

**XVI INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC  
CONGRESS IN WARSAW  
SEPTEMBER 11-16, 2022**

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**



---

**FACULTY OF ARCHAEOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW  
KRAKOWSKIE PRZEDMIEŚCIE 26/28  
00-927 WARSZAWA  
UW.EDU.PL / ARCHEOLOGIA.UW.EDU.PL**

# ORGANISERS



UNIVERSITY  
OF WARSAW

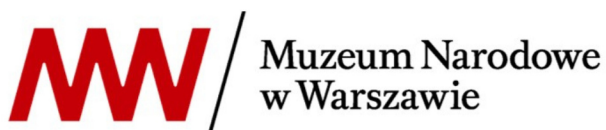


International  
Numismatic  
Council

Conseil International de Numismatique CIN  
Consiglio Internazionale di Numismatica CIN  
Consejo Internacional de Numismática CIN  
Internationaler Numismatischer Rat INR

---

# CO-ORGANISERS



NARODOWY BANK POLSKI

---

## HOW TO READ THE BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

The Book of Abstracts is ordered by session/ round table numbers, that were given while organising the program and which reflect the intention of the Organisers to arrange the content chronologically.

The index of authors includes all session / round tables organisers, moderators, presenting and co-authors, and chairpersons. The affiliations are reproduced as submitted by authors and/or session and round table organisers

**XVI INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONGRESS  
WARSAW, SEPTEMBER 2022**

cause of the coin flow to Dacia and also the hoarding process. All these developments seem to be related to the rise and fall of the power of the Dacians, while the drachm distribution is an indicator of political connections between the power centre and the local elites.

B) DRACHMAS FROM LYCIA, AMISUS AND CAESAREA MINTS IN SERBIAN AND EUROPEAN COIN HOARDS (AN UPDATE), MIRJANA VOJVODA (INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY), SAŠA REDŽIĆ (INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY)

Eight silver coin hoards from the territory of present-day Serbia (the province of Upper Moesia, and parts of the provinces of Lower Pannonia and Dalmatia) include thirteen drachms from Asia Minor mints of Lycia, Amisus and Caesarea (Cappadocia). Eight drachms belong to the mint of Lycia, four were issued by the mint of Amisus and just one was coined in Caesarea.

The aim of the paper is to supplement the otherwise excellent article by Barbara Zając from 2015 on the drachm finds of these mints in European coin hoards. In addition, the analysis will deal with the incidence of certain issuers of coins by mint, and an attempt will be made to compare the reverse types of drachms of each mint (where the types are known) from individual reigns to determine the existence of specific patterns in their distribution within the European hoards.

C) COUNTERMARKS ON THE COINS OF BITHYNIA AND PONTUS IN THE ROMAN PERIOD, BARBARA ZAJĄC (INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER)

Countermarks are marks placed on the coins that can define their value, user, and territory of circulation. They could have been put there by the mints on their own coins or by other centers because, e.g., production was insufficient. Sometimes marks were made on coins from an earlier period, often badly preserved to confirm their value or return them into circulation.

Countermarks have been identified on many different coins issued by some cities in the Roman province of Bithynia and Pontus. The countermarks include dates, value signs, busts of deities and emperors, as well as symbols of an unknown meaning. Some of the coins had countermarks of other cities, suggesting a wider circulation than the territory of their local center. During the presentation, individual types of countermarks, their possible chronology, and possible reasons for their placement on some coins of Bithynia and Pontus during the Roman period will be discussed.

D)  $\Theta$ NICAEA VS. NICOMEDIA – NEW NUMISMATIC INSIGHTS INTO A CIVIC RIVALRY, SASKIA KERSCHBAUM (GOETHE UNIVERSITY FRANKFURT)

The mint of Nicaea was one of the most prolific mints in Roman Bithynia. Situated at important crossroads and in a fertile landscape the city could boast of its natural and economic riches, and used them to compete for prestige and titles. Its chosen rival was the neighbouring city of Nicomedia. For this challenge Nicaea used the coins in deliberate communication strategies which either focused on text or image: at first, Nicaea prioritized its titles but under Antoninus Pius changed focus to depictions of its cults. This paper seeks to explain how and why Nicaea changed this strategy, and how other apparently unique aspects of civic identity were used to keep up with the growing importance of Nicomedia.