

# NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

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# ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XVIII

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

Kraków 2023



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ISSN 1426-5435

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Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska née Meyendorff (1833–1916), autor I. Makarov, 1880

Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska z domu Meyendorff (1833–1916), autor I. Makarow, 1880

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W roku 2023 przypada 120. rocznica Daru Rodziny Czapskich. Jego autorką była Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska z domu Meyendorff (1833–1916) i jej synowie Jerzy (1861–1930) i Karol (1860–1904) Hutten-Czapscy. Dar hrabiego Emeryka Hutten Czapskiego (1828–1896), obejmujący znakomitą kolekcję numizmatów polskich i z Polską związanych oraz zaprojektowany według jego życzeń i dokończony przez wdowę pawilon muzealny, złożony na rzecz Gminy Miasta Kraków, czyli de facto Narodu Polskiego, miał olbrzymie znaczenie nie tylko dla jakości kolekcji numizmatycznej Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie, ale także dla rozwoju całościowo pojmowanej numizmatyki polskiej. Ponad 11 tysięcy polskich monet, medali i pieniędzy papierowych, wśród nich wiele unikatów lub rzadkości, stanowiło, stanowi i będzie stanowić podstawę dla organizowanych przez Muzeum wystaw, dla edukacji numizmatycznej i ekonomicznej szerokich rzesz publiczności i wreszcie dla badań naukowych nad różnymi zagadnieniami z zakresu numizmatyki polskiej i nie tylko. Nie należy również zapominać o społecznym znaczeniu Daru Rodziny Czapskich. Poczynając od 1903 roku, do dziś całe pokolenia zainspirowanych nim darczyńców wzbogacały i wzbogacają kolekcję numizmatyczną Muzeum Narodowego w Krakowie w pragnieniu nawiązania do czynu Czapskich czy też chęci uzupełnienia muzealnych zbiorów o obiekty, których hrabia nie posiadał. Zapatrzeni w jakość zbioru zbudowanego przez Emeryka Hutten-Czapskiego nie możemy jednak zapomnieć o rzeczywistej ofiarodawczyni, wdowie po kolekcjonerze – Elżbiecie. Bez niej i jej decyzji fantastyczna, unikatowa kolekcja zapewne uległaby rozproszeniu, jak wiele innych zbiorów, a w każdym razie nie byłaby dostępna dla wszystkich zainteresowanych polską i światową numizmatyką. Dzięki jej decyzji o ofiarowaniu zbiorów męża Narodowi możemy dzisiaj podziwiać zbiory hrabiego w Muzeum jego imienia przy ulicy Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego 12 w Krakowie. Elżbieta poprzez dar realizowała plan zachowania kolekcjonerskiego dziedzictwa męża. Wspierała go zresztą w jego pasji już wcześniej. Pomagała mu przy pracach nad zbiorem, wykonując precyzyjne rysunki monet i medali. Pamięci hrabiny Elżbiety Hutten-Czapskiej pragniemy zadekować obecny tom naszego czasopisma.

Redakcja

Dear Readers,

We are delighted to present you with volume 18 of *Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne*. As is our policy, we publish all texts in the congress languages, with English and Polish abstracts. The contents of the current volume and archive numbers are available as PDF files on the website of the National Museum in Krakow (<https://mnk.pl/notae-numismaticae-zapiski-numizmatyczne-1>). The website also provides all general information about the journal, along with guidelines for authors and reviewers.

The year 2023 marked the 120<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Czapski Family Donation. The donation was made by Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska, née Meyendorff (1833–1916), and her sons Jerzy (1861–1930) and Karol Hutten-Czapski (1860–1904), and comprised Count Emeric Hutten Czapski's (1828–1896) magnificent collection of numismatic items from Poland and connected with Poland, as well as a museum pavilion designed according to his wishes and completed by his widow. It was given to the Municipal Commune of Krakow, i.e. de facto to the Polish Nation, and was of enormous significance not only for the numismatic collection of the National Museum in Krakow, but also for the development of Polish numismatics in general. Including many rare and unique pieces, the more than 11,000 Polish coins, medals, and paper money that comprise the collection have been, and will continue to be, the basis for exhibitions organised by the Museum for the numismatic and economic education of the general public, as well as research into various problems in Polish numismatics and beyond. The social significance of the Czapski Family Donation should not be forgotten either. Since 1903, generations of donors inspired by this act have contributed to the enrichment of the numismatic collection of the National Museum in Krakow in their desire to follow in the footsteps of the Czapski family or to supplement the museum's holdings with objects that the Count did not have. While admiring the quality of the collection assembled by Emeryk Hutten-Czapski, however, we cannot forget the actual donor, his widow Elżbieta. Without her and her decision, this fantastic, unique collection would probably have been dispersed, like many other collections, and in any case would not have been accessible to all those interested in Polish and world numismatics. Thanks to her decision to donate her husband's holdings to the nation, today we can admire the Count's collection in the eponymous museum at 12 Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego Street in Krakow. Through the donation, Elżbieta pursued a plan to preserve her husband's collecting heritage. In fact, she had already supported her husband in his passion previously, assisting him in his work on the collection by making precise drawings of coins and medals. We would like to dedicate the present volume of our journal to the memory of Countess Elżbieta Hutten-Czapska.

The Editors

EVGENI I. PAUNOV

*From Koine to Romanitas: The Numismatic Evidence for Roman Expansion and Settlement in Moesia and Thrace (ca. 146 BC – AD 98/117)*, vols. 1–2, ANTIQUITATES: Archäologische Forschungsergebnisse 76, Verlag Dr. Kovač, Hamburg 2021, 938 pages; ISBN 978-3-339-10972-9

*From Koine to Romanitas* addresses a highly interesting research problem of the transition from the Late Hellenistic to the Roman monetary system in ancient Thrace and Moesia (modern Bulgaria). The analysis is based on an extensive corpus of approximately 48,000 coins. The book is the author's PhD thesis defended in Cardiff University in 2013, re-arranged for publication. In the introduction, Evgeni Paunov highlights the modifications made to the work, the changes and updates to individual chapters and to the bibliography.

The book consists of two comprehensive volumes. The first volume offers an analysis spanning 13 chapters. It opens with a preface by François de Callataÿ, who emphasises the great importance of the book as addressing the “period between Greek and Roman world as well as coin circulation on the territory of former Moesia and Thrace, so in the eastern part of the Balkan peninsula”. This is followed by the introduction, which presents the aims and objectives of research, the summary of research aims, the geographic and chronological limits, and the summary of previous research. It is noteworthy that the above points are addressed separately, in a clear and structured manner. The focus of the study is a period of approximately 250 years, spanning from ca. 146 BC (establishment of Macedonia as a Roman province) to the Dacian wars during the reign of Trajan in AD 101/2 and 105/6. The chosen time frame closes with “the complete incorporation of Thrace as a Hellenised region within the Roman Empire”. A certain continuity of research on coin circulation in this region is also highlighted.<sup>1</sup> Presenting the aims and objectives of research, Paunov specifies the questions that his book seeks to answer:

How did the Roman Empire gradually take full political control of the Balkan Peninsula? How was this achieved in economic and monetary terms? What role did Roman money play in the regional economy? What were the exact stages of the

<sup>1</sup> GAZDĂC 2010.

transformation of “barbarous” Thrace and Moesia, from an unstable area bordering the province of Macedonia with a dozen local tribal rulers, to a peaceful and prosperous region in just a century? (p. 1)

He outlines research conducted in this area to date, highlighting the lack of such a detailed discussion of particular issues and the insufficient publication of finds (pp. 3–6). His work, as far as is currently possible, addresses this gap.

The next chapter discusses the geography and archaeology of Moesia and Thrace (pp. 9–46). It is worth noting here that the analysis is not confined solely to the territory of modern Bulgaria, and sometimes reaches beyond its borders into neighbouring countries for a broader context. Individual subsections present the locations and environmental characteristics of particular regions, including the area to the north (Moesia) and south of Balkan range, the Balkan range, Rilo-Rhodopes massif, Pirin, Rhodopi, the Strandzha mountain massif, the western Black Sea coast and the Thracian Chersonese. Separately, rivers and communication routes are briefly characterised, taking into account their economic and political importance. Of great value to the overall analysis is the subsection on the archaeological evidence from the period between ca. 150 BC and AD 100. For that period, archaeological sources offer a very valuable complement to the overall numismatic research. They provide a broader context and extend the possibilities of interpretation. The subsection gives information on Celtic finds, such as weapons, jewellery, or various metal objects of exceptional artistic value, mainly from the northern and western parts of Thrace. Proceeding from burial finds in northwestern Thrace and the distribution of hoards, Paunov concludes that “Celtic-type warriors and the users of these Roman-influenced and pure Republican coinages are one and the same population” (p. 33). Archaeological material from the western Pontic coast has been the subject of more studies and papers. The early Roman occupation in Moesia is discussed separately, the author emphasising that “evidence from this period were published from Novae and partially from Oescus”. A little more information regarding the state of research and finds is provided when describing Roman *coloniae* in Thrace, including Aprus/Apri, Deultum and Philippopolis. The final subsection deals with roads, road network, transport, and communications. One of the most important roads was Via Egnatia, linking Adriatic coast and Eastern Thrace. Paunov cites a variety of written and epigraphic sources that provide valuable insights in this regard.

Chapter three deals with the history of Thrace and Moesia from ca. 200 BC to AD 98 (pp. 47–120). A brief background on ancient Thrace is provided at the outset and several significant features are highlighted, including the Macedonian influence during the reign of the last kings and after transformation into a Roman province

in 146 BC, and how swiftly Odrysian Thrace became dependent on the Roman Republic (p. 48). Individual subsections on Thrace describe the relationship between Rome and Thrace, the province of Macedonia and its defence (146–60/55 BC), and Thrace during the Mithridatic wars and Odrysian kings, among other things. The last subsection draws basic conclusions on the late Thracian kingdom, before the establishment of Thrace as a procuratorial province in AD 45/6. The next section in the chapter deals with Roman Moesia and the most important developments there, discussing the situation in the province during the reigns of subsequent emperors based on written and epigraphic sources. As with Thrace, the section closes with general conclusions on Roman Moesia in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

The next chapter outlines the key assumptions regarding the data analysed (pp. 123–136). At the beginning, the process of collecting, organising and cataloguing the data is described, followed by a review of the literature and the searches carried out. Coin finds are divided into several categories, according to both the period from which they came and the type of deposit. Paunov collected information on a total of 48,197 coins. The statistical distribution of the coins per issuer is presented in Table 4.1. (p. 125). Coins in hoards dominate, including Late Hellenic silver (36.36%) and Roman Republican coins (28.46%). The author presents the types of database systems he used during his research. The discussion of the different categories of finds is accompanied by tables illustrating their quantitative compilations with respect to periods and publication status. Some of the information collected by Paunov from Bulgaria has never been published before and is analysed here for the first time. With respect to hoards, data on 156 deposits has been collected, 108 of them previously unpublished (Table 4.2). As for single coins, we have information on 2521 coins, of which 968 are published for the first time (Table 4.3). The chapter characterises the nature of the finds from the region. Separately, a breakdown of the coins by archaeological context is presented. In addition, the 29 maps included in the book are discussed in terms of the types of software and coordinates used. The author also does not forget about finds lost due to the illegal use of metal detectors and the looting of new finds. This problem is addressed in a separate subsection, considering how the loss of some information impacts on research and final conclusions. With the detailed discussion of all the aspects related to the organisation of the data used during the research, this chapter leaves readers in no doubt as to the methodology and the characteristics of the material analysed.

In chapter five, Paunov focuses on Late Hellenistic coinages in Thrace (pp. 137–202). However, he begins with a general outline of coin types recorded in the Eastern Balkans in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. He also asks specific questions that he aims to answer:

What was the role of the Late Hellenistic coinages in Thrace? Why did the Romans continue to produce Greek type heavy silver coins in Macedonia intended only for export – for the next 80–90 years? What was the amount, distribution and role of the East Celtic coinages in Thrace, and finally why was the Roman denarius effectively introduced so late? (pp. 137–138)

The analysis begins with a discussion of Thasos and Thasian type tetradrachms, the most popular coins in Thrace in this period: their distribution, role, effigies, groups and dating. In this analysis, the author draws on the results and findings of previous research. Particular coin types are illustrated in drawings. In addition, a map showing the locations of finds is also included. Unfortunately, with their high density, sometimes the numbers are difficult for the viewer to read. Macedonian tetradrachms, Late Alexander tetradrachms of Odessos and Mesambria, Athenian tetradrachms of the “New Style”, tetradrachms of Maroneia, Abydos and Tenedos, Ilium and Alexandria Troas, Ptolemaic Egypt, tetradrachms in the name of Aesillas, Sura and CAE PR, drachms of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium in Illyria, Lysimachos-type tetradrachms of Byzantium and Chalcedon, Mithridatic staters of Tomis, Callatis and Byzantium and *cistophori* of Asia are similarly discussed. Some attention is also given to Celtic imitative coins of Macedonian types, which have so far received little detailed study (pp. 185–192). It is noteworthy here that Paunov discusses each category of coins in a clear and orderly manner, considering all the most important information. Illustrations and maps accompanying each category make it easier to follow the author’s narration. The second part of this chapter covers general trends in coin circulation in Thrace and conclusions on the monetary system in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, i.e. a compilation of the previously presented data. Separately, statistical data for southern (Table 5.5) and northern (Table 5.6) Thrace are presented in tables. Unfortunately, the distribution charts of coin types can be challenging due to the number of categories and the greyscale diagrams. It is certainly helpful that the number of coins is given next to each group in the legend. It should be noted that several methods have been used to present the statistics, which helped order the picture of the finds from 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. The tetradrachms of Thasos were one of the main currencies in Thrace from 146 to ca. 70/60 BC. The main monetary system in which all public transactions and tax payments were made was based on the Attic weight standard. Coins from other areas are also recorded in Thrace, including Athenian “New Style” tetradrachms in the south and tetradrachms of the first Macedonian region in northern Bulgaria. As emphasised by Paunov, Hellenistic coinage played an important role for the population of these areas for 250 years beginning with the reign of Alexander the Great and his successors. Based on the data, he indicates that the complete transition of the coin



system from Late Hellenistic to Roman took about 40–50 years, from ca. 60/50 to ca. 10 BC (pp. 200–201).

Chapter six deals with coins of the late Thracian kings between ca. 140 BC and AD 45/6 (pp. 203–254). It begins with a review of the background and previous research, followed by a discussion of the coinages of successive kings: Mostis (ca. 125/0–87/86 BC), Dixazelmeus, perhaps a successor of Mostis, Sadalas I (ca. 87/6–79 or 58/7 BC), Cotys II [VI] (ca. 57–48 BC), Sadalas [II] (ca. 48–42 BC), Rhaescuporis I (with Cotys), Cotys III [VII], Rhoemetalces I (ca. 12/1 BC – AD 12/13), Rhaescuporis III and Cotys IV (ca. AD 12–18/9), Rhoemetalces II (AD 19 – ca. 37/8) and Rhoemetalces III (ca. AD 38–45/6). For the coins of Rhoemetalces I, the countermarks struck on individual pieces are described (pp. 235–238). Monograms with letters of his name also appeared on issues of cities such as Heraclea Pontica and Hierapolis. In addition, Paunov presents another example of a PVBL countermark and suggests reading the abbreviation as Publius Vellaeus, the name of the commander of the Moesian army in AD 21 (p. 237). Other subsections characterise some of the more interesting issues of regional coinage in Thrace: the series ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΡΑΚΩΝ and ΚΟΤΥΟΣ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡ. At the end, the coins of individual rulers are tabulated. Their total number is 3,118, the majority being coins of Rhoemetalces I (3,050 pieces). The coins of the late Thracian kings were largely irregular issues.

The next chapter analyses hoards of Republican denarii (pp. 255–300). Paunov distinguishes two groups here: Republican and Early Principate hoards, and draws attention to the state of research and publication. He begins with the analysis of the hoards of bronze coins, followed by the silver coin hoards. The author has been involved in this type of research before, with a corpus of coins from Bulgaria.<sup>2</sup> The hoards are analysed in chronological intervals: ca. 90–70/60 BC, ca. 60/55–47/6 BC, ca. 44/2–32/1 BC, 32/1–29 and ca. 30/29–11/10 BC. Unfortunately, the accompanying cumulative percentage graphs of hoards (Fig. 7.4 and Fig. 7.5) are not entirely clear. After discussing individual groups, Paunov attempts to address the issues of the perception and interpretation of Republican denarius hoards in Thrace. He considers the hoards as possible imports, booty, or stipendia (pp. 276–279), while also citing earlier arguments, exemplified by Crawford's position, and interpretations referring to the slave trade.<sup>3</sup> Ultimately, the author seems inclined to argue that most denarius hoards from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC from Thrace should be seen as Roman payments/tributes to local chieftains (pp. 279). The next subsection traces the distribution of Republican hoards in particular regions of present-day

<sup>2</sup> PAUNOV and PROKOPOV 2002.

<sup>3</sup> CRAWFORD 1985: 229.

Bulgaria. The second part of the chapter is concerned with imitations of Republican denarii in Thrace (pp. 287–300). In this context, Paunov gives the example of a hoard from Maluk Porovets discovered in 1995, where 11 out of 56 coins were imitations. Separately, stray finds of imitations and a general distribution of all the imitations are discussed. In conclusion, the author draws attention to the paucity of data regarding the production of imitations in the area, as well as their issuers (Thracians, Celts, Dacians or mixed?), who cannot be identified at present.

The question of how the denarius system worked is answered in chapter eight (pp. 301–329). Paunov discusses the introduction of the denarius, its production, metrology, silver standard, its transformation through various reforms, and the expenditure of the Roman Empire. He goes on to present the basic models of coin circulation for gold and bronze coins, mostly from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. A brief characterisation of the monetary system in each period is certainly an aid to the reader and organises the presented information.

Chapter nine is devoted to denarius hoards of the Early Principate (pp. 331–369). 48 hoards of this type have been recorded in Bulgaria to date, 32 of which are sufficiently well researched. The remainder are partially recovered, unpublished, lost, or stolen. Among the hoards, the author distinguishes deposits from the Augustan period, sub-dividing them further into three groups according to the period: Early, group 1 (ca. 31/30–20 BC), Middle, group 2 (ca. 20–9/8 BC) and Late, group 3 (8/7 BC – AD 14). The denarius hoards closing under Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Flavians, Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian are discussed separately. Individual hoards are accompanied by tables and comparative graphs illustrating the profiles of accumulation. Summing up the distribution and spatial analysis, Paunov highlights the concentration of Early Principate hoards on the one hand on the territory of the Roman province of Moesia (indicating its military nature), and on the other hand in the Philippopolis/Plovdiv region and around Brezovo/Chirpan. One other distinct zone is the eastern part of Thrace, around Augusta Traiana and Cabyle (p. 366).

Chapter 10 discusses Early Principate coin finds from archaeological sites (pp. 371–415). Paunov has collected information on 2,521 coins from more than 215 sites. These are mostly multi-layered archaeological sites, almost all in bad state of preservation. Coins from sites such as Novae, Serdica, Cabyle and Aquae Calidae are considered. The attention is also drawn to atypical specimens like 12 nummi of the Thracian princess and queen of Bosphorus, Gepaepyris, from Panticapaeum, a tetradrachm of Nero from Alexandria, or coins with countermarks found in Novae (pp. 375–376). The finds from Serdica are very clearly and thoroughly characterised. Among 2500 coins found there, 80 are dated to the period from the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, including significant series of denarii of Galba (23.25%) and Vitellius (38.75%). Among the coins discovered at Cabyle, of note are a Late

Hellenistic tetrobolus of Massalia in Gaul, struck between ca. 121–82 BC, two halved Augustan coins, a Domitian provincial issue assigned to Nicaea in Bithynia, and dupondius of Trajan for Antioch and Syria (pp. 386–388). A large number of coins were recorded in Aquae Calidae. 848 coins dated between the Roman Republic and reign of Trajan were discovered there in 1910. Coins of Augustus (266) and Claudius (more than 240) predominate, and there also were coins of Thracian kings (192). More specimens from this period were recorded in later years. Halved coins are certainly of interest in the site known from a sacred mineral spring, baths, and a sanctuary. It should be noted that each site discussed has been robustly summarised and the points most relevant for the author's analysis highlighted. Later in the chapter, separate subsections are devoted to a general overview of the finds from Thracian sites and, where possible, to their classification in terms of archaeological context (military sites, civil sites, production centres, roadside, votive/sacred, funerary, extraneous, and uncertain). Unfortunately, due to the colour scheme used, the diagram of finds per category (Fig. 10.19) is not fully legible. The chapter concludes with general observations concerning finds from sites in Moesia and Thrace in particular periods (pp. 408–415).

Chapter 11 is concerned with *varia numismatica*, and presents six interesting essays connected with the main topic of the book (pp. 417–450). The first text deals with provincial mints in southern Thrace: Byzantium, Bizye, Perinthus, and Philippopolis. The next focuses on an interesting problem related to a Roman mint striking bronze coins during the reigns of Claudius and Titus, perhaps located in Perinthus. Paunov discusses examples of such issues, and, in a separate table, lists previously unpublished specimens (11 coins), mainly from southern Thrace (Table 11.1). This may further support an earlier hypothesis about the attribution of these issues to the mint in Perinthus. The third essay discusses the military mint in Moesia between AD 69–70. Only two coins from such issues are currently known, one aureus and one denarius, and there is some uncertainty as to the mint to which these coins should be attributed. Based on images and legends, the author suggests a travelling military mint (p. 427). The next essay is a review of Roman countermarks on Imperial aes coins discovered along the *limes* of Moesia. Paunov presents a typology of these countermarks, distinguishing Pannonian, Moesian, and Pannonian and Moesian types. He discusses their chronology, distribution, and circulation, and concludes by highlighting the close relationships between the Roman armies of the two provinces in the Julio-Claudian period. The fifth text concerns the coinage of Philippi in northeastern Macedonia and its distribution in Thracian provinces. The author addresses the question of the exact dating of coins with *Victoria Augusta*, which were initially attributed to the time of Augustus, but their chronology is now shifted to slightly later times. At the very end, finds of coin dies

and coin hubs in Moesia and Thrace are discussed. Paunov presents 10 examples of dies known from these areas, complete with illustrations. He also speculates on their possible concentration being related to the activity of a travelling military mint (p. 450).

The final chapters provide a summary of the issues and research perspectives presented in the book (pp. 451–461), as well as an extensive bibliography (pp. 463–522). The author discusses individual categories of coin finds in chronological order, along with the monetary situation during the transition period, highlighting the main points raised in earlier chapters. He also recalls the questions raised in the introduction, which by this point – in the reviewer’s opinion – have been fully answered. Among future directions and research perspectives, Paunov mentions further work on Thracian royal coinage and a comparative analysis of new coin finds from key Roman sites.

The second volume of the book contains a catalogue of Republican and Early Principate Hoards, coin finds from archaeological sites, and stray finds (pp. 523–716). The finds are arranged in alphabetical order according to the place of discovery. Each is accompanied by information, where possible, on quantity, circumstances, contents of the hoard, closing date, the current storage location, along with some additional information and references. There are five appendices. The first one concerns hoards of Late Hellenistic and local coins (pp. 717–761), including the aforementioned finds of Thasos and Macedonian tetradrachms, late Alexanders of Odessos and Mesambria, Mithridatic staters of Tomis, Callatis and Byzantium, *cistophori* of Asia, Ptolemaic tetradrachms, and Celtic silver and bronze imitations. Another appendix deals with major Roman archaeological sites in Moesia and Thrace in relation to the Roman road system (pp. 763–843). Presented here is information about location, excavation, coin finds, and references. Appendix three deals with chronology (pp. 845–853), and gives information on principal dates in the history of Thrace and on Roman magistrates of Macedonia who fought in Thrace. The subsequent appendix contains comparative tables (pp. 855–902). The first one presents the list of hoards from Thrace with information about findspot, year, container, number of coins and possible date of deposition. The second table presents data on stray finds of the Late Thracian kings, with places of discovery given. Then, there are statistical tables of the late Thracian royal coins, denarius hoards from Moesia and Thrace, with issues of Augustus, then Tiberius, Claudius and Nero, Flavian emperors, Nerva and Trajan. Stray finds and finds from excavated sites are presented separately. Finally, there are tables showing the structure of denominations and finds of countermarked coins. Appendix five presents charts of particular hoards, which clearly illustrate their structure (pp. 903–930).

In conclusion, it should be emphasised that the book is one of the most important and valuable studies published in recent years. It touches upon a number of research problems concerning the transition between the Late Hellenistic and Roman periods in the eastern part of Balkan Peninsula. Paunov analyses an extensive body of data, including hoards and stray finds from different periods. This is a substantial, thorough, and clearly structured work. As the author himself emphasises, the data on individual finds have been “collected, selected, and studied thoroughly, according to the current trends in the field of numismatic and archaeological studies”. This publication will certainly serve as a starting point for future in-depth research on finds from the area of present-day Bulgaria.

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