

# MALUK CHARDAK' 1990 NEAR PLOVDIV: AN UNPUBLISHED LATE ROMAN REPUBLICAN HOARD FROM THRACE <sup>1\*</sup>

---

Iliya PROKOPOV, Evgeni PAUNOV

This paper aims to discuss and analyse a sizeable, hitherto unpublished<sup>2</sup> Roman Republican hoard of some 530 silver coins of the 2<sup>nd</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Thus it will throw fresh light on the economic and monetary relations of the Thracian kingdom with late Republican Rome. Moreover, this hoard is linked with other numismatic evidence from Thrace as well as neighbouring areas.

## Provenance

The actual discovery was made near the village of Maluk Chardak (20 km northwest of Philippopolis/Plovdiv).<sup>3</sup> It was a chance find so the archaeological context and possible attributions remain unclear. During the spring of 1990 while an excavation machine was widening a water ditch in the locality of 'Pereto' in the northwest end of the village, a quantity of coins were unearthed.<sup>4</sup> This was followed by archaeological trial digs and a careful metal-detecting survey.<sup>5</sup> Unfortunately no other archaeological evidence was able to be found at the find spot. No traces of a solid container for the coins were discovered either. In all, a total of 529 coins and a silver bracelet were collected. In other words, 417 and 112 specimens

---

<sup>1\*</sup> Authors thank Dr Kostadin Kissiov (director of the Archaeological Museum in Plovdiv) and Ms Dessislava Davidova (keeper of the Plovdiv coin collection 1993-1996, 2000-) for their assistance and cooperation during this research. We also express our warm gratitude to Professor Dr François de Callataÿ (Bibliothèque royale de Belgique, Brussels), Dr Bernhard Woytek (Numismatische Kommission, Vienna) and Mr Phillip Davis (HJB Inc., Chicago) for their valuable suggestions and improvements of the text.

<sup>2</sup> The Maluk Chardak hoard was only briefly mentioned by De Callataÿ – Prokopov 1995, p. 10, note 9. Later it was summarized by Paunov – Prokopov in the inventory *IRRCHBulg*, 2002, 69-70, no. 115, table 11 (erroneously giving a total of 602) as well as in Prokopov 2006, p. 242, no. 174 (repeating the same).

<sup>3</sup> Saedinenie municipality, district of Plovdiv, GPS coordinates: 42.29327 N, 24.62963 E, altitude 212 m.

<sup>4</sup> The hoard was first noticed by three workmen operating the excavator – Messrs. Iliya Dimitrov, Dimiter Dimitrov and Rangel Trifonov, who brought the coins to museum in Plovdiv.

<sup>5</sup> A team was lead by Dr Kamen Kolev, the former keeper of coin collection in the Plovdiv museum, 1964-1993. Details and circumstances of the discovery are duly extracted from the inventory book and archive of the Plovdiv Regional Archaeological Museum. No published records.

respectively, and the total sum entered in June 1990 the numismatic collection of the Plovdiv Archaeological Museum recorded under inventory numbers 5769 and 5770. However, it must be explicitly stated that this was not an undisturbed and complete hoard.<sup>6</sup>

No extant archaeological sites<sup>7</sup> or finds are registered from the plain fields of Maluk Chardak near Plovdiv. Nevertheless, a substantial group of 6-7 Thracian burial mounds (1.5-2 km east from the village) is visible to the north of the hoard find spot. The nearest recorded site is located 2 km to the north at the SW end of village of Golyam Chardak.<sup>8</sup> It is a large settlement of the Roman Imperial period.<sup>9</sup>

## Contents

### Jewelry

Together with the bulk of coins a small bracelet was deposited within the *Maluk Chardak hoard* (**Fig. 1a-b**). It measures 4.1 x 3.7 cm, weight 21.155 g. The bracelet is made of a rectangular silver lamella with meeting finials, spirally twisted on the top side. It seems that the bracelet belongs to a very popular Late La Tène type, characteristic of the so called horizon of 'Dacian hoards', with or without coins included (Rustoiu 1996, Pop 2008). Their common area of distribution is Transylvania in modern Romania, with few finds south of the Danube<sup>10</sup>. Most of them are dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.<sup>11</sup>

### The Coins

The main body of the hoard from Makuk chardak is the coins. It includes 529 silver specimens of the following denominations and types:

A rather worn Athens 'New Style' tetradrachm (**Fig. 2**) with the magistrates' names ΕΠΙΓΕΝΗ – ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ, and moneyer ΚΑΛΙΚΡΑ. Additional symbol – eagle standing on fulmen in the left field, Α – on amphora for the month, below ΣΦ (illegible).

The standard reference on the late Athenian coinage by Margaret Thompson dates this series to 158-157 BC (Thompson 1961, 173, pl. 45, no. 442c-d). According to the alternative low chronology of Lewis-Boehringer (Boehringer 1972, 201; Lewis 1962, 281-300) it must be diminished by 32 years, or *ca.* 126-125 BC. A recent epigraphic affirmation of this dating is proposed by C. Habicht (Habicht 1991, 1-23).

A Thasos imitation tetradrachm (**Fig. 3**), executed in rough barbarian style (similar to Göbl 1973, Klass V, taf. 48-49; Lukanc 1996, pls. 150-151). No identical die combination is registered so far (cf. Prokopov 2011, pl. 3.12). This specimen falls into group 3 of the Thasian imitations (Prokopov 2006, 56; Prokopov 2011, 339-342, pl. 3), where proper

<sup>6</sup> Reportedly treasure-hunters and detectorists had unearthed about 100 coins of the same hoard, all dispersed in trade (no records, unconfirmed information).

<sup>7</sup> A search in the 'AMB'-system ('Археологическа карта на България' / Archaeological Map of Bulgaria digital database). Information courtesy of Dr Georgi Nehrizov, National Archaeological Institute and Museum, Sofia, database checked on 15 December 2010.

<sup>8</sup> Цончев 1950, 254, fig. 28.

<sup>9</sup> Date most probably of the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD: numerous pottery sherds, bricks and tiles as well as a bronze coin of Caracalla (209-212 AD) of Philippopolis mint.

<sup>10</sup> For instance the so-called 'Cheljushnitsa' hoard of silver ornaments, see the discussion in Тонкова 2006, 434-436. For similar type of bracelets in the early Roman Imperial period – Slokoska 1991.

<sup>11</sup> E.g. Pop 2008, 71-75, figs. 66, 92 – Șimleu Silvaniei hoard no. 5 – three bracelets and a torque as well as 36 Republican *denarii* down to issues of Augustus for C. L. CAESARES, 2/1 BC (Wolters 2002, 321-322).

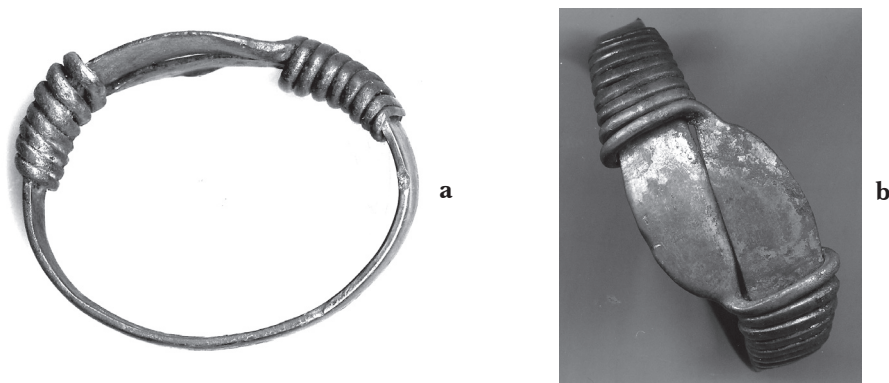


Fig. 1a-b. Silver bracelet from Maluk Chardak. Photo: Plovdiv Archaeological Museum



Fig. 2. Athenian 'New Style' tetradrachm from Maluk Chardak. Photo: Plovdiv Archaeological Museum



Fig. 3. Thasian imitation tetradrachm from Maluk Chardak. Photo: Plovdiv Archaeological Museum



Scaled 2:1

Fig. 4. Hybrid-imitation of Republican denarius from Maluk Chardak. Photo: I. Prokopov, 1993

legends disappear instead of dots and lines, and corrupted, abstracted images of Dionysus and Heracles. It might be strictly dated to the period ca. 60-40 BC; the latter is more probable because of the other coins.

A 'Balkan'<sup>12</sup> hybrid-imitation of Republican denarius (**Fig. 4**). The obverse prototype belongs to issue of the moneyer C. Calpurnius Piso L.f. Frugi (Cr. 408/1); the reverse prototype of Q. Minucius M.f. Thermus, 103 BC (Cr. 319/1). Therefore, this imitation should be dated no earlier than 61 BC. A similar hybrid combination appears in the recent classification of Phillip Davis (Davis 2006, 343, no. 114 [author's collection]), though struck from different dies.

Roman Republican denarii: 526 (520 identified), ranging from 'Anonymous' issues (with additional symbol 'bird and TOD') struck in 189-180 BC (Cr. 141/1) down to an issue of Mark Antony and Octavian, struck in 39 BC in an Italian mint (Cr. 528/2b).

<sup>12</sup> Authors did not label this coin series with ethnic names such as 'Dacian', 'Thracian', etc.

## Discussion and comments

The *Maluk Chardak 1990* is a mixed hoard by its nature – consisting of numerous Republican issues and two tetradrachms of Late Hellenistic types. This is not unusual for the period under study (Prokopov 2009, 447-453; Prokopov 2006, 56). Moreover, other hoards from the Plovdiv region in South Bulgaria show a similar pattern and association. Some examples are Kolyu Marinovo (Златарева 1960, 367-378; Prokopov 1995, 451-454; *IRRCHBulg.* 109), Topolovo (Златарева 1963, 161-171; *IRRCHBulg.* 129), as well as the Karavelovo hoard (*IGCH* 978; *IRRCHBulg.* 108). In general, this mixing up of denominations is not an exception in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC coin hoards from the Balkans – Thrace, Dacia, and Macedonia, as well for Asia Minor and the Aegean islands<sup>13</sup>.

The Athenian New style tetradrachm from *Maluk Chardak* belongs to magistrates' issue (ΕΠΙΓΕΝΗ–ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ), one of the 'over-represented' series in the hoards from Macedonia and south Thrace (according to Callataj 1994, 12-20). This magistrate combination (with ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑ) had occurred in the following hoards from Thrace<sup>14</sup>:

On the other hand, *Maluk Chardak hoard* is the most representative group of Republican

No.	Hoard / region	References	Closing date	Coins of this type	Number of Athens coins	Total number of coins
1.	Chernogorovo / 1961, Pazardzhik region	IGCH 949, Прокопов 2011, 83-84	After 124/3 BC	20	282	282 (in AE vase)
2.	Dragomir / 1940, Plovdiv region	IGCH 950, Прокопов 2011, 85	After 125/4 BC	1	14+	14+ (out of many)
3.	Strojno / 1961, Yambol region	IGCH 924, Prokopov 2006, no. 291	After 102/1 BC	1	4	193
4.	Kyustendil-mineral spring / 1950's	CCCHBulg II/1, nos. 3-6	After 124/3 BC	1	4	4+
5.	Nessebar/ 1981, Burgas region	Karajotov 1985; Prokopov 2006, No. 195	86/4 BC	2	91	282 (in Pb-vessel)
6.	Razlog / 1983, Blagoevgrad region	Прокопов 1989; Prokopov 2006, no. 252; CCCHBulg. II/1, Nos. 508-521.	After 121/0 BC	1	16	35
7.	Gotse Delchev area / 1995, Blagoevgrad region	Prokopov – Callataj 1998	94/3 BC	1	25	48
8.	'South-west Bulgaria' / ~2000, Blagoevgrad region	Prokopov 2006, p. 261, no. 296	After 124/3 BC	3	21	56+

<sup>13</sup> Compare the respective sections in the *IGCH*.

<sup>14</sup> On the problems relating the introduction and presence of Athenian New Style 'stephanophoroi' in Thrace see now Прокопов 2011 /in print/.

Table 1. The contents of Maluk Chardak 1990 Hoard is listed

No.	Issuer / moneyer	Dates	Denomination	References	Mint	Additional marks <sup>2</sup> / Wear <sup>3</sup>	No. of coins
1.	Anonymous – symbol “bird and TOD”	189/0	denarius	Cr-141/1	Rome	MW	1
2.	Anonymous – no symbol (Victory in biga)	157/6	denarius	Cr-197/1	Rome	MW	1
3.	C. Maianius	153	denarius	Cr-203/1a	Rome	HW	1
4.	L. Saufeius	152	denarius	Cr-204/1	Rome	MW	1
5.	Spurius Afranius?	150	denarius	Cr-206/1	Rome	MW	1
6.	F. Decimius Flaus	150	denarius	Cr-207/1	Rome	MW	1
7.	Pinarius Natta	149	denarius	Cr-208/1	Rome	MW	1
8.	Q. Marcius Libo	148	denarii	Cr-215/1	Rome	MW, 1 – with 2 b/m obv.	3
9.	L. Sempronius Pitio	148	denarius	Cr-216/1	Rome	MW	1
10.	L. Cuppienius	147	denarius	Cr-218/1	Rome	1 b/m obv.	1
11.	C. Antestius Catulus?	146	denarius	Cr-219/1a	Rome		1
12.	M. Iunius Silanus	145	denarii	Cr-220/1	Rome	MW, 1 – with 1 b/m obv.	2
13.	L. Iulius	141	denarius	Cr-224/1	Rome		1
14.	C. Valerius C.f. Flaccus	140	denarius	Cr-228/2	Rome	MW, 1 – with 1 b/m obv.	4
15.	C. Renius	138	denarius	Cr-231/1	Rome		1
16.	Cn. Gellius	137	denarius	Cr-232/1	Rome		1
17.	Ti. Veturius	137	denarii	Cr-234/1	Rome		1
18.	Sex. Pompeius Fostlus	137	denarii	Cr-235/1	Rome		4
19.	M. Baebius Q.f. Tamphilus	137	denarii	Cr-236/1a ; 1b	Rome		2
20.	Cn. Lucretius Trio	136	denarii	Cr-237/1	Rome	1 b/m obv. – N	2
21.	L. Antestius Gragulus	136	denarii	Cr-238/1	Rome	1 – MW, scratches	2
22.	L. Trebanius	135	denarius	Cr-241/1a	Rome	1 b/m obv.	2
23.	C. Minucius Augurinus	135	denarius	Cr-242/1	Rome		1
24.	Ti. Minucius C.f. Augurinus	134	denarii	Cr-243/1	Rome		3
26.	C. Aburius Geminus	134	denarius	Cr-244/1	Rome		1
27.	M. Marcius Mn.f.	134	denarius	Cr-245/1	Rome		1
28.	P. Calpurnius	133	denarii	Cr-247/1	Rome		3
29.	P. Maenius Antiaticus	132	denarii	Cr-249/1	Rome		2
30.	L. Postumius Albinus	131	denarii	Cr-252/1	Rome	2 b/m obv.	1
31.	M. Opeimius	131	denarius	Cr-254/1	Rome		1
32.	M. Vargunteius	130	denarius	Cr-257/1	Rome		1
33.	Q. Marcius Philippus	129	denarii	Cr-259/1	Rome		2
34.	T. Cloelius	128	denarius	Cr-260/1	Rome	1 b/m obv.	1
35.	Mn. Acilius Balbus	125	denarius	Cr-271/1	Rome	1 b/m obv – C	1
36.	Q. Fabius Labeo	124	denarii	Cr-273/1	Rome		5
37.	C. Porcius Cato	123	denarii	Cr-274/1	Rome		4
38.	M. Fannius C.f.	123	denarii	Cr-275/1	Rome	1 b/m obv.	4
39.	M. Papirius Carbo	122	denarii	Cr-276/1	Rome	3 – with graffiti	5
40.	Q. Minucius Rufus	122	denarii	Cr-277/1	Rome		3
41.	C. Plutius	121	denarii	Cr-278/1	Rome	1 b/m obv – C	2

Table 1. Continued

No.	Issuer / moneyer	Dates	Denomination	References	Mint	Additional marks <sup>2</sup> / Wear <sup>3</sup>	No. of coins
42.	Cn. Papirius Carbo	121	denarius	Cr-279/1	Rome		1
43.	M. Tullius	120	denarii	Cr-280/1	Rome	1 – brockage, MW	2
44.	M. Furius L.f. Philus	119	denarii	Cr-281/1	Rome	MW	8
45.	L. Licinius / Cn. Domitius – M. Aurelius Scaurus	118	denarius serratus	Cr-282/1	Narbo Gaul	MW	1
46.	L. Licinius / Cn. Domitius – L. Cosconius M. f.	118	denarius serratus	Cr-282/2	Narbo Gaul	MW	1
47.	L. Licinius / Cn. Domitius – L. Pomponius Cn.f	118	denarii serrati	Cr-282/4	Narbo Gaul	MW, 1 – scratches	3
48.	L. Licinius / Cn. Domitius – L. Porcius Licinius	118	denarius serratus	Cr-282/5	Narbo Gaul	MW	1
49.	Q. Marcius, C. Fabius, L. Roscius	118/7	denarius	Cr-283/1a	Rome	MW	1
50.	M. Calidius, Q. Caelilius Metellus, Cn. Fulvius	117	denarius	Cr-284/1b	Rome	MW	1
51.	Cn. Domitius, Q. Curtius, M. Silanus	116	denarii	Cr-285/1 – 1; Cr-285/2 – 2.	Rome	MW, 1 b/m obv – C	3
52.	M. Sergius Silus Q.	116	denarii	Cr-286/1	Rome	MW	5
53.	M. Cippius M.f.	115	denarii	Cr-289/1	Rome	MW, 1 – horn silver	3
54.	C. Fonteius	114	denarius	Cr-290/1	Rome	MW	1
55.	Mn. Aemilius Lepidus	114	denarii	Cr-291/1	Rome	1 – HW	4
56.	L. Marcius Philippus	113	denarius	Cr-293/1	Rome	MW, brockage	1
57.	Cn. Cornelius Blasio Cn.f.	112	denarii	Cr-296/1a	Rome	MW	2
58.	Ti. Quinctius	112	denarii	Cr-297/1	Rome	MW	2
59.	L. Caesius	112	denarius	Cr-298/1	Rome	MW, 1 b/m obv.	1
60.	Appius Claudius / T. Manlius	111	denarii	Cr-299/1a – 8; Cr-299/1b – 6.	Rome	MW, 1 – HW.	14
61.	C. Claudius Pulcher	110	denarii	Cr-300/1	Rome	1 – 4 b/m obv.	4
62.	L. Flaminius Chilo	109	denarii	Cr-302/1	Rome	MW, 2 – with 1 b/m obv.	22
63.	Mn. Aquilius	109	denarius	Cr-303/1	Rome	MW, horn silver	1
64.	L. Memmius	109	denarii	Cr-304/1	Rome	MW	2
65.	Q. Lutatius Cerco	108	denarii	Cr-305/1	Rome	MW	2
66.	L. Valerius Flaccus	108	denarii	Cr-306/1	Rome	1 – brockage	3
67.	M. Herrenius	108	denarii	Cr-308/1a	Rome	MW, 1 – horn silver	2
68.	L. Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus	106	denarii serrati	Cr-311/1a – 1; Cr-311/1c – 1.	Rome	MW	2
69.	C. Sulpicius C.f. Galba	106	denarii serrati	Cr. 312/1	Rome	MW	3
70.	L. Memmius Galeria	106	denarii serrati	Cr-313/1b – 2; Cr-313/1b – 1.	Rome	MW	3
71.	L. Aurelius Cotta	105	denarius	Cr-314/1b	Rome	MW	1
72.	L. Thorius Balbus	105	denarii	Cr-316/1	Rome	MW, 1 – with 4 b/m obv.; 1 – brockage	14
73.	L. Appuleius Saturninus	104	denarii	Cr-317/3a – 2; Cr-317/3b – 2.	Rome	MW	4

Table 1. Continued

No.	Issuer / moneyer	Dates	Denomination	References	Mint	Additional marks <sup>2</sup> / Wear <sup>3</sup>	No. of coins
74.	C. Coelius Calvus	104	denarius	Cr-318/1b	Rome	MW	1
75.	Q. Minucius Thermus M.f.	103	denarii	Cr-319/1	Rome	MW, 1 – pierced	4
76.	L. Iulius L. f. Caesar	103	denarius	Cr-320/1	Rome	1 b/m obv.	1
77.	L. Cassius Caecianus	102	denarii	Cr-321/1	Rome	MW	2
78.	C. Fabius C.f. Hadrianus	102	denarii	Cr-322/1b	Rome	MW	2
79.	M. Lucilius Rufus	101	denarii	Cr-324/1	Rome	2 – with 1 b/m obv.	6
80.	L. Sentius C.f.	101	denarii	Cr-325/1b	Rome	1 – with grafito obv.	3
81.	P. Servilius M.f. Rullus	100	denarii	Cr-328/1	Rome	MW, 1 – with 3 b/m obv. and test-cut	6
82.	L. Calpurnius Piso / Q. Servilius Caepio	100	denarius	Cr-330/1a	Rome	MW	1
83.	C. Publicius Malleolus, A. Postumius Albinus S.f., L. Caecinius Metellus	96	denarii	Cr-335/3a	Rome	MW, corrosion	2
84.	C. Allius Bala	92	denarii	Cr-336/1b	Rome	MW, 1 – with 1 b/m obv.	2
85.	D. Iunius Silanus L.f.	91	denarii	Cr-337/3	Rome		7
86.	L. Calpurnius Piso L.f. Frugi	90	denarii	Cr-340/1 var.	Rome	Most MW, few HW	13
87.	Q. Titius	90	denarii	Cr-341/1 – 5; Cr-341/1 – 15.	Rome	Most MW, 4 – HW	20
88.	C. Vibius C.f. Pansa	90	denarii	Cr-342/4b – 1; Cr-342/5b – 26	Rome	Most MW, few HW; 4 – with 1 b/m obv.; 1 – gauge rev.	27
89.	M. Porcius Cato	89	denarius	Cr-343/1a	Rome	MW, horn silver	1
90.	L. Titurius L.f. Sabinus	89	denarii	Cr. 344/1a – 5; Cr-344/1b – 3; Cr-344/1c – 3; Cr-344/2a – 7; Cr-344/3 – 6.	Rome	MW, 4 – with 1 b/m obv.	24
91.	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus	88	denarii	Cr-345/1	Rome	MW	13
92.	L. Rubrius Dossenus	88	denarii	Cr-348/1 – 1; Cr-348/2 – 5.	Rome	MW, 3 – HW, of them 1 – with test-cut	6
93.	L. et C. Memmius L. f. Galleria	87	denarii	Cr-349/1	Rome	MW	2
94.	Gargonius / Ogulnius / Vergilius	86	denarius	Cr-350A/1e	Rome	MW	1
95.	Anonymous – for Gargonius / Ogulnius / Vergilius	86	denarii	Cr-350A/2	Rome	2 – LW, other – MW.	17



Table 1. Continued

No.	Issuer / moneyer	Dates	Denomination	References	Mint	Additional marks <sup>2</sup> / Wear <sup>3</sup>	No. of coins
96.	L. Iulius Bursio	85	denarii	Cr-352/1a – 10; Cr-352/1c – 8.	Rome	2 – LW, other – MW, 1 – HW; 3 – with 1 b/m obv..	18
97.	Mn. Fonteius C. f.	85	denarii	Cr-353/1a – 7; Cr-353/1c – 8; Cr-353/1d – 1.	Rome	LW – 1; others MW, 3 – with 1 b/m obv.	16
98.	C. Licinius L.f. Macer	84	denarii	Cr-354/1	Rome	Most MW, few HW	19
99.	P. Furius Crassipes	84	denarii	Cr-356/1c	Rome	MW, 1 – with gauge obv.	2
100.	C. Norbanus	83	denarii	Cr-357/1b	Rome	MW, 1 – with 1 b/m obv.	2
101.	P. Crepusius	82	denarii	Cr-361/1b – 3; Cr-361/1c – 7.	Rome	MW, 1 – with graffito obv.; 2 – with 1 b/m obv.	10
102.	L. Censorinus	82	denarii	Cr-363/1d	Rome	MW – 1; HW – 1.	2
103.	Q. Antonius Balbus	83	denarii serrati	Cr-364/1a – 2; Cr-364/1b – 1; Cr-364/1d – 7.	Rome	MW, 1 – LW; 1 with 1 b/m obv – X.	10
104.	C. Annius T.f. T.n. Procos / L. Fabius L.f. Hispaniensis	82	denarii serrati	Cr-366/1a – 2; Cr-366/1b – 2.	North Italy	MW, 1 – with 1 b/m, graffito obv.	4
105.	L. Cornelius Sulla Imp / L. Manlius Torquatus	82	denarii	Cr-367/3	Moving with Sulla	MW, 1 – brock-age.	5
106.	A. Postumius A.f. S.n. Albinus	81	denarii serrati	Cr-372/1 – 1; Cr-372/2 – 4.	Rome	MW, 1 with 1 b/m obv.	5
107.	C. Marius C.f. Capito	81	denarius serratus	Cr-378/1c	Rome	MW	1
108.	L. Procius f.	80	denarii serrati	Cr-379/2	Rome	MW	3
109.	C. Naevius Balbus	79	denarii serrati	Cr-382/1a – 1; Cr-382/1b – 10.	Rome	LW – 5; others – MW, 2 – with 1 b/m obv., 1 – gauge	11
110.	Ti. Claudius Ti.f. Ap.n. Nero	79	denarii serrati	Cr-383/1	Rome	LW – 3; other – MW; 2 – with 1 b/m obv.	6
111.	L. Papius	79	denarii serrati	Cr-384/1	Rome	MW, 1 – with graffiti obv/ rev.	7
112.	M. Volteius M.f.	78	denarius	Cr-385/4	Rome	MW	1
113.	L. Cassius Longinus	78	denarius	Cr-386/1	Rome	MW, 1 – with 1 b/m obv.	1
114.	L. Rutilius Flaccus	77	denarii	Cr-387/1	Rome	LW – 1; others – MW; 2 – with 1 b/m obv.	9



Table 1. Continued

No.	Issuer / moneyer	Dates	Denomination	References	Mint	Additional marks <sup>2</sup> / Wear <sup>3</sup>	No. of coins
115.	P. Satrienus	77	denarius	Cr-388/1b	Rome	MW, gauge rev.	1
116.	C. Egnatius Cn.f. Cn.n. Maxsumus	75	denarius	Cr-391/3	Rome	MW, horn silver	1
117.	L. Farsuleius Mensor	76	denarius	Cr-392/1b	Rome	MW	1
118.	C. Postumius	74	denarii	Cr-394/1a – 2; Cr-394/1b – 1.	Rome	MW – 2; HW – 1;	3
119.	Mn. Aquilius Mn.f. Mn.n.	65	denarius serratus	Cr-401/1	Rome	MW	1
120.	C. Calpurnius Piso L.f. Frugi	61	denarii	Cr-408/1a – 1; Cr-408/1b – 3.	Rome	MW, 1 – brockage; 1 – gauge rev.; 1 – 1 b/m obv.- P	4
121.	L. Cassius Longinus	60	denarius	Cr-413/1	Rome	LW, weak strike	1
122.	L. Roscius Fabatus	59	denarius serratus	Cr-412/1	Rome	MW	1
123.	M. Aem. Scaurus / P. Plautius Hypsaeus	58	denarii	Cr-422/1b	Rome	MW	2
124.	P. Fonteius P.f. Capito	55	denarius	Cr-429/1	Rome	LW	1
125.	Mn. Acilius Glabrio	49	denarii	Cr-442/1a	Rome	MW, 1 – with 1 b/m obv. (2 dots)	3
126.	D. Iunius Brutus Albinus	48	denarius	Cr-450/2	Rome	HW	1
127.	Mn. Cordius Rufus	46	denarius	Cr-463/1a	Rome	MW	1
128.	T. Carisius	46	denarii	Cr. 464/1 – 1; Cr-464/3a – 1; Cr-464/5 – 6.	Rome	HW – 1; others – MW, 1 – pierced	8
129.	C. Considius Paetus	46	denarius	Cr-465/3	Rome	pierced	1
130.	Marcus Antonius Triumvir	Spring-summer 42	denarius	Cr-496/2 Sear 1998, 127	military mint in Italy or North Greece?	HW, broken, scratches	1
131.	P. Accoleius Lariscolus	41	denarius	Cr-486/1	Rome	MW, brockage	1
132.	Mark Antony and C. Caesar Octavian	40/39	denarius	Cr-528/2b Sear 1998, 261a	Italian mint, Rome?	MW	1
133.	'Balkan' Imitation – obv. prototype: Cr. 408/1 / rev. type Cr. 319/1	c.61-40	denarius	Davis 2006, no. 114	Thrace?	MW	1
134.	Athens 'New Style', magistrates ΕΠΙΓΕΝΗ-ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ-ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑ	126/5	tetradrachm	Thompson 1961, 442c-d	Athens	HW, patinated	1
135.	Thasos – late type tetradrachm	~60-40	tetradrachm	Göbl, Klass V; Prokopov 2011, Group 3, pl. 31.2	South Thrace?	MW	1
136.	Denarii incerti (illegible)		denarii		Rome	HW	6
	<b>TOTAL:</b>						<b>529</b>

denarii found in Thrace so far<sup>15</sup>. The bulk of the hoard is comprised of denarii of the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century BC. The highest influx of issues falls into the year 90 BC (Cr. 340, 341 and 342) – 60 pieces in total (11%). This was a year marked by an enormous production of silver coins by the mint of Rome to finance the ongoing Social War. In contrast, the quantity of denarii struck after 77 BC (Cr. 387/1) was relatively small. Quite surprisingly, Maluk Chardak hoard omits not only the very common Gallic mint issue of Caesar, 49 BC (Cr. 443/1; Woytek 2003, 119-132, nos. 37-45; Woytek 2005, 643-648), but also all other Caesarian denarii down to 44 BC. Denarii of Cn. Pompey and his supporters (Crawford 1974, nos. 444-447 and 459-462) which are normally rare, are also missing. The latest types present in quantity are issues of moneyer T. Carisius (Cr. 464), 8 coins in all. No issues struck between 46 and 42 BC are present here, and the single denarius of Mark Antony (Cr. 496/2) is broken and damaged.

The profile of the composition is clearly 'archaic', i.e. earlier coins largely predominate. This however may result from the disturbed nature of the hoard<sup>16</sup>, giving an anomalous chronological structure. The latest, least-worn coins are the most likely to have been dispersed in trade. The precise pattern of accumulation is presented in graph no. 1 (*page above*).

Additionally, a good number of the earlier Republican issues (roughly from 148 down to 49 BC) were marked by banker's (*nummularii*) punches, which is not an isolated case. These monetary activities (money-testing and money-changing) occurred at Rome throughout the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC but most frequently in the years 60s-40s BC.<sup>17</sup> Moreover, there here are also five gauged<sup>18</sup> coins out of 526, running from Cr. 342/4, 90 BC down to Cr. 408/1b, 61 BC. This number makes nearly 1% (precisely 0.95) of the total and fits into the average statistics of 2% (Stannard 1993, 46). Seven denarii are brockages (an error during the intensive striking process).

Relative to the extant Republican hoards (Lockyear 2007, 131) of the period 40-36 BC, *Maluk Chardak 1990* is also very large. In juxtaposition with others the closest chronological parallel to the hoard in consideration is the Poroschia hoard (found in 1964, Alexandria region, south Romania, *RRCH* 436)<sup>19</sup>. The volume, accumulation profile and closing date of both hoards are very similar. A key difference between the two must be noted here: that Poroschia was so rich in die-linked imitations of genuine denarii.<sup>20</sup>

What is of particular interest is the association of coins with silver jewelry. *Maluk Chardak 1990* is atypical of Thracian hoards in that Roman Republican coins are associated with jewelry. A similar combination of coins and objects is found in only a few hoards in Thrace.<sup>21</sup> However,

<sup>15</sup> Larger than Guljantzi/1957 (458 denarii – *RRCH* 377 = *IRRCHBulg*, 27) and Koynare I/1963 (339 denarii and 2 drachms – *IRRCHBulg*, 110), no other sizeable *denarii* hoards are preserved and documented (not to mention here the unpublished 'Zverino'/2000 hoard – 503 denarii down to Augustus, issues for C. L. CAESARES, 2/1 BC (*RIC* I<sup>2</sup>, 208-212; for the dating see now Wolters 2002, 322-323). A series of similar in size and larger hoards such as the Filipovtsi/1922 (464 denarii, unspecified – cf. Мушмов 1922, 242-243 = *IRRCHBulg*, 16) are known but were never published.

<sup>16</sup> See note 6.

<sup>17</sup> On the problems relating the introduction and presence of Athenian New Style 'stephanophoroi' in Thrace see now Прокопов 2011, 81-99.

<sup>18</sup> A common practice in Republican Rome undertaken in order to adjust the weight of denarius blanks *al marco* with a cut on the metal surface, see Stannard 1993, 45-46.

<sup>19</sup> Chițescu 1980, 53-80; Moisi-Depeyrot 2003, 126-131, no. 126; Lockyear 2007, no. 364 – pot hoard of 552 *denarii* including 64 imitations, down to Cr. 528/3, 39 BC.

<sup>20</sup> See recently Davis 2010, 249-253.

<sup>21</sup> E.g. the hoards from Vratsa area-'Haemus'/2006 [silver torque, 2 bracelets and 3 rings – Paunov-Prokopov 2012 /forthcoming/], the unpublished Belitsa/1956 (silver cup and 3 small ingots – *IGCH* 976 = *IRRCHBulg*, 101), Garvan/1912 (1 silver bracelet – Филов 1913, 336; Seure 1923, 17, no. 8 = *IRRCHBulg*, 77), and the Gradeshnitsa III/1964 (7 bracelets – Герасимов 1966, 212; Gerov 1977, 399, no. 4; *IRRCHBulg*, 80 – down to Trajanic issues of

it is quite common in the hoards from Dacia and elsewhere in central and south Europe.<sup>22</sup> Therefore this association appears to be a usual practice in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC hoards along the Lower Danube (mentioned by Crawford 1985, 229, n. 25), when coins were often kept and concealed with other valuables.<sup>23</sup> The silver bracelet may be regarded from its owner/s as bullion metal as well.

### Closing Date & Burial

Only two Late Hellenistic tetradrachms in a hoard of originally over 600 coins reveals it was concealed at a time when Roman *denarii* were decisively taking over from the older Greek-type issues (see Prokopov 2000, 375-386; *IRRCHBulg*, 89-91). It seems likely that the two tetradrachms were added last to an existing accumulation of Republican *denarii*.

Let us make a brief historical excursus here in order to describe the Roman presence in Thrace more thoroughly and eventually link it to the *Maluk Chardak 1990* hoard. Between the middle of 44 and late 42 BC Macedonia and southern areas of Thrace were ruled by Marcus Brutus (Collart 1931, 423-429; Woytek 2003, 380-381, 512), after he ousted Lucius Antonius. Sometime in the summer of 43 BC Brutus led a successful campaign against the Bessi in the Rhodopes. He got the support of King Rhaiskouporis [I] from Bizye (App., *Civ.*, 4, 87; Cassius Dio 47.25, 1-2), and in addition a few other Thracian chieftains submitted to him. While in Thrace, Brutus continued to gather more soldiers and money. It was Polemocratia, the widow of the Thracian dynast Sadalas II, who consigned the entire Thracian treasury to Brutus, in return for protecting her infant son (the future Sadalas III). Appian states that Brutus among the treasures he found an unexpected quantity of gold and silver, which he coined and converted into currency (App., *Civ.*, 4, 75; Woytek 2003, 380-381). The double battles at Philippi occurred next in October 42 BC (Appian, 4, 82; Cassius Dio, 47, 48, 2; Collart 1937, 190-219; Crawford 1985, 251; Woytek 2003, 388-391). It was a time when Thracians had hedged their bets on the battle: Cotys, king of the Odrysae, had sent Rhaiskos, one of his sons, to Antony and the Caesarian camp; and the other, Rhaiskouporis, to the Republican side (Appian, 4.87-88, 4.136), each one with a 3.000 cavalry force. Days before the decisive battle of Philippi, Brutus had ordered extra payments (*donativa*) of 1000 *denarii* to be made to each soldier (*viritim*), double or respectively more to officers (Appian, 4.118; Woytek 2003, 390 and 552).

As a matter of fact, one of the *denarii* from the hoard under study dates exactly from these events – the broken and worn out issue of Mark Antony (**Fig. 5**) was struck in a camp mint in North Greece (Cr. 496/2; Woytek 2003, 489-492, nos. 265-266 – suggesting Buthrotum). Most probably it was added into the hoard shortly after.

The closing date of *Maluk Chardak hoard* is set by its latest issue attested – a *denarius* of the triumvirs Mark Antony and Octavian (Cr. 528/2b), struck after the pact of Brundisium in late 40 – early 39 BC.<sup>24</sup> Again, we must acknowledge that perhaps not the entire hoard was

AD 108/9–111 (COS V PP/SPQR OPTIMO PRINC, RIC II, 129 and 162 = Woytek 2010, no. 282 and 218c/e).

<sup>22</sup> E.g. *IGCH* 586, 600, 625, 641, 648, 650, 662, 674, 685; and *RRCH* 75, 91, 280, 329, 331, 403, 411, 456, 470, 484, 505, 535, 546.

<sup>23</sup> Naturally this phenomenon is not confined only to Dacia and Thrace but elsewhere, compare the index of hoards in Crawford 1969, 168 (listed above, note 20).

<sup>24</sup> For a recent discussion of the date of this series – see Sear 1998, 164-165.

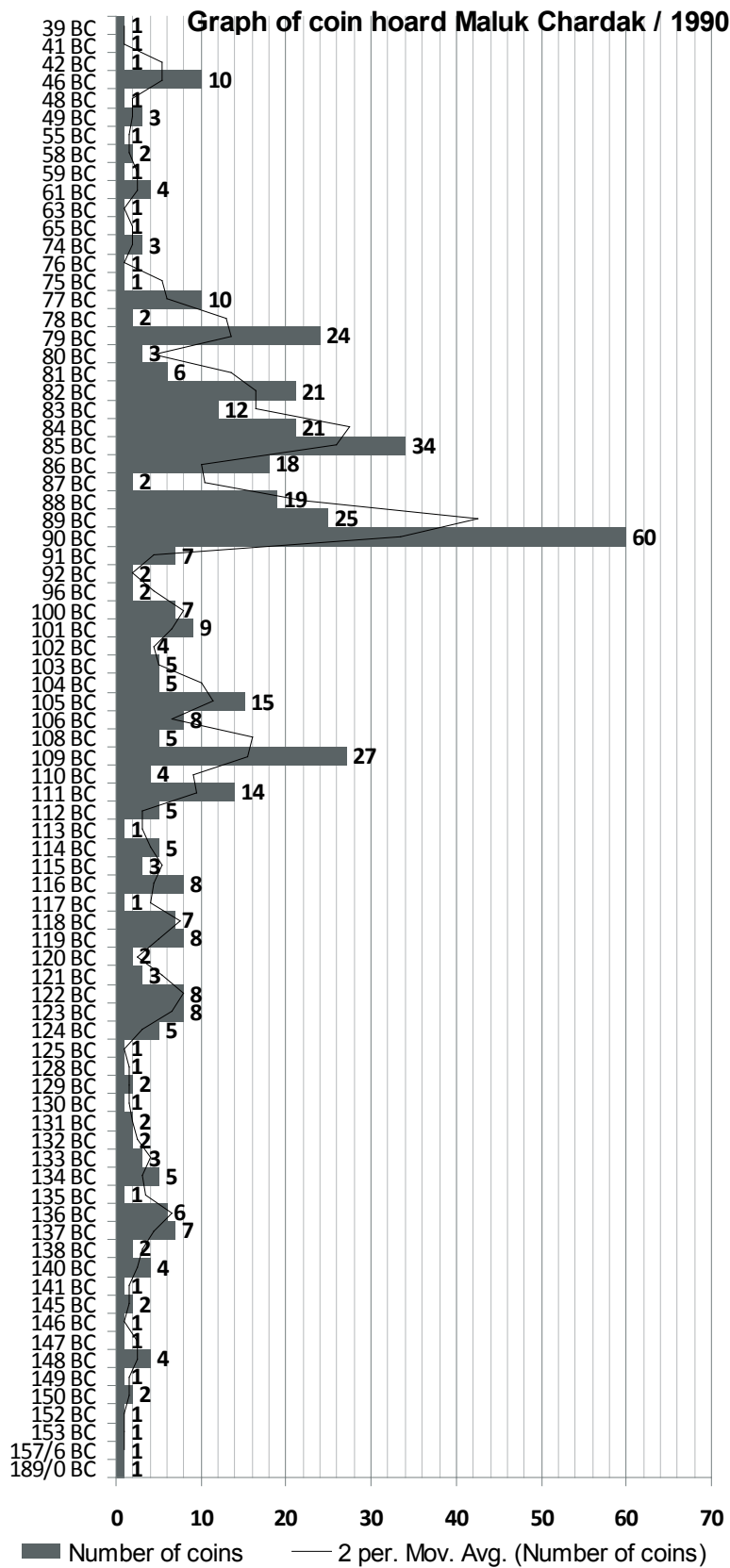


Fig. 5: Chronological structure of Maluk Chardak hoard (Excel-chart).

recovered.<sup>25</sup> Therefore, is it possible that denarii of a later date were present within the hoard but are now missing in the Plovdiv museum.

Consequently, we do suggest – the *Maluk Chardak 1990 hoard* may well belonged to some mercenary returning home from the south (Macedonia or north Greece), bringing back his cash wages. Nonetheless, the composition and structure of *Maluk Chardak hoard* is not characteristic of the Thracian coinage pool.

### Roman Republican hoards around Philippopolis

In terms of geographical and regional setting the *Maluk Chardak hoard* is placed in the middle of the Thracian valley of Plovdiv, some 20 km north-west from the ancient town of *Philippopolis*.<sup>26</sup> Unfortunately, it was found in an uncertain archaeological context<sup>27</sup>, despite the intensity of numismatic data from the region. However, the nearby presence of a group of burial mounds and an ancient road along the river of Pyasuchnik (north tributary to Hebros/Maritsa), suggests its clear relation to the local Thracian milieu. Additional proof is the inclusion of a Thasian imitation tetradrachm, so typical of the region.

A chronological overview of hoards containing Republican *denarii* reported around *Philippopolis* (modern regions of Plovdiv, Pazardzhik and Smolyan) shows the following:

No.	Hoard / area	Reference	Closing date	Number of denarii	Total no. of coins
1.	Iskra (Popovo) / 1929, Parvomay	Mouchmov 1931, 316; IRRCHBulg, no. 28	Not listed, data insufficient, 1 <sup>st</sup> c. BC ?	800+	800+
2.	Starosel I / 1933, 26 km NW	Unpublished <sup>4</sup> , Plovdiv Museum, nos. 1749-1750	After 116/5 BC	2	2+
3.	Smolyan / 1975	Прокопов 1991, 11 19-20, figs.23-30; IRRCHBulg, no. 61	56 BC	7	8
4.	Karavelovo / 1959, Karlovo	IGCH 978; IRRCHBulg, no. 108	54 BC	36	40
5.	Ognyanovo / 1987, Pazardzhik	Unpublished <sup>5</sup> , Pazardzhik Museum, nos. 2401-2408	49 BC	8	10
6.	Bolyarino / 1963, Rakovski, 35 km E	IGCH 975; Callatay – Prokopov 1995, 5-12; IRRCHBulg, no. 102	48 BC	7	30
7.	Eleshnitsa / 1956, Hissarja	Цончев 1960, 210 <sup>6</sup> ; IRRCHBulg, no. 15	48 BC	7	7+
8.	Vetren / 1977, Pazardzhik, 47km W	CH 7.141; IRRCHBulg, no. 131	47 BC	3	8+
9.	Pavelsko / 1975, Assenovgrad, 48 km S	CH 6.45; IRRCHBulg, no. 123	47/6 BC	3	8+
10.	Starosel II – 'Kozi gramadi' / 2005, 30km NW	Христов 2006, pp. 85-86, cat. nos. 20-27,30 <sup>7</sup>	46 BC	8	8+
11.	Kapitan Dimitriev / 1991, Pazardzhik, 32km SW	IRRCHBulg, no. 30; CCCHBulg. II/1, nos. 626-681	41 BC	55	120+
12.	Maluk Chardak / 1990	[THIS HOARD]	39 BC	527	529+
13.	Topolovo / 1961, 52km SE	Герасимов 1963, 265; Колев 1968, 159; RRCH 457; IRRCHBulg, no. 129	30-29 BC	130	170

<sup>25</sup> Cf. *supra* note 6.

<sup>26</sup> This paper does not interfere with the status and significance of *Philippopolis* for the period under study (see recently Топалилов 2008, 162-203).

<sup>27</sup> Cf. *supra* notes 4-5.

Although some of the above listed hoards are preserved only in fragments, one can observe an apparent and active pattern of hoarding in the late 50s–40s BC. The majority of these hoards are closing with issues of Caesar and his contemporaries – falling right between the battles at Pharsalus in 48 BC and at Philippi in 42 BC. This implies that specific reasons caused this intensive hoarding. An eventual explanation will include the dramatic changes and uncertainty in the region of Plovdiv around the time of the deposition of the *Maluk Chardak 1990 hoard*.

## ЦИТИРАНА ЛИТЕРАТУРА

- Златарева 1960:** Е. Златарева. Колективна находка от римски републикански монети при с. Кольо Мариново. – Годишник на Народния археологически музей Пловдив III, 1960, 367-378.
- Златарева 1963:** Е. Златарева. Римски републикански монети от колективната находка при с. Тополово, Пловдивски окръг. – Годишник на Народния археологически музей Пловдив V, 1963, 161-171.
- Мушмов 1922:** Н. Мушмов, Колективни находки на монети през 1921-1922 г. – Известия на българския археологически институт I, част 2 (1921-1922), София, 239-243.
- Прокопов 1989:** И. Прокопов. Съкровище от тетрадрахми на Атина и Тасос намерено град Разлог. – Известия на Исторически музей Кюстендил I, Кюстендил 1989, 249-268.
- Прокопов 2011:** И. Прокопов. Атинските тетрадрахми от „Нов стил“ в монетната циркулация в Тракия, II–I в. пр. Хр. – В: Научни изследвания в чест на проф. дин Иван Карайотов по случай неговата 70 годишнина. (= Историкии, 4). Шумен, 2011, 81–99.
- Тонкова 2006:** М. Тонкова. За датата и характера на съкровището от сребърни накити от Челюшница. – Хелис V, София, 2006, 424-447.
- Топалилов 2008:** Ив. Топалилов. Проблеми на урбанистичното развитие на Филипопол през I – началото на IV век. – In: Р. Иванов (ed.), Римски и ранновизантийски селища в България, III. София, 2008, 162-203.
- Филов 1913:** Б. Филов, Новооткрити старини. – Известия на българското археологическо дружество, III/2, 328-338.
- Христов 2006:** Ив. Христов. Загадъчната резиденция, крепост и светилище на одриските царе в Средна гора, V-IV в. пр. Хр. София, 2006.
- Цончев 1950:** Д. Цончев. Новооткрити старини / Nouvelles archeologiques. – Годишник на Народния Археологически Музей в Пловдив II, Пловдив, 1950, 237-273.
- Boehringer 1972:** Chr. Boehringer. Zur Chronologie mittelhellenistischer Münzserien 220-160 v. Chr. Berlin, 1972.
- Callataÿ 1992:** F. de Callataÿ. Athenian 'New Style' Tetradrachms in Macedonian Hoards. – American Journal of Numismatics 3-4 (1991-1992), 11-20.
- Callataÿ, Prokopov 1995:** F. de Callataÿ, I. Prokopov. The Boljarino Hoard (IGCH 975 near Plovdiv). – Revue belge de Numismatique 141, Brussels, 5-12.
- Collart 1931:** P. Collart. Brutus et Cassius en Thrace. – Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique 55, 1931, 423-429.
- Collart 1937:** P. Collart. Philippes, ville de Macédoine, depuis ses origines jusqu'à la fin de l'époque romaine. Paris, 1937.
- Chițescu 1980:** M. Chițescu. Numismatic Aspects of the History of the Dacian State. Oxford, 1981.
- Crawford 1985:** M. H. Crawford. Coinage and Money under the Roman Republic. Italy and the Mediterranean Economy. London–Los Angeles, 1985.
- Crawford 1974:** M. H. Crawford. Roman Republican Coinage, vols. I-II. Cambridge, 1974.
- Crawford 1970:** M. H. Crawford. Money and Exchange in the Roman World. – Journal of Roman Studies 60, 1970, 40-48.
- Crawford 1969:** M. H. Crawford. Roman Republican Coin Hoards (RNS Special Publication 4). London, 1969.
- Davis 2006:** P. Davis. Dacian Imitations of Roman Republican Denarii. – Apulum 43.1 (2006), 321-356.

- Davis 2010:** P. Davis. A new look at the Poroschia hoard. – *Apulum* 47, 2010, 249-253.
- Dessewffy 1910:** M. Dessewffy. *Barbar Penzei*. Budapest, 1910.
- Gerov 1977:** B. Gerov. Die Einfälle der Nordvölker in den Ostbalkanraum im Lichte der Münzschatzfunde. I. Das 2. und 3. Jahrhundert. – In: H. von Temporini (ed.), ANRW, Teil I: Principat, Band II.6. Berlin-New York, 1977, 110-184.
- Gerov 1980:** B. Gerov. Beiträge zur Geschichte der römischen Provinzen Mösien und Thracien. Amsterdam, 1980.
- Göbl 1973:** R. Göbl. Ostkeltischer Typenatlas. Braunschweig, 1973.
- Habicht 1991:** Chr. Habicht. Zu den Münzmagistraten der Silberprägung des Neunen Stils. – *Chiron* 21, 1991, 1-23.
- Hersh, Walker 1984:** C. Hersh, A. Walker. The Mesagne Hoard. – ANSMN 29, 1984, 103-134.
- Herzog 1937:** R. Herzog. Nummularius. – In: Pauly-Wissowa RE, Band XVII. Stuttgart, 1937, cols. 1441-1455.
- Karajotov 1985:** I. Karajotov. A Treasure of Thracian and Late Hellenic ΤΕΤΡΑΔΡΑΧΜΑΙ from Nes-sebar. – Thracia Pontica II (Deuxieme symposium international, Sozopol, 4-7 octobre 1982). Jambol, 1985, 151-155.
- Lockyear 2007:** K. Lockyear. Patterns and Process in Late Roman Republican Coin Hoards, 157-2 BC. (= BAR International Series 1733), Oxford, 2007.
- Lewis 1962:** D. M. Lewis. The Chronology of the Athenian New Style Coinage. – *The Numismatic Chronicle*<sup>7</sup> 138, 281-300.
- Lukanc 1996:** I. Lukanc. Les Imitations des monnaies d'Alexandre le Grand et de Thasos. Wetteren, 1996.
- Moisil – Depeyrot 2003:** D. Moisil – G. Depeyrot. Les trésors de deniers antérieurs à Trajan en Roumanie. (= *Moneta* 33), Wetteren, 2003.
- Paunov, Prokopov 2012 (forthcoming):** E. Paunov, I. Prokopov. Actium and the 'Legionary' Coinage of Mark Antony: Historical, Economic and Monetary consequences in Thrace (the coin evidence). – In: K. Liampi, A. Iakovidou (eds.) Proceedings of the First International Conference 'Numismatic History and Economy in Epirus during antiquity', Ioaninna, 3-7 October 2007 (= *KEPMA* 3, Lydia lithos), Athens, 2012 (forthcoming).
- Paunov, Prokopov 2002:** E. I. Paunov, I. S. Prokopov. An Inventory of the Roman Republican Coin Hoards and Coins in Bulgaria (= *Glaux* 15). Milano, 2002.
- Pop 2008:** H. Pop. *Argintul dacic Salajean (Album)*. Cluj-Napoca, 2008 (editura MEGA).
- Prokopov 2011:** I. Prokopov. The Imitations of Late Thasian Tetradrachms: Chronology, Classification and Dating. – in: N. Holmes (ed.), Proceedings of the 14th International Numismatic Congress, Glasgow, 31 August – 4 September 2009. Edinburgh, 2011, 337-349.
- Prokopov 2012:** I. Prokopov. The Silver Coinage of the Macedonian Regions 2nd – 1st century BC. (*Moneta* 131), Wetteren, 2012.
- Prokopov 2009:** I. Prokopov. Basic Coin Types in Thrace. Recorded Quantities and their Participation in the Coin Circulation during the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC. – In: *Κεργματα Φιλίας*, Essays in Honour of Ioannis Touratsoglou, vol. I. Athens, 2009, 247-253.
- Prokopov 2006:** I. Prokopov. Die Silberprägung der Insel Thasos und die Tetradrachmen des "Thasischen Typs" vom 2.-1. Jh. v. Chr. (Griechisches Münzwerk), Berlin, 2006.
- Prokopov 2000:** I. Prokopov. The Infiltration of Roman Money in Thrace – stages, chronology and territorial distribution. – *Thracia* 13 (= *Studia in memoriam Velizari Velkov*). Sofia, 2000, 375-386.
- Prokopov 1995:** I. Prokopov. Again on the Kolyo Marinovo coin Hoard. – *Thracia* 11 (= *Studia in Honorem Alexandri Fol*), Sofia 1995, 451-454.
- Prokopov, Callataÿ 1998:** I. Prokopov, F. de Callataÿ. A late Hellenistic Hoard from South-West Bulgaria (Area of Gotse Delchev). – *The Numismatic Chronicle* 158, 1998, 228-236.
- Rustoiu 1996:** A. Rustoiu. La metallurgie du bronze chez les Daces (2<sup>ème</sup> siècle av. J.-C. – 1<sup>er</sup> s. ap. J.-C.). Techniques, ateliers et produits. Bucarest, 1996.
- Ruzička 1924:** L. Ruzička. Einstempelungen auf römischen Konsular-Denaren und auf barbarischen Silbermünzen. – *Berliner Münzblätter* 44 (n.f. 8), Berlin, 1924, 49-60.
- Sear 1998:** D. R. Sear. *The History and Coinage of the Roman Emperors 49-27 BC*. London, 1998.
- Seure 1923:** G. Seure. Les trésors de monnaies antiques en Bulgarie. – *Revue Numismatique*<sup>4</sup> 26, 8-35.



- Slokoska 1991:** L. Slokoska. **Roman Jewellery. The Collection of National Archaeological Museum.** Sofia, 1991.
- Stannard 1993:** C. Stannard. The Adjustment *al marco* of the Weight of Roman Republican Denarii Blanks by Gauging. – In: M. M. Archibald – M. R. Cowell (eds.). *Metallurgy in Numismatics* vol. 3, (RNS Special Publication 24), London 1993, 43-70.
- Thompson 1961:** M. Thompson. The New Style Silver Coinage of Athens. – ANS, *Numismatic Studies* 10. New York, 1961.
- Wolters 2002:** R. Wolters. Gaius und Lucius Caesar als designierte Konsuln und principes iuventutis. Die lex Valeria Cornelia und RIC I<sup>2</sup> 205ff. – *Chiron* 32, 2002, 297-323.
- Woytek 2010:** B. Woytek. Die Reichsprägung des Kaisers Traianus (98-117), (= *Moneta Imperii Romani*, 14; *ÖAW Denkschriften, Phil.-Historische Klasse*, band 387). Wien, 2010.
- Woytek 2005:** B. Woytek. Iulius Caesars Finanzen und Münzprägung im Jahre 49 v. Chr.: Bemerkungen zu RRC 443/1, in: C. Alfaro – C. Marcos – P. Otero (eds.), *XIII Congreso Internacional de Numismática*, 15-19 September 2003, *Actas – Proceedings – Actes I*, Madrid 2005, 643-648.
- Woytek 2003:** B. Woytek. *Arma et Nummi. Forschungen zur römischen Finanzgeschichte und Münzprägung der Jahre 49 bis 42 v. Chr.* (Denkschriften der phil.-hist. Klasse der ÖAW, 312), Wien 2003.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

- ANRW* = Aufstieg und Niedergang der Römischen Welt.
- ANSMN* = American Numismatic Society Museum Notes, New York.
- CCCHBulg.* II/1 = S. Filipova – I. Prokopov – E. Paunov. The Numismatic Collection of the Regional Historical Museum of Kyustendil (anc. Pautalia). Vol. I: Greek, Macedonian, Thracian, Roman Republican and Roman Provincial coins (5<sup>th</sup> c. BC – 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD), Sofia, 2009.
- IRRCHBulg.* = E. I. Paunov – I. S. Prokopov. An Inventory of the Roman Republican Coin Hoards and Coins in Bulgaria. / = *Glax 15*, Milano, 2002.
- RBN* = Revue belge de Numismatique, Brussels
- RRC* = M. H. Crawford. Roman Republican Coinage I-II, Cambridge, 1974.
- RRCH* = M. H. Crawford. Roman Republican Coin Hoards (= RNS Special Publication 4), London, 1969.

## Малък Чардак 1990 край Пловдив: непубликувана къснореспубликанска монетна находка от Тракия

Иля ПРОКОПОВ, Евгени ПАУНОВ

(Резюме)

Настоящата статия разглежда една значителна по обем (над 530 броя) монетна находка от средата на I в. пр. Хр., открита край село Малък Чардак, общ. Съединение, Пловдивско. Вече двадесетина години, както и много други монетни съкровища из българските музеи, и това е останало необнародвано и неизвестно. Откритието е станало случайно през пролетта на 1990 г. в местността „Перето“ в северозападния край на селото. При разширяване на канал с трактор трима работници намерили и извадили поне 417 сребърни монети. Скоро след това, екип от музея в Пловдив провел теренно проучване и частични сондажи на мястото, при които били намерени още 112 монети и една сребърна гривна. В този си вид – общо 529 монети, находката е постъпила в нумизматичната колекция на Пловдивския археологически музей (инв. №№ 5769-5760).

Регистрирани обекти (в АКБ) или други археологически находки от землището на това село не са известни, а най-близкото антично селище отстои само на 2 км северно -

край с. Голям Чардак (Цончев 1950, 254). Една внушителна група от 6-7 тракийски надгробни могили /непроучени/ обаче се простира в полето между двете селища, на десния бряг на р. Пясъчник.

Гривната е затворена отгоре (*обр. 1a-b*), с размери 4,1x3,7 см. и тегло 21,155 гр. Изработена е от тънка плоска сребърна пластина с успоредно пресичащи се и увити около тялото краища. Типът е популярен в Северна Тракия и Дакия в периода II век пр.Хр. - I век сл. Хр. (Тонкова 2006, 434-436; Slokoska 1991), особено в съкровища с или без монети.

Монетите в находката от Малък Чардак са от два различни сребърни номинала. Огромното мнозинство са римски републикански денари – 527 броя, заедно с 2 тетрадрахми. Едната е на град Атина от т. нар. „Нов стил“ (*обр. 2*), с имената на магистратите ΕΠΙΓΕΝΗ – ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ – ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑ (тип Thompson 1961, 173, no. 442c-d), отсечена в 126-125 г. пр. Хр. (Boehringer 1972, 201).

Другата тетрадрахма е местна имитация на тасоски тип (*обр. 3*), изпълнена в груб варваризиран стил (Göbl 1973, klass V, taf. 48-49; Lukanc 1996, pls. 150-151). Тя попада в група 3 на това имитативно монетосечене (Prokоров 2006, 56; Prokоров 2011a (под печат), pl. 3, 12). При нея монетните легенди изчезват напълно и са предадени като поредица от безсмислени точки и линии, а образите на Дионис и Херакъл са сведени до пълна абстракция. Групата се датира в периода около 60-40 г. пр. Хр., както показват и останалите монети в съкровището.

Сред денарите един екземпляр е от т.нар. „дакийски имитации“ (*обр. 4*). Той е хибриден (смесен) тип, като лицето принадлежи на прототип на магистрата С. Calpurnius Piso L.f. Frugi (Сг. 408/1), а гърба – на прототип на Q. Minucius M.f. Thermus, 103 г. (Сг. 319/1). Очевидно тази имитация е отсечена след 61 г. сл.Хр.

Републиканските денари (520 броя идентифицирани, вж. *таблица 1*) са отсечени от мнозинство монетни магистрати в Рим. Най-ранните монети са анонимни денари (без отбелязан магистрат) на римската монетарница от 189-180 г. пр.Хр. (Сг. 141/1), а най-късната – издание на Марк Антоний и Октавиан (Сг. 528/2b), отсечено в италиейско походно ателие в края на 40 – началото на 39 г. пр. Хр.

Монетното съкровище от Малък Чардак е най-представителният и обемен комплекс от римски републикански денари известни досега от Тракия (сравни находките в *IRRCHBulg*, 2002). Множеството денари в него са от края на II и първата четвърт на I век пр. Хр. Най-големият „пик“ в съдържанието му (вж. графика, *обр. 5*) са емисии от година 90 пр. Хр. (Сг. № 340, 341 и 342) – общо 60 екземпляра (11%). Притокът на денари, отсечени след 77 г. (Сг. 387/1) рязко намалява в находката. Изненадващо, липсва не само масовата серия на Цезар „слон надясно / жречески символи“ (Сг. 443/1), но и изобщо всички типове на Цезар и неговите сподвижници отсечени до 44 г. пр. Хр. Денари отсечени между 44-42 г. също не присъстват. Определено, тези „странности“ в състава отличават съкровището от Малък Чардак от останалите находки от южна Тракия.

В заключение, авторите предполагат, че тази находка е била натрупана в цялостта си извън пределите на Тракия (в римска Македония или Ахая), най-вероятно като заплащане на наемници. Последни в нея са били добавени само варварската имитация на тасоска тетрадрахма и имитативния денар. Укриването ѝ в землището на дн. село Малък Чардак край Пловдив трябва да се постави непосредствено след 39 г. пр. Христа.

Накрая е представен кратък обзор на всички известни находки с римски републикански монети (*таблица 3*) от района на Филипопол (областите Пазарджик, Смолян и Пловдив). Макар и в повечето случаи данните за тях да са фрагментарни (или зле публикувани), наблюдава се едно видимо струпване на съкровища, укрити през 50-40-те години на I век пр. Хр. Това е явление, което се нуждае от допълнително проучване.

