

SOME DATA CONCERNING THE MACEDONIAN BRONZE COIN IN DOBRUDJA (ISOLATED DISCOVERIES AND HOARDS)

Rezumat: Autorul prezintă un catalog compus din 88 de descoperiri monetare macedonene de bronz, la care sunt adăugate câteva date noi privind unele loturi monetare macedonene descoperite întâmplător în ultimii zece ani în Dobrogea. Pe emitenți situația este următoarea: Filip al II-lea cu 52 piese, Alexandru al III-lea cu 30 exemplare, tip scut macedonean cu 2 exemplare, Lysimach cu 3 monede și Cassandru cu un exemplar. În cazul depozitelor monetare compuse din același nominal macedonean, plecând și de la câteva descoperiri recente sunt propuse două mari orizonturi de tezaure care pot fi legate de campania generalului Zopyrion și de revolta cetăților vest-pontice din anul 313 a. Chr.

Cuvinte cheie: Dobrogea, monede macedonene de bronz, secolul al IV-lea a.Chr.

Keywords: Dobrudja, macedonian bronze coins, 4th-3th century BC.

The impressive quantity of coins issued in a short time by the representants of the Macedonian dynasty (when they had an important “international” role¹) and, then, by their descendants, assured the existence of an important money supply. This one served the interests of the Macedonian state, being introduced, mainly, by military means as a symbol of the absolute power, and, secondary, by economical and trade means², in centres accustomed with the coins role. Or there existed the possibility to hoard them, speaking about the gold and silver coins, situation applicable to the whole Carpathian-Balkan area.

Beginning with the second half of the 4th century B.C., important quantities of Macedonian coins issued by Philip II and Alexander the Great were put on the Greek monetary market. Either due to some historical routes having an influence on our region, either due to some developed trade relationships with the Southern Thracian areas, the Macedonian coin became to be constantly present in the framework of the social-economical life in Dobrudja. We present further on a number of 88 Macedonian type coins (52 from Philip II, 30 samples from Alexander III, one sample from Cassander, two samples Macedonian shield type

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¹ Howgego 2005: 53.

² Gottschewski 1975: 23-40.

and 3 samples from Lysimachus) found in different archaeological and numismatic areas on the territory between the Danube and Black Sea.

CATALOGUE³

ADÂNCATA-FLORIILE (Aliman commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

1. AE; 12h; 5,61 g; 16,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse, the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and the acronym Θ ; inv. no. NHAMC 69943; poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 32, nr. 926; M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. XVI, nr. 384, posthumous.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the area of the auchtonous settlement of „Adâncata I”.

AGIGEA (Agigea commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

2. AE; 6h; 6,05 g; 17,5 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse, the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{O(Y)}$) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 69305; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the area „La izvoare”; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 81.

ALBA (Izvoarele commune, Tulcea county)

Alexander III

3. OR; 3h; 3,61 g; 18 x 16 mm.

On the reverse, the legend ($\text{A}\text{A}\text{E}\text{E}\text{A}\text{N}\Delta\text{POY}$); inv. no. NHAMC 68793; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 268, p. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village.

ARSA (Albești commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

4. AE; 10h; 7,06 g; 18 x 17 mm.

On the reverse, the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I(OY)}$) and coronet as symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 77224; poor conservation condition.

³ The coins are arranged alphabetically, on places, then on issuing persons, chronologically.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus, Athens, 2000, pl. XV, nr. 364.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village.

Alexander III

5. AE; 6h; 6,96 g; 19,5 x 18,5 mm.

On the reverse, the legend (*AEΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ* and the acronym Θ; inv. no. NHAMC 77225; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XXXIII, nr. 729.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village.

BĂRĂGANU (Mereni commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

6. OR; 2h; 1,91 g; 16,5 x 14,5 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend (*ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ*) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 62771; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 81.

7. OR; 6h; 2,10 g; 16 x 13,5 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend (*ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ*) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 62467; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 83.

Alexander III

8. AE; 6h; 2,29 g; 16 x 13 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend (*A)AEΞΑ(ΝΔΡΟΥ*); inv. no. NHAMC 62764; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 266a, p. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 83.

COGEALAC (Cogealac commune, Constanța county)

Alexander III ?

9. AE; ?; 3,23 g; 18 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend (*AAEΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ*) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 14127; very poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village, probably in a Greek –autochthonous settlement situated in the *chora* of Istros.

COMANA (Comana commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

10. AE; 6h; 4,28 g; 18 x 15 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; private collection from Constanța; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, probably in a settlement situated in the *chora* of Callatis.

CONSTANȚA (Constanța county)

Philip II

11. AE; 3h; 1,78 g; 11,5 x 11 mm.

On the averse the head of Herakles with the lion's skin, seen in profile and facing left; on the reverse, a lightning; on its both sides the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$; inv. no. NHAMC 940; good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Sweden II, The Collection of the Royal Coin Cabinet National Museum of Monetary History Stockholm, part 2, Stockholm, 1980, nr. 989, pl. 28, bronze workshop; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Macedonia*, New Jersey, 1982, pl. 14, nr. 621, 359-336 B.C.; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Greece 4, Numismatic Museum, Athens*, vol. I: Macedonia, Athens, 2005, pl. V, nr. 72, 360-336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, coming from the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

12. OR; 12h; 3,16 g; 12,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$ and a star as symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 1053; rather good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Macedonia, New Jersey, 1982, pl. 14, nr. 605, 359-336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu

13. AE; 10h; 3,76 g; 17 x 16 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and the acronym Δ ; inv. no. NHAMC 1011; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 30, nr. 832, uncertain workshop, probably from Macedonia, 359-336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

14. OR; 6h; 3,79 g; 18 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$; inv. no. NHAMC 51; poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus, Athens, 2000, pl. XIV, nr. 343.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

15. AE; 3h; 4,00 g; 16,5 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and an ear ?; inv. no. NHAMC 1027; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus, Athens, 2000, pl. XV, nr. 367, posthumous.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

16. OR; 7h; 4,26 g; 18,5 x 18 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$ and as symbol a deity head?; inv. no. NHAMC 1017; good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus, Athens, 2000, pl. XV, nr. 369.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

17. AE; 6h; 4,42 g; 17 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$); inv. no. NHAMC 1013; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 32, nr. 912, uncertain workshop, probably from Macedonia.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

18. OR; 6h; 6,13 g; 17,5 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$ and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 1016; good conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

Alexander III

19. AE; 12h; 4,12 g; 18,5 x 18 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\text{A}\text{A}\text{E}\text{E}\text{A}\text{N}\text{A}\text{P}\text{OY}$); inv. no. NHAMC 1018; rather poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidæus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 270, p. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the city in 1959, on the street Cristea Georgescu.

20. OR; ?; 4,21 g; 17 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\text{A}\text{A}\text{E}\text{E}\text{A}\text{N}\text{A}\text{P}\text{OY}$); inv. no. NHAMC 1065; very poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the city or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

21. AE; 12h; 4,64 g; 17,5 x 17 mm; broken.

On the reverse the legend *AAE(ΞΑΝΑΠΟΥ)*; inv. no. NHAMC 1040; very poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 266c, p. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the city or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

22. AE; 3h; 5,01 g; 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend (*AAEΞΑΝΑΠΟΥ*); inv. no. NHAMC 1064; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, nr. 332, p. 122.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the city or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

Alexander III ?

23. AE; 9h; 3,67 g; 16 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend (*AAEΞΑΝΑΠΟΥ*); inv. no. NHAMC 734; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. XLVI, nr. 268 ?.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the city or around, the private collection Anton.

Macedonian shield type

24. AE; 6h; 4,34 g; 16 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend B/A?; inv. no. NHAMC 1014; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CL, nr. 407, p. 129.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the city or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

Lysimachus

25. AE; 12h; 4,34 g; 23 x 22 mm.

On the averse the head of Athens facing right; on the reverse a lion moving to the right, having a spare point; under it the legend *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ*; inv. no. NHAMC 1070; rather good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Thrace, New Jersey, 1982, pl. 24, nr. 1149, 306-281 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident in the city or around, the private collection C. Băcăoanu.

COROANA (Albești commune, Constanța county)

Alexander III

26. AE; 3h; 5,50 g; 18 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend (*AAEΞANΔPOY*); private collection from Constanța; poor conservation condition..

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVIII, nr. 326A, p. 122.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village, probably in a Greek –autochthonous settlement situated in the *chora* of Callatis.

DUMBRĂVENI (Dumbrăveni commune, Constanța county)

Alexander III

27. OR; 6h; 2,94 g; 16,5 x 15 mm.

On the reverse the legend *AAEΞANΔP(OY)*; private collection from Constanța; rather good conservation good.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 293a, p. 118.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident near the village; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 86.

DUNĂRENI (Aliman commune, Constanța county)

Alexander III

28. AE; 6h; 6,02 g; 19 x 17,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend *AAEΞANΔPO(Y)*; inv. no. NHAMC 69372; good conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVIII, nr. 326A, p. 122.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident very close to the Getian fortification.

ENISALA (Sarichioi commune, Tulcea commune)

Philip II

29. AE; 7h; 7,67 g; 18 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend (*ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ*) and under the horse the acronym Δ?; inv. no. NHAMC 21175; good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 30, nr. 832, uncertain workshop, probably from Macedonia, 339-336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident very close to the village, probably in a *chora* of Istros ; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 86.

GURA DOBROGEI (Cogealac commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

30. OR; 12h; 5,18 g; 16,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{III}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; private collection from Constanța; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around, probably in a *chora* of Istros .

31. AE; 6h; 7,11 g; 20 x 19,5 mm; the coins has a rather thick stratum of oxid sediment.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{IIII}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; private collection from Constanța; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around, probably in a *chora* of Istros.

ISTROS (Istria commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

32. AE; 3h; 2,99 g; 19 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{IIII}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 58524; rather poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident, at about 1.5-2 km from the museum, to in the direction of Istria village, in 1998.

33. AE; 12h; 3,21g; 18 x 16,5 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{IIII}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 58549; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident, at about 1.5-2 km from the museum, to in the direction of Istria village, in 1998.

Alexander III

34. AE; ?; 4,71 g; 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Lambda\text{AE}\text{E}\text{AN}\Delta\text{POY}$); inv. no. NHAMC 58513; very poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident, at about 1.5-2 km from the museum, to in the direction of Istria village, in 1998.

ISACCEA (Tulcea county)

Alexander III

35. OR; 6h; 4,12 g; 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Lambda\text{AE}\text{E}\text{AN}(\Delta\text{POY})$; inv. no. NHAMC 64702; very poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 268, p. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 89-90.

36. AE; 6h; 4,58 g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend (ΑΑ)ΕΞΑΝ(ΔΡΟΥ); inv. no. IEMR Tulcea 17981; rather poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 269b, p. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around.

37. AE; 3h; 4,82 g; 18,7 mm.

On the reverse the legend ΑΑΕΞΑΝ(ΔΡΟΥ); inv. no. IEMR Tulcea 48345; rather good conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, p. 126, nr. 373.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident.

IZVOARELE (Lipnița commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

38. OR; 12h; 2,76 g; 16,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend (ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 59116; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around.

Alexander III ?

39. AE; 12h; 4,98 g; 16,5 x 14 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend (ΑΑΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ); inv. no. NHAMC 59148; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around.

LUNCAVIȚA (Luncavița commune, Tulcea county)

Philip II

40. AE; 12h; 4,88 g; 18 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend (ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ) and the acronym Θ; inv. no. NHAMC 78649; poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 32, nr. 926; M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. XVI, nr. 385, posthumous.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around.

41. AE; 2h; 6,09 g; 18 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend (Φ I)AIIIIIOY and the acronym Θ ; inv. no. NHAMC 78648; rather good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 32, nr. 926; M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. XVI, nr. 384, posthumous.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around.

MANGALIA (Constanța county)

Philip II

42. AE; 12h; 3,21 g; 17 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend (Φ I AIIIIIOY) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 14078; rather poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 92.

43. AE; 7h; 4,61 g; 17 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend (Φ I AIIIIIOY) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 14077; rather poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 92.

44. AE; 6h; 5,50 g; 17,5 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend (Φ I AIIIIIOY) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 1046; rather poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village.

Alexander III ?

45. AE; 6h; 2,10 g; 16 x 15 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend (AΛEΞANΔPOY); inv. no. NHAMC 14081; very poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVI, nr. 284b, p. 119.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident close to the village, or around; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 92.

MEDGIDIA (Constanța county)

Philip II

46. AE; 3h; 4,70 g; 18 x 16 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend (Φ I AIIIIIOY) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 67848; very poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered in a tomb found by accident inside a kaolin quarry near the town where it is well-known the existence of a pre-Roman

necropolis; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 93-94.

NIFON (Hamcearca commune, Tulcea county)

Alexander III

47. AE; 6h; 6,08 g; 17,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend (A)AEΞANΔPOY and the acronym ΔI; inv. no. NHAMC 14081; very good conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVI, nr. 283b or 290b, p. 119.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village.

PECINEAGA (Pecineaga commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

48. AE; 6h; 4,17g; 18,5 x 18 mm.

On the reverse the legend (ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ); inv. no. NHAMC 1074; poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Macedonia, pl. 14, nr. 589, 359-336 B.C.; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society*, New York, 1994, pl. 31, nr. 896; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XVIII, nr. 395, 359-336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Țințu collection.

49. AE; 4h; 4,55g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend (ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 1037; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Țințu collection.

50. AE; 3h; 4,56g; 15,5 x 15 mm.

On the reverse the legend (ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 1052; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Țințu collection; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 95.

51. AE; 12h; 5,64 g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ΦΙΛΙΠ(ΠΟΥ) and the acronym ΔI; inv. no. NHAMC 1079; poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Macedonia, pl. 14, nr. 584; 359-336 B.C.; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society*, New

York, 1994, pl. 32, nr. 914, uncertain workshop, probably from Macedonia, 359-336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Țintu collection; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 95.

52. AE; 3h; 5,97g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and the acronym Δ ; inv. no. NHAMC 1076; poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 30, nr. 832, uncertain workshop, probably from 359-336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Țintu collection; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 95.

53. AE; 6h; 6,28g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 1033; rather poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Țintu collection.

Alexander III

54. AE; 7h; 6,21g; 19 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Lambda\Lambda\text{E}\text{E}\text{A}\text{N}\Delta\text{P}\text{OY}$) and the acronym Θ ; inv. no. NHAMC 1075; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaios, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVI, nr. 298, p. 120; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XXXIII, nr. 729.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Țintu collection; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 95.

55. AE; 12h; 6,57g; 18,5 x 17,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Lambda\Lambda\text{E}\text{E}\text{A}\text{N}\Delta\text{P}\text{OY}$; inv. no. NHAMC 1028; rather good conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaios, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 268, nr. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; I. Țintu collection.

POIANA TEILOR (Izvoarele commune, Tulcea county)

Philip II

56. AE; 12h; 5,15g; 18,5 x 18 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and the symbol petasos; inv. no. NHAMC 77549; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Macedonia, pl. 14, nr. 607, 359-336 B.C.; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XVI, nr. 366, posthumous.

Note: the coin was discovered in the place „Valea Teilor”, in a Greek-autochthonous settlement.

57. AE; 6h; 5,57g; 17,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$ and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 77541; very good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus, Athens, 2000, pl. XVIII, nr. 436-437; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Greece 4 Numismatic Museum*, Athens, vol. I: Macedonia, Athens, 2005, pl. VI, nr. 74, after 336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered in the place „Valea Teilor”, in a Greek-autochthonous settlement.

RÂNDUNICA (Mihail Kogălniceanu commune, Tulcea county)

Philip II

58. AE; 7h; 6,19g; 17 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and an uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 69681; rather poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 96.

SINOIE (Mihai Viteazu commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

59. OR; 7h; 5,52g; 15,5 x 14,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$ and the acronym ΔI ; private collection from Constanța; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Macedonia, pl. 14, nr. 584, a. 359-336 a. Chr.; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society*, New York, 1994, pl. 32, nr. 913, uncertain workshop, probably from Macedonia, 359-336 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close.

SLAVA RUSĂ (Slava Cerceză commune, Tulcea county)

Philip II

60. AE; 3h; 5,15g; 19 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$); inv. no. NHAMC 68678; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 32, nr. 919, uncertain workshop, probably from

Macedonia; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XVI, nr. 381, posthumous.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 98.

TĂTARU (Comana commune, Constanța county)

Philip II ?

61. AE; ?; 2,89g; 16 x 14,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 59919; very poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close.

TÂRGUȘOR (Târgușor commune, Constanța county)

Philip II

62. AE; 3h; 5,88g; 18,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain symbol; inv. no. NHAMC 68469; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 99.

Alexander III

63. AE; 9h; 4,87g; 18 x 17,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\text{A}\text{A}\text{E}\text{E}\text{A}\text{N}\text{A}\text{P}\text{OY}$ and the acronym E; inv. no. NHAMC 68463; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVI, nr. 304a, p. 120.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 99.

TUFANI (Independența commune, Constanța county)

Alexander III

64. AE; ?; 4,53 g; 18 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\text{A}\text{A}\text{E})\text{E}\text{A}\text{N}(\text{A}\text{P}\text{OY})$; inv. no. NHAMC 68915; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 266c, p. 117.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 99.

TUZLA (Tuzla commune, Constanța county)

Alexander III

65. AE; ?; 4,53 g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend *B*A*; private collection from Constanța; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus, Athens, 2000, pl. XXXVVI, nr. 781, 323-317 B.C., Macedonian workshop.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close.

VETERANU (Peștera commune, Constanța county)

Lysimachus

66. AE; 10h; 7,31g; 24 x 23 mm.

Av: A young man head wearing a Phrygian helmet;

Rv: Trophy; the legend *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ*; private collection from Constanța; rather poor conservation collection.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Thrace, New Jersey, 1982, pl. 24, nr. 1165, 306-281 B.C.

Note: the coin was discovered by accident around the village or very close.

DOBRUDJA

Philip II

67. OR; 3h; 2,93 g; 16 x 14 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the head of the character facing left; on the reverse the legend (*ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ*) and the acronym A and I in the link; inv. no. NHAMC 1055; poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Thrace, New Jersey, 1982, pl. 14, nr. 589, 359-336 B.C.; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XVII, nr. 395.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible it was discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *The Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

68. AE; ?; 3,42 g; 16,5 x 14 mm; fragmentary.

On the reverse the legend (*ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ*) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1121; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

69. AE; 3h; 3,64 g; 16,5 x 17,2 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1034; very poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible it was discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

70. AE; 11h; 4,16 g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1019; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible it was discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

71. OR; 3h; 5,15 g; 15 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{O(Y)}$) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 5990; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible it was discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

72. AE; 3h; 5,22 g; 19 x 17 mm; pierced.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{O(Y)}$) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1020; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

73. AE; 3h; 5,30 g; 18 x 17,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1029; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

74. AE; 1h; 5,41 g; 17,5 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and the acronym $\Delta?$; inv. no. NHAMC 1062; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Collection of The American Numismatic Society, New York, 1994, pl. 30, nr. 832, uncertain workshop, probably from Macedonia, 359-336 B.C.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible it was discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

75. AE; 11h; 5,57 g; 17, 5 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$ and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1059; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja.

76. AE; 6h; 5,57 g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1048; poor conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible it was discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

77. AE; 6h; 5,70 g; 18,5 x 17 mm.

On the reverse the legend $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$ and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1038; good conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja.

78. AE; 3h; 7,80 g; 17 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I}\text{OY}$) and uncertain acronym; inv. no. NHAMC 1063; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

Alexander III

79. AE; 7h; 3,69 g; 15 x 14,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend $A\Lambda E\Xi A\text{N}\Delta\text{POY}$; inv. no. NHAMC 501; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLV, nr. 2660, p. 117.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible it was discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

80. AE; 9h; 3,87 g; 16,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend ($A\Lambda E\Xi A\text{N}\Delta\text{POY}$); inv. no. NHAMC 1050; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVIII, nr. 326a, p. 122.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja; it

was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

81. AE; 8h; 3,89 g; 17,5 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend *B*A*; inv. no. NHAMC 973; rather poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, 1991, Athens, 2000, pl. XXXVI, nr. 781, 323-317 B.C., Macedonian workshop.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja.

82. OR; 7h; 4,22 g; 18 mm.

On the reverse the legend (*AAEΞANAPOY*); inv. no. NHAMC 1067; poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, p. 122, nr. 332.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

83. AE; 12h; 4,48 g; 17,5 x 16,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend *AAEΞANAP(OY)*; inv. no. NHAMC 846; rather poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVI, nr. 266c, p. 117; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XXXIII, nr. 729.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

84. AE; 12h; 5,51 g; 16,5 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend *B*A*; inv. no. NHAMC 1041; rather poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CXLVII, nr. 390a, p. 128; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XXXVI, nr. 783, 323-317 B.C., Macedonian workshop.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobrudja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

Cassander

85. AE; 3h; 3,66 g; 19,5 x 17,5 mm.

On the avers the head of young Herakles facing right; on the reverse the legend *ΒΑΣΙ(ΑΕΩΣ)/ΚΑΣΣΑΝΑ(ΡΟΥ)* and horse with horseman facing right, under the horse **Α** and a star; inv. no. NHAMC 1049; rather good conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus, Athens, 2000, pl. XLII, nr. 920?, 306-297 B.C., Macedonian workshop; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Greece 4 Numismatic Museum, Athens, vol. I: Macedonia*, Athens, 2005, pl. XLV, nr. 894, 302-298 or 301 B.C.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

Macedonian shield type

86. AE; ?; 3,28 g; 17 x 16 mm.

On the reverse the legend *Β/Α*; inv. no. NHAMC 819; rather poor conservation condition.

M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaios, A British Museum Catalogue*, Zürich-London, 1991, pl. CL, nr. 405b, p. 129; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I, Alexander I-Perseus*, Athens, 2000, pl. XXXVIII, nr. 829, 325-310 B.C., Macedonian workshop.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

Lysimachus

87. AE; 10h; 5,07 g; 18 x 17 mm.

On the avers Athen's head facing right, on the reverse a lion moving to the right, under it a spare point; the legend *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ*; inv. no. NHAMC 1011; rather poor conservation condition.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of coins and Medals Danish National Museum, Thrace, New Jersey, 1982, pl. 24, nr. 1150, 306-281 B.C.

Note: the coin is included museum collection, and it is possible to have been discovered around Constanța or, more certain in the Southern area of Dobruja; it was only mentioned at G. Talmațchi, *Macedonian type coins in Dobruja*, Sfântu Gheorghe, 2006, p. 100.

NORTHERN DOBRUDJA

Alexander III

88. AE; 3 h; 4,95 g; 16,5 x 15,5 mm.

On the reverse the legend (*ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ*) and uncertain symbol; private collection from Babadag; rather good conservation condition.

Note: the coin comes from an accidental discovery, without any exact specifications about its place.

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The analyses of the presence of the Macedonian type coins discovered isolately in Dobrudja⁴ (to which we add the 88 coins presented in the catalogue) have a series of definite features. For the beginning, we mention a nonhomogenous cover of Dobrudja. Generally speaking, trying to cast a general look in the case of the isolated discoveries of coins of a Macedonian type from the examined space, we notice the uneven covering of the Dobrudjan territory; these pieces were used in commercial transactions and enjoyed favourable circumstances of a political, administrative and military nature that were apparently created chiefly along the Pontic coast, but also along the banks of the Danube. They appear especially in the Greek cities, but also, to a smaller extent, in the small Dacian or Greek-autochthonous settlements. In the case of the cities, from a numerical point of view, as isolated discoveries, the city of Istros and its immediate environs clearly stand out, next to the settlement from Sinoie, the point of Zmeica.

The bronze coin probably appeared in the Greek world, from the second half of the 5th century B. C. and it is intensely exploited and emitted, starting with the 4th century B. C.⁵, along with the gold and silver ones. Theoretically, it loses much of its value once it leaves the market of the emitter-city⁶, and it enjoyed its value only inside its city, as it was established a rate of exchange due to the interests of the emitting authorities⁷, being meant for the daily transactions⁸. This significant presence of the Macedonian bronze emissions in the territory between the Danube and the Black Sea, mainly those of the type Philip II, was already recorded⁹. Another interesting aspect is connected with the chronological determination and with a chronological penetration sequence, a fact that is difficult to ascertain. Thus, most of the bronze coins of Philip II seem to be posthumous¹⁰, in other words, issued after his death, few of them original (a situation that goes also for the silver coins)¹¹. It has already been proposed, for the penetration of the Macedonian coin, chiefly the period of manifestation of Alexander III and then of Lysimachus¹². For the moment of their penetration, we could suggest an eventual chronological sequence, expressed by their penetration as early as the time of Philip II and then of Alexander III, but probably with intermittent appearances. Then it was asserted that some of the pieces from the first series came with the

⁴ Talmațchi 2006a: 167-174; Talmațchi 2006b: 81-101.

⁵ Amandry 1990: 7.

⁶ Rebuffat 1996: 146.

⁷ Picard 1998: 7.

⁸ Caccamo Caltabiano 1982: 89; Cahn 2000: 35.

⁹ Mitrea 1965: 150-151.

¹⁰ Mitrea 1971a: 266-267; Oberländer-Târnoveanu 1978: 69; Preda 1998: 99; Talmațchi 2003: 32.

¹¹ Mitrea 1971b: 165-177.

¹² Preda 1956: 278.

posthumous ones in other words, a little later than the moment of their striking. Also, we have emitted the hypothesis of their appearance only starting with the period of Lysimachus¹³. This last hypothesis can also be sustained if we think that, for instance in Istros, we have discoveries of coins of the types Philip II and Alexander III, made as a result of the archaeological excavations from sector X, in a late Hellenistic context¹⁴. At the same time, we have identified the emission of didrachmas from Istros, with some variants of initials in the interval 315-305 B.C., considered even to be a peak, for the rhythm of the monetary production of this type in the colony, in other words, during the time of Lysimachus¹⁵. This policy is, in this respect, only a continuation of the monetary policy of Philip II and Alexander III¹⁶. It was even suggested that the Macedonian emissions and Ilistrian silver emissions have cohabited, in the financial operations there were specific to the age, and were surrounded and utilized by the Macedonian authority for their own benefit¹⁷.

The strict policy against the Greek poleis and materialized in their autonomy loss, then by the uprisings against the ruler of the Thracian king, the possible passing interdiction to issue coins, are few arguments to explain a “strained condition”, rather unfavourable for the economy, with measures enforced by military and political ways¹⁸. Though, if they were integrated in the coinage of Dobrudja, in this area they had, probably, only an apparent circulation and not a real one.

We mention a very complex situation regarding the monetary deposits including only Macedonian coins or Macedonian coins as well.

A moment with important implications on the history of Dobrudja, during the second half of the 1st millennium B.C. was constituted by the appearance of the Macedonian state at the Danube, due to the tendencies of Philip II to ensure the control of Greece of the entire Balkan Peninsula. The closeness to the river has birthed a series of geo-strategic, economical and military problems, concerning the nature of the relations with the Greek colonies from the Black Sea's shore. This is the context in which the Scythian king Atheas penetrates south of the Danube (in 339 B.C. or even at a much earlier date¹⁹) and endangers the northern border of the Macedonian state. The penetration of Atheas could be also considered on account of a “common” expansionist policy in the South of the river.²⁰

Atheas had to face the opposition of the people of Istros, who requested military aid from Philip II, through the intermediate of the Greek city of Apollonia, in exchange for succession rights for the Macedonian king²¹. The premature death

¹³ Oberländer-Târnoveanu mss.: 7.

¹⁴ Condurachi et alii 1954: 520.

¹⁵ Dimitrov 1998: 216; Poenaru Bordea 2001: 17.

¹⁶ Poenaru Bordea 2001: 17.

¹⁷ Dimitrov 1998: 217.

¹⁸ Preda, Nubar 1973: 52-53.

¹⁹ Iliescu 1972: 61.

²⁰ Ellis 1976: 185; Ruscu 2002: 63.

²¹ Rădulescu, Bitoleanu 1998: 53.

of the king of Istros (*rex istrianorum*) leads to the fast penetration into the territory of Atheas, and the occupation of the city surprised Philip during some extended sieges on Byzantium and Perinth²². Through the ample operation initiated in Dobrudja and through the possibility of attracting some strong indigenous forces to his side, Atheas becomes a real danger for Philip II in his wish to conquer the entire Thrace.

Atheas refuse to allow the penetration of Macedonians at the Danube mouths to rise a statue dedicated to Herakles drew the military intervention of Phillip who won²³ (in the framework of the refuse of Atheas to accept the succession). Now, it was possible, the Scythain core near Istros destruction and the besiege upon the Greek cities along the Pontic coast from the North of the colony of Odessos (the destruction of the precincts wall)²⁴. But other information determines us to take into consideration the possibility of its rapid reconstruction; in the new framework, an open economy to the Southern markets was developed, as it is suggested also by the monetary discoveries²⁵. From our point of view, the framework established by the Macedonian authority was favourable, as regarding trade and economy, connecting finally the Dobrudjan West-Pontic with numerous Hellenistic centres, closer or farther. This very aspect allowed the penetration of different coins inside the Dobrudjan territory, mostly the bronze ones in order to assure a stable coin circulation, at least on the coast. It was assumed that for the poleis situated on the West Pontic coast, in the straits area²⁶ the fact that the financial situation, as that of the local mints, generally, in spite of all anticipations, wasn't disastrous. King Philip II didn't eliminate the possibility to issue bronze coins specific for the different iconographical types in the poleis under his domination or only his control.²⁷ The possible settlement of some Greek garrisons in the Greek cities even during his life²⁸ could have been contributed to bronze coins spreading on the economical markets at a rate difficult to identify in this stage of researches.

The second important moment for the first stage of penetration of the coins was the start of the year 335 B.C.²⁹, when Alexander the Great sets off into a military-strategic campaign in Thrace and towards the Danube, extremely important for the meeting of all conditions necessary to the carrying out of his large-scale plans in the Orient³⁰. This campaign, led against the Tribals and the Illyrians, reached, in one of his stages the area of the right bank of the Danube, where not only terrestrial but also naval troops had been gathered, troops that had come by means of the river. The crossing of the Macedonian army to the left bank

²² Alexandrescu 1967: 86.

²³ Nicorescu 1925: 22-28.

²⁴ Coja 1964: 383-398.

²⁵ Preda, Nubar 1973: 52; regarding the favourable economical and political influence of Macedonia upon the Western coast of Pontus Euxinus, see at Vulpe 1938: 78.

²⁶ Lungu, Poenaru Bordea 2000: 292.

²⁷ Picard 1990: 1-15.

²⁸ Burstein 1986: 134.

²⁹ Vulpe 2001: 457.

³⁰ Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1995: 142.

of the Danube does not validate a final victory³¹. Forced to withdraw his units on the other bank, after the destruction of a weakly fortified tribal centre, Alexander chooses to undertake peace negotiations and create collaboration projects with the opposing forces, as he did not seem, from a military point of view, at that moment, interested in any decisive confrontation³².

Very important for us and for our theme is the action (in the period of Alexander the Great) of general Zopyrion, former governor Thrace (*Thraciae praepositus*) and of the left shore of the Pontus Euxinus (*praefectus Ponti*), killed in war in 326/5 B.C.³³. When the siege upon Olbia was finished (without a military success), and when the rest of the troops came back, the general himself was assassinated (with another 30.000 man), probably by the Gethians and Scythians³⁴.

For this political and military moment already presented before, we mention a series of monetary hoards, as we are going to explain as follows. These include bronze samples, discovered either along the West-Pontic coast, or in the neighbourhood, that excluding their presence due a particular interest, as are the ones from Bulgaria, in Asparuhovo (composed of 212 bronze coins, of which 202 of the type Philip II and ten of the type Alexander III, dated to 325/310 B.C.), Cernovo (composed of 500 bronze coins of the types Philip II and Alexander III, dated to 325/310 B.C.), Develt (composed of 15 kilograms of bronze coins, of the types Philip II and Alexander III, dated to 340/330 B.C.), Jarebi (composed of 300 bronze coins, of the types Philip II and Alexander III, dated to 325/310 B.C.), Kosarica (composed of 95 bronze coins, of which 87 of the type Philip II and five of the type Alexander III, dated to 325/310 B.C.), and Varna (composed of a small number of bronze coins, of the types Philip II and Alexander III, dated to 325/310 B.C.)³⁵. We add to these samples already presented from Dobrudja some from Pelin, Constanța and Mangalia. The hoard from Pelin (Comana commune, Constanța county)³⁶ seems to be the richest in number of pieces with sure data and information. It includes coins issued by Philip II (147 samples), coins from Alexander III (27, 48 % - 56 samples) and anonymus (two samples), and a piece by Lampsacus³⁷. Discovered in a clay vessel in this settlemnt, in 1973, it was dated in the 4th-3rd centuries B.C. The deposit from Constanța was discovered in 1959 on the Maior Șonțu street, at a depth of 2, 70 metres, in conditions that remain unknown to this day. All the coins were emissions of the type Philip II and were initially 11. Unfortunately, the rudimentary cleansing techniques of those years led to the destruction of eight of them, so that only three pieces were preserved. The one from Mangalia also has a small number of constitutive pieces, similar to the

³¹ Petrescu-Dîmbovița et alii 1995: 155.

³² Branga 1978: 35.

³³ Pârvan 1982: 49-50; Rădulescu, Bitoleanu 1998: 55; Ruscu 2002, 73-78.

³⁴ Ruscu 2002: 78.

³⁵ Talmațchi 2006b: 59-60.

³⁶ Ocheșeanu 1974: 147-158.

³⁷ Ocheșeanu 1974: 148-149; Mitrea 1975a: 311, nr. 16; Coin Hoards 1975: 17, nr. 45; Mitrea 1975b: 317, nr. 16; Coin Hoards 1976: 20, nr. 53; Coin Hoards 1977: 25, nr. 26; Poenaru Bordea 1979: 103; Preda 1998: 101, 107; it is preserved in NHAMC collections inv. no. 8129-8334.

one from Constanța³⁸. The hoard from Mangalia (Constanța county) was found in 1987, at about 8 km from town and it included 10 or 12 bronze Macedonian pieces, of which there was retrieved only one Alexander III sample³⁹.

We add to this list a final unpublished deposit. This was found at Adâncata-Floriile (Aliman commune, Constanța county) and it includes few dozens of Macedonian bronze coins of which there were retrieved 10 samples, of which nine pieces issued by Philip II and a sample issued by Alexander III⁴⁰. We believe that number of hoards was completed on the occasion of the expedition of Zopyrion, being rather connected with the retreat of the rest of his army; the discoveries coming mostly from inside the continental territory and along the Western coast of Pontus Euxinus (Map I).

Then, after the death of Alexander the Great (323 B.C.) and the division of his empire, Dobrudja's area was part of the Kingdom of Thrace led by Lysimachus, who considered the Danube as a boundary of his state. Starting from the present premises, given the numerous kinds of anti-Macedonian status quo, Lysimachus conducted a policy based on the military factor. Such cities from the western coast of the Black Sea have been forced to accept military garrisons⁴¹. The harsh policy of the diadoch (although there are opinions that consider this hypothesis to be exaggerated⁴²) led to the appearance of a significant revolt of the west-Pontic cities in 313 B.C., having Callatis as their leader⁴³. According to information left to posterity by Diodorus, the remarkable strength of the rebellion was produced, on the one hand, by the good collaboration between Callatis and Istros, and on the other hand, by the attraction into the vortex of confrontations of the populations in the area - „barbarians” (Gethians and Scythians). Lysimachus manages to defeat the coalition's revolt, through a fast intervention, but the siege of Callatis was long, the first part between 313 – 311, the second from 310 until 308/307 B.C., or even until 304 B.C.⁴⁴ (it might be, perhaps, even a second rebellion). Between 309/308, the King of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Eumelos (probably also the secret agitator of the revolt), offered the possibility of stay for 1000 people from Callatis, who had left because of the siege, in the colony of Psoa⁴⁵.

The negative effects of this kind of expeditions and mostly their consequences not always positive for the Macedonian kingdom, and then, for the diadoch of Thracia, should have influenced a lot the economical and trade conditions of the Western colonies at Pontus Euxinus. Though, it seems the local conditions were different comparing to what could have been happened logically. We assume that

³⁸ Talmațchi 2003: 27, nr. 5-7.

³⁹ Ocheșeanu 1975: 234, nr. 3; Poenaru Bordea, Mîtea 1992: 202, nr. 7.

⁴⁰ The monetary deposit is going to be purchased by The National Archeology Museum of Constanța in 2008.

⁴¹ Pippidi 1967: 155.

⁴² Burstein 1984: 57-68.

⁴³ Alexandrescu 1968: 272; Lund 1992: 33-36; Avram, Poenaru Bordea 2001: 597.

⁴⁴ Poenaru Bordea 1974: 112.

⁴⁵ Pippidi, Berciu 1965: 215-216; Avram 1991: 104; Ruscu 2002: 86-87.

the “Lysimachus” moment is connected with the second series of hoards, recently retrieved from Dobruđja, this time unpublished.

In Isaceea (Tulcea county), on the bank of the Danube, in the area named „Movilele Dese”, in a region well-known as rich in tumuli, there was discovered in 1998, in a small metal vessel, a deposit including 40 bronze coins, of which 24 pieces issued for Philip II, 14 for Alexander III and two Apollo type coins (with the acronym **A** on the reverse)⁴⁶, issued in Istros, during the autonomous period. In Stejaru (Saraiu commune, Constanța county), there was discovered in unknown conditions, in the neighbourhood of the village, a deposit including 149 bronze coins, of which 89 Philip II type samples, 58 Alexander III samples and two Apollo type pieces issued in Odessos, during the autonomous period⁴⁷. In 2007, there was discovered by accident on the slopes of the hills covered with vineyards near Tulcea (at about two kilometres from the entrance in the town on the national road), a deposit including 112 bronze coins, of which 69 issued by Philip II, 39 issued by Alexander III, three Apollo type samples from Odessos and two Apollo type (two with the acronym **A** on the reverse) issued by Istros⁴⁸.

We mention the fact the coins coming from the two West-Pontic colonies Istros and Odessos, present in some of the hoards, belong to monetary types having in common the representation of the god Apollo on the obverse, similar to the bronze samples issued by Macedonian workshops for Philip II, during his time and posthumous. It seems this similarity is not accidental. We add to this information the fact that in the neighbourhood of the ancient Odessos (Varna), in the village of Osenovo, there was found a hoard including six Philip II Macedonian coins and two samples with the name of Apollo, all issued in Odessos. The author who published the hoard considers this one was buried probably at the end of the 4th century B.C, and the beginning of the 3rd century, in connection with the events during the period⁴⁹. The colony of Odessos entered during Philip II under the Macedonian protection, as regarding political and military aspects, getting free from the pressures coming from inside the Thracian barbarian surrounding⁵⁰, and more, not paying a possible tribute to Atheneas kingdom. Under Lysimachus, the city was included into the Greek coalition uprising against all kind of abuses of the diadoch authority. It was the first colony under the besiege and it surrounded⁵¹, being conquered by the general Pleistarchos⁵². The next centre under the besiege was Istros, which also surrounded. He also eliminated the Thracian resistance (by intimidation) and the Scythian one (in a battle with unknown place) and begins the

⁴⁶ The monetary deposit was scattered in different private collections.

⁴⁷ Among the 189 samples, 139 were purchased for the numismatic patrimony of the national Bank of Romania, and the rest of 10 pieces entered in the numismatic collection of The National Archeology Museum of Constanța.

⁴⁸ The monetary deposit is going to be purchased by The National Archeology Museum of Constanța in 2008.

⁴⁹ Lazarenko 2004: 51.

⁵⁰ Ruscu 2002: 66.

⁵¹ Ruscu 2002: 78.

⁵² Diodor: 19, 73; 20, 112.

long siege of the city of Callatis. The Apollo type coins issued in Odessos (with the head of Apollo seen from his profile and facing right on the obverse and on the reverse with the representation of the Great God sitting and leaning on his left hand, facing left, a patera and a cornucopia), present in the three of the four already mentioned hoards (having marks or not⁵³), can be dated between 350-323 B.C., or in the last part of the 4th century B.C.⁵⁴ The late datation of these samples (post 270 B.C. or even at the end of the 3rd century B.C.)⁵⁵ seems not to be confirmed by the discoveries until this moment, from an archaeological and numismatic point of view. According to C. Preda, the Apollo type coins from Istros appear, in the first series (with the head of Apollo, probably taken from Philip II coins), not much after the middle of the 4th century B.C. and continues until the beginning of the 3rd century B.C., the rest of the series belonging to the 2nd century B.C.⁵⁶ In the framework of the second stage of Istros mint, Gh. Poenaru Bordea, places the silver coins of the 3rd group (350 and about 330 or earlier) and the 4th (330 or earlier and 313 B.C.), beside bronze coins of the river god Istros, Apollo types (Fedesti type – post 339 B.C) and those of small flan – 313-280 B.C. or even before 339 or earlier and 313 B.C. The same author includes the Apollo type big coins in the 4th stage after 280 until 72-71 B.C.⁵⁷

The introduction also of the pieces including the acronym **A** on the reverse in this stage seems not to be truthful from many points of view. As iconography, there are no similarities between this sub-type and the other big pieces of the general type. The style of the representation, respecting all the details repeats also on the small coins (on the obverse and the reverse), which we can consider as submultiples (sometimes it is also present the acronym **A**).⁵⁸ Or this type of pieces were considered to belong to the third issuing stage which could have finished to the end of the 4th century B.C. On their reverse, the eagle and the dolphin are illustrated in the „classical” form, that meaning the eagle having the feathers gathered is placed upon the dolphin and they are both facing left. On the reverse of the rest of the big coins of Apollo type issued this time in the last mint stage, the eagle has opened feathers, it is placed near the dolphin, similar to the previous situation⁵⁹. It is also important that the discovery of the Apollo type big coins having the acronym **A**, together with the Macedonian coins of the types previously mentioned could suggest they are earlier with few decades. According to our opinion, we believe that the four hoards form a special series of deposits connected with the West-Pontic Greek cities uprising (Map II). If the hoard discovered near the colony of Odessos seems to be created after the victorious siege

⁵³ The mark present of the coins from Odessos deposits represents an equilateral inside a circle. This Hellenistic mark/monogram is similar, after I. Lazarenko with that one present on the stater and tetradrachmas issued in Odessos during the Hellenistic epoch, Lazarenko 2004: 46-47.

⁵⁴ Lazarenko 2004: 47-48, 49; Minchev 2007: 117.

⁵⁵ SNG IX 1993: pl. XI; SNG IX 2000: pl. XII.

⁵⁶ Preda, Nubar 1973: 38; Preda 1998: 66.

⁵⁷ Poenaru Bordea 2001: 32; Poenaru Bordea 2004: 30-31.

⁵⁸ It is preserved in NHAMC collections.

⁵⁹ SNG IX 2000: pl. IX, nr. 189-193.

upon it, the other three seem to be formed later on, after Istros was conquered. Taking into consideration as well the discovery places, going from North to South about the Central part of Dobrudja, it is possible they have been lost on the occasion of the attack of Lysimachus troops upon the Scythian-Gethian populations allied with the colonies, before the attack upon the city of Callatis. In 302, a fleet full of military troops left the city of Odessos in order to reach Minor Asia³¹, being helped by Lysimachus. Transforming Odessos in a military centre could be considered a consequence of the daring action in 313 B.C, and its maintenance, as in Istros and Callatis too, could have last until 281 B.C. .

As a conclusion, the study regarding the presence of the Macedonina type coin in Dobrudja can offer further information, new directions of investigation of different aspects referring to the political, military and economical events, completing those offered by other sources at the researcher's disposal. Being integrated to a general trend specific to that period, having a role of maximum importance and reflecting the expansion stages of the Macedonian kingdom, these coins have been accepted by the Greek and the autochthonous population. From our point of view, the framework offered by the Macedonian authority was favourable for economy and trade, finally, connecting the West Pontic Dobrudjan colonies with numerous centres of the Hellenistic world, closer or farther. This very aspect permitted the penetration of different coins in the Dobrudjan area, mostly the bronze ones in order to assure a stable monetary circulation, at least in the area of the coast⁶¹.

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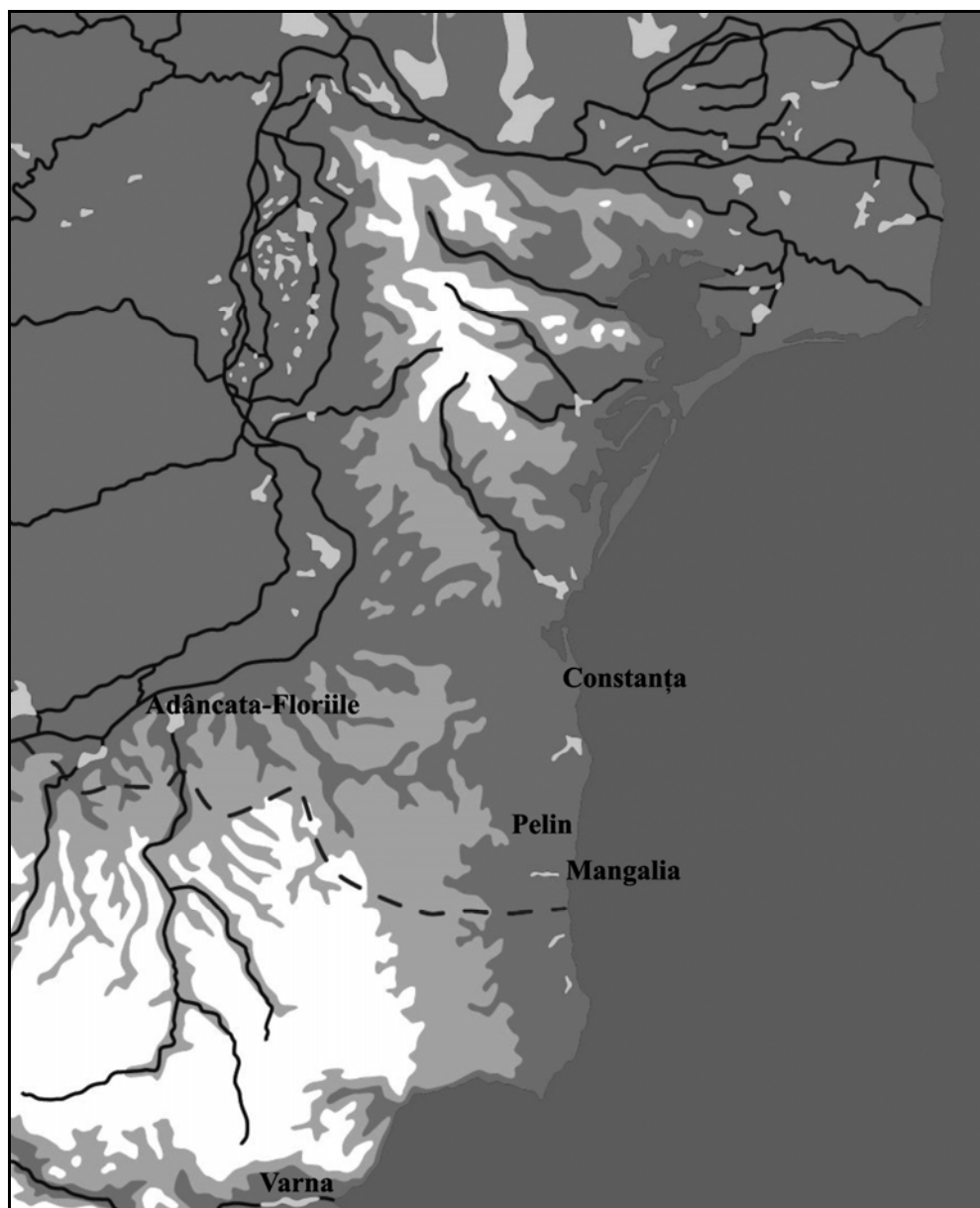
³¹ Diodor: 20, 1 12, 2.

⁶¹ Talmațchi 2007: passim.

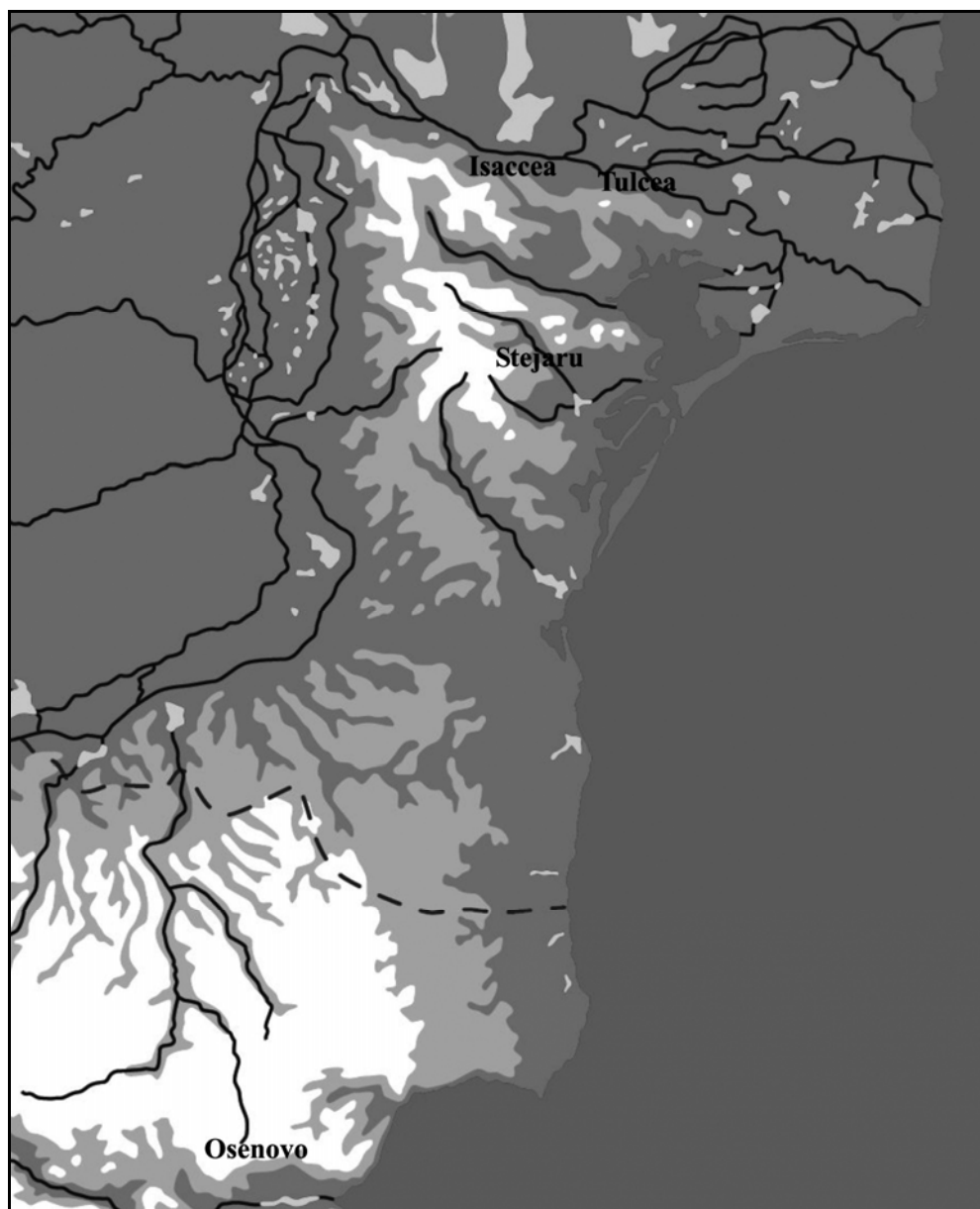
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Map I:



Map II: