny tom oraz tomy archiwalne. Na stronie internetowej dostępne są ponadto wszelkie informacje ogólne o czasopiśmie oraz instrukcje dla autorów i recenzentów.

11 czerwca 2019 r. w wieku 91 lat odszedł prof. dr hab. Stefan Skowronek (1928–2019), nestor polskiej numizmatyki, wieloletni pracownik i kierownik Gabinetu Numizmatycznego Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie, wybitny znawca numizmatyki antycznej, wykładowca i pracownik Uniwersytetu Pedagogicznego w Krakowie, wykładowca Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, członek wielu towarzystw i organizacji naukowych, w tym członek honorowy Sekcji Numizmatycznej Komisji Archeologicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk Oddział w Krakowie.

Jego pamięci poświęcamy XIV tom *Notae Numismaticae – Zapisków Numizmatycznych*, czasopisma, które mocno wspierał jako autor i członek Komitetu Naukowego.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

It is with great pleasure that we present volume XIV of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne* to you. In accordance with the principles that we have adopted, our texts are published in the conference languages with English and Polish abstracts. The Polish-language versions of the texts that are more relevant to the interests of the Polish reader can be found as PDFs on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). Similarly, the whole of the present volume is available online, as are previously published volumes of the journal. The website also contains general information about the journal as well as information for prospective authors and reviewers.

Prof. Dr. Hab. Stefan Skowronek (1928–2019), the doyen of Polish numismatics, died on June 11, 2019, at the age of 91. For many years, he worked as an employee – and then as head – of the Numismatic Cabinet at the National Museum of Krakow. He was also a lecturer and employee of the Pedagogical University of Krakow, a lecturer at the Jagiellonian University, and a member of numerous scientific societies and organizations, having honorary membership status at the Krakow branch of the Numismatic Section of the Polish Academy of Sciences' Commission on Archaeology.

It is to his enduring memory that we dedicate volume XIV of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*, a journal that he helped to support as both an author and as a member of the Scientific Committee.

The Editors

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About the Diobols Hoard of Apollonia Pontica and Mesembria Discovered in 1911 in Constanța (Ancient Tomis)

43

ABSTRACT: In 1937 two diobols (from Apollonia Pontica and Mesembria) were offered to the numismatic collection of the Romanian Academy. The Inventory of the Numismatic Department of the Library of the Romanian Academy states that they came from a hoard containing 30–40 similar coins discovered in 1911 in Constanța (ancient Tomis), and specifying the exact location (inside the ancient city). In 1938, two similar diobols were offered by a collector to the Alexander St. Georges Museum in Bucharest (today to be found in the collection of the “Vasile Parvan” Institute of Archaeology in Bucharest). The same Inventory from the Romanian Academy shows that another 12 diobols from Apollonia (of the same type) were bought for the collection of the Romanian Academy from M.C. Soutzu in 1921, and belong to the same hoard.

There is an entire horizon of coin hoards containing diobols from Apollonia Pontica and Mesembria in Dobruja (a historical region encompassing NE Bulgaria and SE Romania), none of which are mixed with Macedonian coins. It is probable that most of them, including Constanța 1911, were buried because of the war between the Macedonian king, Philippos II, and the Scythian king, Ateas, a conflict which indirectly affected Dobruja and more directly Tomis in 339 BC.

KEY WORDS: Apollonia, Mesembria, Philippos II, Ateas, Tomis

ABSTRAKT: *O skarbie dioboli Apollonii Pontyjskiej i Mesembrii odkrytym w 1911 r. w Konstancy (starożytnej Tomi)*

W 1937 r. dwa diobole (bite w Apollonii Pontyjskiej i Mesembrii) zostały ofiarowane do zbiorów numizmatycznych Akademii Rumuńskiej. W Inwentarzu Działu Numizmatycznego Biblioteki Akademii Rumuńskiej odnotowano, że pochodziły one ze skarbu zawierającego 30–40 podobnych monet, odkrytego w 1911 r. w Konstancy (starożytna Tomi), oraz podano dokładną lokalizację tego depozytu (w obrębie starożytnego miasta). W 1938 r. dwa podobne diobole zostały zaoferowane przez pewnego kolekcjonera Muzeum Aleksandra St. Georges’a w Bukareszcie (dziś można je znaleźć w kolekcji Instytutu Archeologii „Vasile Parvan” w Bukareszcie). Wspomniany wyżej inwentarz Działu Numizmatycznego Biblioteki Akademii Rumuńskiej zawiera informację, że kolejnych 12 dioboli z Apollonii (tego samego typu) należących do tego samego skarbu zostało zakupionych do kolekcji Akademii Rumuńskiej od M.C. Soutzu w 1921 r.

Z obszaru Dobrudży (region historyczny obejmujący północno-wschodnią Bułgarię i południowo-wschodnią Rumunię) znany jest horyzont skarbów zawierających diobole z Apollonii Pontyjskiej i Mesembrii bez dodatku monet macedońskich. Jest prawdopodobne, że większość spośród wspomnianych depozytów, w tym ten z Konstancy z 1911 r., została ukryta w związku z wojną między królem macedońskim Filipem II a królem Scytów Ateasem, która w 339 r. p.n.e. dotknęła pośrednio obszar Dobrudży, a bezpośrednio Tomi.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: Apollonia, Mesembria, Filip II, Ateas, Tomi

Although we learned about the Diobols Hoard from Constanța (Constanța county, Romania), containing Mesembria and Apollonia Pontica, 75 years ago, a lot of new data has appeared in the research of recent years. So, we knew from the first publication (dating from 1944) about the discovery in Constanța (ancient Tomis), Constanța county of a monetary hoard containing initially 30–40 diobols from Apollonia Pontica and Mesembria, two of them (one from each city) were offered by Jacob Papazian from Constanța to the Numismatic Department of the Library of the Romanian Academy.¹ This brief piece of information, and sadly nothing more, has been entered in the most relevant inventories.² No article has been dedicated to this discovery but only a report concerning the acquisitions of the Numismatic Department between 1937 and 1942, and which constituted the unique aspect of the publication. Recently, a considerable amount of new data has been found

¹ MOISIL 1944a: 5, nos. 40, 42.

² IGCH, no. 771; CUSTUREA and TALMAȚCHI 2011: 169, no. VIII (where from mistake Moisil 1944a: 5, nos. 40, 42, 43; at no. 43 there is an Alexander the Great type tetradrachm from Mesembria discovered in Bulgaria).

in the archives of the Numismatic Department of the Library of the Romanian Academy and also at the Numismatic Department of the “Vasile Parvan” Institute of Archaeology in Bucharest (the former National Museum of Antiquities from 1864 until 1951). So, we know today that Jakob Papazian offered his two coins to the Romanian Academy in 1937 and also that in the next year, 1938, the Alexander St. Georges Museum in Bucharest received another two diobols from Ileana Ciolac, also from Mesembria and Apollonia Pontica, coming from the collection of Nicolae Ciolac, her former husband, the two coins belonging today to the collection of the “Vasile Parvan” Institute of Archaeology in Bucharest. We have no data about the size of the N. Ciolac collection, but we know from the internal archive of Alexander St. Georges Museum that he bought his coins (perhaps not all, but many of them) from Aram Papazian,³ one of the most important coin dealers from Bucharest during the years 1920–1944 of the last century (working at “Djaburov” Antiquities house until 1933 and owner between 1933 and 1944, when he died, of the Antiquities house “Arta clasică”⁴ – “The Classic art”, nearby the Romanian Academy) and (most important) relative of Jacob Papazian from Constanța. We have reasonable evidence to suppose that they were possibly part of the same hoard. Of course, C. Moisil knew nothing about the St. Georges Museum acquisition since they were two completely different institutions. The most significant novelty comes from the numismatic Inventory of the Library of the Numismatic Department of the Romanian Academy, where entry 470 from September 24th 1937, claims that the hoard was in fact discovered in 1911, at Carol I Street (today’s no. 17 Tomis Street), in Constanța, where Jacob Papazian had been building a house (today, this is the “Ana and Ion” restaurant, located 200 m from Ovidiu Square;⁵ Pl. 2, III. 3). The location is of particular importance, since now the hoard can be directly linked with the ancient emporium of Tomis, just north of the later Hellenistic wall (built towards the end of the 2nd – beginning of the 1st century BC;⁶ Pl. 1, III. 1–27). the southern part of the Hellenistic necropolis of the settlement extended towards Ovidiu square,⁸ with some ancient tombs from the 3rd–2nd centuries BC also being discovered in the area.⁹ Therefore, while there is a direct link between the hoard and the 4th century BC settlement of Tomis, we cannot exclude a relation with the necropolis (also bearing in mind that we have no tomb from the 4th century BC

³ CĂUȘ 1998: 275–276.

⁴ Bucharest, Calea Victoriei (Victory Street) 120; MOISIL 1944b: 125.

⁵ Inventory of the Numismatic Department of the Library of the Romanian Academy, 1918–1962, no. 470.

⁶ BUZOIANU and BĂRBULESCU 2012: 33.

⁷ *Ibidem*: 274, Pl. I.

⁸ *Ibidem*: 32.

⁹ CLIANTE 2009: 75–78 (mss.); cf. BUZOIANU and BĂRBULESCU 2012: 32 and note 138.

in the area), without understanding it as a funerary hoard. We also have a better understanding of why only a few coins were recovered in the 1930's: because they were the remnants of the hoard discovered 25 years previously, in 1911. It should also be recalled that the initial discovery was made just a few years before World War I, an event which affected the Romanian Dobruja region in a dramatic way. With all of this new data in our possession, we found a new and relevant notice in an old personal numismatic Inventory containing the collection of M.C. Soutzu (the chief-keeper of the Numismatic Department of the Romanian Academy from 1914 until 1933), which mentioned a significant number of diobols from Apollonia Pontica (12 coins) that had been offered by M.C. Soutzu in 1921 (July 4th, nos. 1–13 / 902–913, today Reg. 68 PV 10334–10346) to the Numismatic Department of the Romanian Academy. They belonged to his private collection, and had not necessarily been found in the same year. Considering the fact that the Dobruja region had been occupied by the Bulgarian army from the end of 1916 until September 30th 1918, and that the first part of Soutzu collection had been sent to Moscow in 1917 where it was subsequently lost during the Bolshevik revolution, only reemerging in the middle of the 20th century,¹⁰ we can easily suppose that it might have been part of the hoard discovered in 1911 and then acquired by M.C. Soutzu after the end of World War I. We must add that almost all of the coins from the Soutzu collection were discovered or acquired in Romania with only a few exceptions (some small silver objects from Egypt found around 1900¹¹ and several hundred Greek coins from the Northern Black Sea area and Asia Minor, obtained from the collection of Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch in Paris in 1930).¹² A similar scenario may be envisaged for the Alexander St. Georges Museum collection. The coins represent a homogenous ensemble, exclusively containing diobols signed by several magistrates which are unique to the other diobol hoards from Apollonia. Today, based on the available information, we can estimate that around half of the initial hoard was recovered in this way.

¹⁰ MOISIL 1933: 719; VÎLCU, ISVORANU and NICOLAE 2006: 4.

¹¹ Inventory of the M.C. Soutzu Collection (1933): 155 (Numismatic Department of the Library of the Romanian Academy).

¹² *Ibidem*: 189.

CATALOGUE

A. Apollonia Pontica – silver diobols

Obverse: laureate head of Apollo (Medusa?) facing¹³

Reverse: inverted anchor; under left fluke, letter A; under right fluke, crayfish; some of them with abbreviated magistrate name in left field

1. No magistrate name; 1.32 g; 11 mm; 12 h; SNG BM Black Sea 167; SNG Stancomb 41–43; Library of the Romanian Academy. PV 10334 (53/902); Pl. 3, Fig. 1.
2. No magistrate name; 1.30 g; 12 mm; 11 h; SNG BM Black Sea 167; SNG Stancomb 41–43; Library of the Romanian Academy. PV 10336 (53/904); Pl. 3, Fig. 2.
3. No magistrate name; 1.30 g; 11 mm; 11 h; SNG BM Black Sea 167; SNG Stancomb 41–43; Library of the Romanian Academy. PV 10335 (53/903); Pl. 3, Fig. 3.
4. No magistrate name; 1.27 g; 10 mm; 6 h; SNG BM Black Sea 167; SNG Stancomb 41–43; Library of the Romanian Academy. PV 10337 (53/905); Pl. 3, Fig. 4.
5. ΓΑΥ, magistrate; 1.29 g; 11 mm; 6 h; SNG BM Black Sea 171; SNG Stancomb –; Library of the Romanian Academy, PV 10339 (53/907); Pl. 3, Fig. 5.
6. ΓΑΥ, magistrate; 1.29 g; 10 mm; 5 h; SNG BM Black Sea 171; SNG Stancomb –; Library of the Romanian Academy, PV 10343 (53/911); Pl. 3, Fig. 6.
7. ΚΩΜ, magistrate; 1.32 g; 11 mm; 6 h; SNG BM Black Sea 173; SNG Stancomb –; Library of the Romanian Academy; PV 10338 (53/906); Pl. 3, Fig. 7.
8. ΚΩΜ, magistrate; 1.29 g; 10 mm; 5 h; SNG BM Black Sea 173; SNG Stancomb –; Library of the Romanian Academy; Reg. 68, PV 7271 (470/23245); Pl. 3, Fig. 8.
9. ΣΩ, magistrate; 1.35 g; 10 mm; 10 h; SNG BM Black Sea 175; SNG Stancomb 47; Library of the Romanian Academy; PV 10341 (53/909); Pl. 3, Fig. 9.

¹³ There are different opinions; for Medusa, see SNG BM 167–176; for Apollo, IVANOVA 2017: 94–95, and DRAGANOV and PAUNOV 2017: 306.

10. ΣΩ, magistrate; 1.31 g; 10 mm; 12 h; SNG BM Black Sea 175; SNG Stancomb 47; “Vasile Parvan” Institute of Archaeology of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest; 235/803; Pl. 3, Fig. 10.
11. ΣΩ, magistrate; 1.28 g; 11 mm; 12 h; SNG BM Black Sea 175; SNG Stancomb 47; Library of the Romanian Academy; PV 10340 (53/908); Pl. 3, Fig. 11.
12. KTH, magistrate; 1.31 g; 12 mm; 6 h; SNG BM Black Sea 176; SNG Stancomb –; Library of the Romanian Academy; PV 10344 (53/912); Pl. 3, Fig. 12.
13. OI, magistrate; 1.31 g; 10 mm; 5 h; IMHOOF-BLUMER 1883: 236, no. 39; SNG BM Black Sea –; SNG Stancomb –; Library of the Romanian Academy; PV 10342 (53/910); Pl. 3, Fig. 13.
14. ΠΑ, magistrate; crayfish under left fluke, letter Α under right fluke; 1.28 g; 10 mm; 11 h; IMHOOF-BLUMER 1908: 142; SNG BM Black Sea –; SNG Stancomb –; CNT 7503; Romanian Academy; PV 10345 (53/913); Pl. 3, Fig. 14.

B. Mesembria – silver diobols

48

Obverse: crested Corinthian helmet facing

Reverse: M-E-T-A in the four quarters of a radiate wheel with four spokes

15. No magistrate name; 1.29 g; 10 mm; 3 h; SNG BM Black Sea 268–271; SNG Stancomb 219–222; KARAYOTOV 1994: nos. 39–130; Library of the Romanian Academy; Reg. 68, PV 7272 (470 / 23246); Pl. 3, Fig. 15.
16. No magistrate name; 1.28 g; 11 mm; 6 h; SNG BM Black Sea 268–271; SNG Stancomb 219–222; KARAYOTOV 1994: nos. 39–130; “Vasile Parvan” Institute of Archaeology of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest; 235/808; Pl. 3, Fig. 16.

There are not many hoards containing coins from Apollonia and Mesembria from this period in the area, with all of them spread over a swathe of NE Bulgaria and SE Romania – in fact, all of them come from the historical region of Dobruja. In Bulgaria, a few hoards have been found at Medovets, Dalgopol municipality, Varna region (20 diobols, 4 “reduced drachms”¹⁴ from Apollonia Pontica and

¹⁴ For Apollonia drachms see YORDANOVA 2013: 13–23 and IVANOVA 2017: 89–104.

16 diobols from Mesembria);¹⁵ General Kantardjievo, Aksakovo municipality, Varna region (31 diobols Apollonia and 35 diobols Mesembria),¹⁶ Vratarite, Dobrich region (66 diobols Apollonia, 66 diobols Mesembria together with an unknown number of diobols from Istros);¹⁷ Kladentzi, Tervel municipality, Dobrich region (1 diobol from Apollonia and 2 diobols from Mesembria).¹⁸ There have also been a few proposals for their closing dates: Vratarite around 339–335 BC,¹⁹ General Kantardjievo²⁰ around 340–320 BC or better 339 BC, Medovets 320–313 BC²¹ and Kladentzi 330–320 BC.²²

From Romania, there have been even fewer discoveries of hoards containing diobols from Apollonia and Mesembria, all of them are in the southern part of Romanian Dobruja, namely: Ion Corvin (formerly Cuzgun), Mangalia (ancient Kallatis) in around 1958 and Constanța in 1911 (ancient Tomis), with all of them in Constanța county. We have limited data about the hoard from Ion Corvin.²³ It was discovered in 1903 (and not 1905, as mistakenly claimed in the almost the whole numismatic literature);²⁴ apparently it not only includes diobols from Apollonia Pontica and Mesembria, but also silver coins from Istros, Kallatis and Minor Asia. the old information concerning the presence in the hoard of some electrum staters from Cyzicus was recently invalidated following archive research in the National Museum of Antiquities.²⁵ A few years ago, details were published on one drachm and three diobols from Apollonia Pontica, four diobols from Mesembria and six half drachms from Kallatis, coming from a supposed hoard discovered by accident around 1958 in Mangalia (ancient Kallatis) but recovered much later.²⁶ The date for this latter hoard was proposed as lying in the last quarter of the 4th century BC or perhaps even the beginning of the 3rd century BC.²⁷

The presence of different denominations in some of these hoards suggests “three possible distinct periods: a period when the drachms and the so called reduced drachms existed in parallel; a period when the so-called reduced drachms and diobols

¹⁵ IVANOVA 2017: 98–99; KARAYOTOV 1994: 26–27; DRAGANOV and PAUNOV 2017: 308.

¹⁶ DRAGANOV and PAUNOV 2017: 306–316.

¹⁷ IVANOVA 2017: 99–100; KARAYOTOV 1994: 24–27; DRAGANOV and PAUNOV 2017: 308.

¹⁸ IGCH, no. 770; KARAYOTOV 1995: 27; DRAGANOV and PAUNOV 2017: 309.

¹⁹ KARAYOTOV 1994: 27; DRAGANOV and PAUNOV 2017: 308.

²⁰ DRAGANOV and PAUNOV 2017: 312.

²¹ KARAYOTOV 1994: 27; DRAGANOV and PAUNOV 2017: 308.

²² *Ibidem*: 309.

²³ VON RENNER 1906: 97–106; MOISIL 1923: 18; IGCH, no. 734.

²⁴ MOISIL 1916: 120; IDEM 1923: 18.

²⁵ VÎLCU 2016.

²⁶ TALMAȚCHI 2017: 275–305

²⁷ *Ibidem*: 294.

existed in parallel and a period of only diobols circulating”;²⁸ the replacement of the “large silver denominations with Apollo seized... probably after the conquest of Amphipolis (by Phillip II in 357 BC) ... or latest after his campaign in Thrace”²⁹ by the frontal Apollo diobols taking place during the reign of Phillip II,³⁰ probably not so long after 357 BC. Analyzing the structure of the hoard discovered at Constanța (Tomis) in 1911, we notice significant similarities with those discovered at General Kantardjievo (Aksakovo municipality, Varna region), Vratarite (Dobrich region, in Bulgaria) and Medovets (Varna region, in Bulgaria). There are 14 diobols from Apollonia; four of them (28.57%) have no magistrate name and ten others show different abbreviated signatures as follows: 2 ΓΛAY (14.28%), 2 ΚΩΜ (14.28%), 3 ΣΟ (21.42%), 1 ΚΤΗ (7.14%), 1 ΟΙ (7.14%), 1 ΠΑ (7.14%). Most of them are present in all hoards: ΓΛAY (at General Kantardjievo 4%, Medovets 10.52%, Vratarite 1.72%), ΚΩΜ (General Kantardjievo 12%, Medovets 5.26%, Vratarite 5.17%), ΣΟ (General Kantardjievo 20%, Medovets 10.52%, Vratarite 20.68%), ΚΤΗ (General Kantardjievo 12%, Vratarite 5.17%), ΟΙ (Medovets 10.52%, Vratarite 1.72%), ΠΑ (Vratarite 1.72%). Also, there are a lot of no magistrate name diobols everywhere: General Kantardjievo 40%, Medovets 63.15%, Vratarite 53.44%. This overview on the diobols from all these hoards reflects the strong and permanent presence of samples having no magistrate name and also the significant presence of the magistrate signature ΣΟ. For all the others, percentages show a great variability caused perhaps by the varying extent to which the hoards have been recovered or the volume of a particular issue. Future research and discoveries will show if there is also a chronological meaning. Observing that the hoard from Vratarite not only contains diobols from Apollonia and Mesembria but also from Istros and that the Medovets hoard not only contains diobols but also drachms from Apollonia, it seems that only the hoard from General Kantardjievo has the highest degree of similarity with Constanța 1911 discovery. At the same time, we should notice that the single hoard containing all the magistrates from the 1911 Constanța hoard is Vratarite and we cannot ignore the suggestive contemporaneity of the two discoveries. It suffices to recall here that the suggested date for Vratarite hoard is around 339–335 BC,³¹ while for General Kantardjievo about 340–320 BC or rather 339 BC³² and Medovets between 320–313 BC.³³ Despite the fact that the 1958 Mangalia (Kallatis) hoard contains three diobols from Apollonia signed

²⁸ IVANOVA 2017: 94.

²⁹ *Ibidem*: 95.

³⁰ *Ibidem*: 95.

³¹ KARAYOTOV 1994: 27; DRAGANOV and PAUNOV 2017: 308.

³² *Ibidem*: 312.

³³ KARAYOTOV 1994: 27; DRAGANOV and PAUNOV 2017: 308.

by magistrate ΣΟ and also a drachm from the same city, the structure (apparently including diobols from Mesembria but also hemidrachms from Kallatis) seems to represent a different situation.³⁴

The hoard from Constanța 1911 (found just outside the ancient city of Tomis, not far north of the future Hellenistic wall) seems to reflect a dramatic event which profoundly affected the city. Archaeological excavations show that a fierce fire struck the city in the second half of the 4th century BC, a more accurate chronology of the event being difficult to establish.³⁵ It was connected with the conflict between the Scythian king Ateas and Macedonian king Philippos II or with the revolt of the West Pontic city against Lysimachus in 313 BC. Considering the profile of monetary circulation in the Dobruja region, i.e. the southern part of Romania and the northern half of Bulgaria, in the second half of the 4th century BC, we have numerous examples of gold Macedonian coins, especially Alexander type staters. This perhaps suggests the intensive use of local mercenaries during the Diadochi wars and we suggest that the hoard from Tomis (Constanța 1911) was buried after the middle of the 4th century BC but not after the death of Alexander the Great and the beginning of the Diadochii wars. The diobols from Apollonia and Mesembria from the hoards discovered in Dobruja and Eastern Bulgaria are never associated with Macedonian coins which accompanied local mercenaries in the region. This observation is important because it offers a strong argument to date the diobol hoards from Apollonia and Mesembria to before the massive influx of Macedonian coins in the West Pontic region during the Diadochii wars. Finds show that the revolt against Lysimachus in 313 BC and his campaign against the West Pontic cities are well documented by gold and silver Macedonian coin hoards discovered in the area but that these do not include diobols from Apollonia and Mesembria.³⁶ It would appear that the hoard discovered in Constanța (Tomis) in 1911 was buried because of the war from 339 BC between Philippos II and Ateas, just like the hoard of darics from Orgame (Jurilovca, Tulcea county, Romania).³⁷ The traces of the catastrophic fire in the archaeological record of Hellenistic Tomis, attributed either to the war between Philippos II and Ateas in 339 BC or to the revolt in 313 BC against Lysimachus, could be connected rather to the former.

³⁴ TALMAȚCHI 2017: 294.

³⁵ BUZOIANU and BĂRBULESCU 2012: 18–20, 122–124.

³⁶ VÎLCU 2015: 193–208.

³⁷ PETAC, TALMAȚCHI and IONIȚĂ 2011: 331–336.

ABBREVIATIONS

CNA = *Cronica numismatică și arheologică*, Bucharest.

CNT = *Corpus Nummorum Thracorum* (www.corpus-nummorum.eu).

IGCH = M. THOMPSON, O. MØRKHOLM and C. KRAAY (eds.), *An Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards*, New York 1973.

RCAN = *Revista de cercetări numismatice și arheologice*, Bucharest.

SNG BM Black Sea = *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain*, vol. IX: *British Museum, Part 1: The Black Sea*, London 1993.

SNG Stancomb = *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain*, vol. XI: *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region*, Oxford 2000.

SNR = *Sweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Bern.

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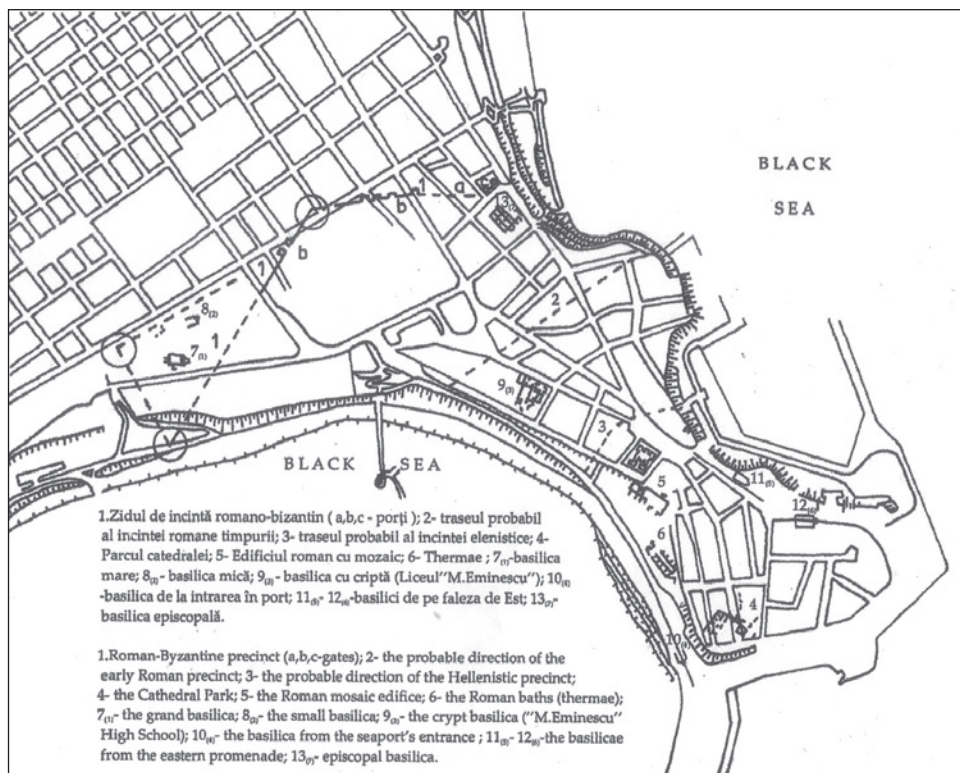
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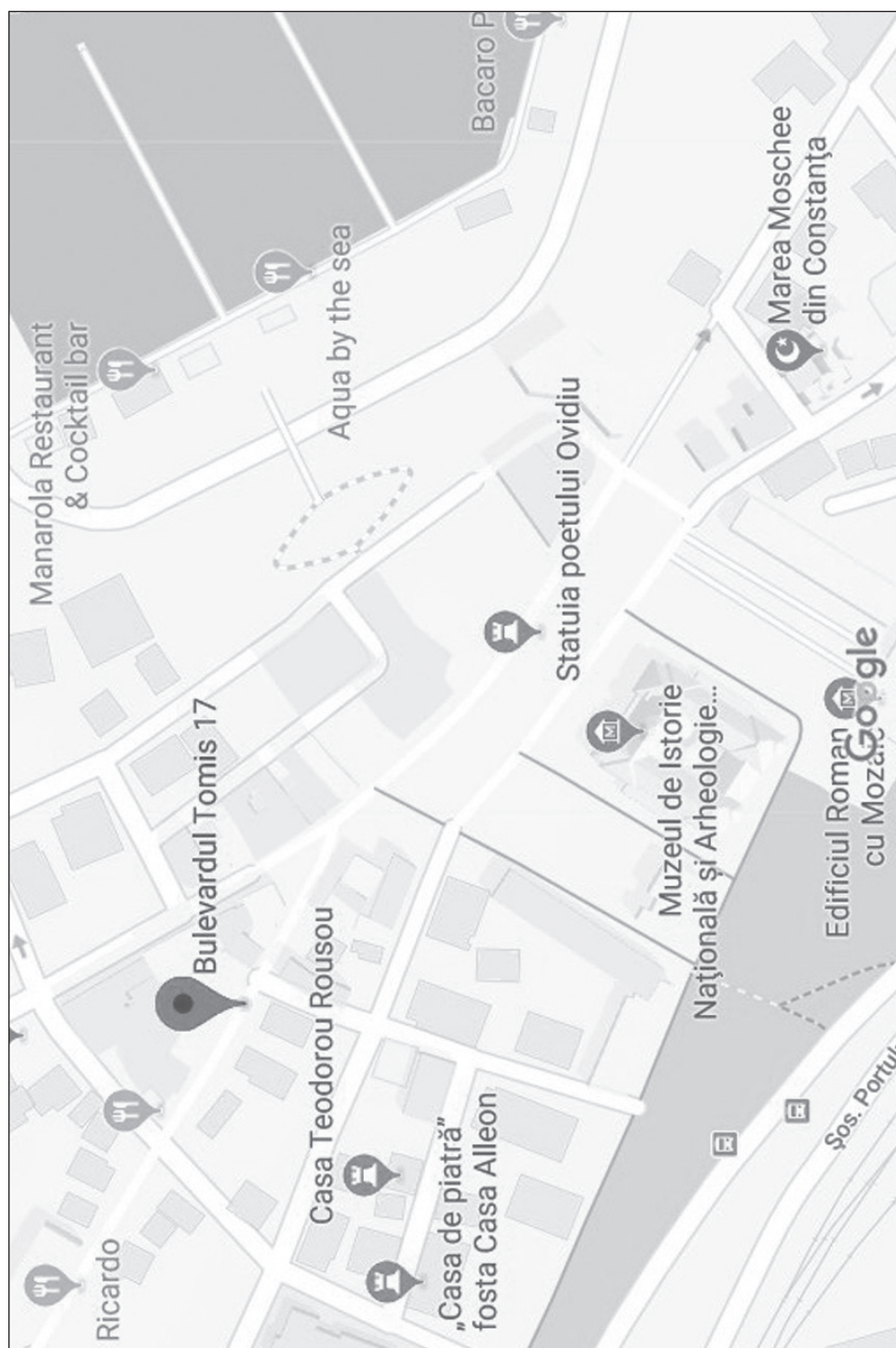
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PLATE 1	Ill. 1. Map of ancient Tomis. © BUZOIANU and BĂRBULESCU 2012, p. 274, Pl. I Ill. 2. Detail from the map of ancient Tomis, reflecting the area outside the Hellenistic wall and the location of the Constanța 1911 hoard. Aurel Vilcu using © BUZOIANU and BĂRBULESCU 2012, p. 274, Pl. I
PLATE 2	Ill. 3. No. 17 Tomis Street (formerly, Carol I Street), where the hoard was found. Photo: Viorel Petac
PLATE 3	Figs. 1–16. Diobols from Apollonia and Mesembria, from the hoard discovered at Constanța in 1911 (the numbers of the photographs correspond to the numbers of the coins as per “CATALOGUE”). Photos: Viorel Petac and Aurel Vilcu







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