

THE RAZDEL HOARD

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The hoard from Razdel (Dulovo municipality, Silistra region), also known under the name of Razdial and Razdjal, was first mentioned in academic literature in 1962 by Todor Gerasimov (Герасимов 1962, 228). The same author would later dedicate a short article to this discovery, albeit he failed to include a coin catalogue or illustrations, giving the impression that the pieces in question had been lost or at least that he no longer had access to them (Gerasimov 1971, 17-19).

That we now have the opportunity to publish the Razdel hoard, together with all the necessary data and the complete illustrations, is thanks to Dr. Vasil Haralanov, one of Bulgaria's most important collectors¹. Shortly after the discovery was made, the latter purchased a majority of the coins, making them available to Gerasimov for study before donating them, together with the rest of his collection, to the Regional Museum of History in Shumen (1971)².

Moreover, thanks to a serendipitous event we now have more information available to us about the Razdel hoard than could have been obtained merely from studying the coins alone. Between 13 and 15 September 2007, an international symposium was held in Shumen in memory of Dr. V. Haralanov³. At the event, Professor Vassilka Gerasimova, the daughter of the scholar Todor Gerasimov, informed attendees that her family archive contained over 300 letters representing correspondence, over a period of more than 30 years, between her father and Dr. V. Haralanov. The Gerasimov family later decided to donate the letters to the RMH – Shumen⁴. And these recently became the subject of a special publication (Жекова 2018).

¹ Vasil Stephanov Haralanov was born in Shumen on 25 September 1907 into an old-established family dating back to the time of the Bulgarian National Revival. From 1926 to 1933, he studied medicine in Montpellier, France. In 1933, he returned to Shumen and devoted his time to medical practice and his hobby – the collecting of coins. He died in his hometown on 17 May 2000.

² The total number of coins donated to the museum in Shumen exceeds 8,000 specimens and consists of both single coin finds and full or partial collective finds. Most of the coins are rare and of a very high quality – characteristics typical of the best numismatic collections.

³ Transcriptions of the presentations given were published one year later in a separate volume (Йорданов 2008).

⁴ The letters were donated on 28 January 2010.

So the Razdel hoard was discovered in the spring of 1958 and, according to Dr. Haralanov⁵, contained no more than 200 Istrian silver “didrachms”. Others involved at the time in the recovery/transaction of the coins said that the hoard was deposited in a clay vessel and also included Philip II type golden staters. However, Dr. Haralanov cast doubt on both assertions (Жекова 2018, 134).

It should be noted that Philip II type staters have in fact been found in the area, even if these did not belong to the hoard from Razdel.

In terms of the number of specimens recovered, in his report from 1962, T. Gerasimov states that there were 161 coins in the hoard (Герасимов 1962, 228), while in his 1971 article he specifies the number of 160 coins (Gerasimov 1971, 17). Given that the structure of the hoard presented in the latter article is the same as that described in the earlier report, by counting the coins in each issue we arrived at a total of 161 specimens (Gerasimov 1971, 18). That being said, from the note accompanying the coins sent to T. Gerasimov for study, it transpires that Dr. V. Haralanov purchased – from more than one person and at different times – a total of 162 coins. However, on the same piece of paper, which contains a brief description of the structure of the hoard, the latter arrives at a total of 160 specimens (Жекова 2018, 132).

At present, the Haralanov collection at the RMH – Shumen contains 160 Istrian silver coins specified as originating from the Razdel hoard, as well as 28 other Istrian silver coins, the majority of which with no known place of discovery. It is highly likely that the latter contain at least one of the two specimens originally belonging to the Razdel hoard (see below), but in order to avoid any confusion in future, all calculations relating to the structure of the hoard will only take into account the 160 specimens found in the collection of the RMH – Shumen, as recorded under inv. nos. 49.1/1 – 60 and 49.2/61 – 160 (see **Table I**).

T. Gerasimov identified in the Razdel hoard six Istrian silver coins struck according to the “Phoenician” weight standard of over 6.00 g, with the rest of the pieces weighing between 5.10 and 5.80 g⁶. However, he does not specify which of the issues falls under which category, leaving the reader to work this out for him/herself by referring to the catalogue drawn up by B. Pick (Pick 1898).

In reality, there are 13 coins weighing over 6.00 g, and of these seven (4.37%), with weights ranging between 6.62 g and 6.86 g, belong to Group III of the coins issued by the city of Istros, which is characterised by a

⁵ In a letter dated 14 September 1958, Haralanov sent Gerasimov the very first information about the Razdel hoard (Жекова 2018, 131). His next letter, of 24 September, contained more details about the hoard (Жекова 2018, 132-133).

⁶ It is likely that T. Gerasimov only weighed a part of the coins, for the inconsistencies are too great when compared with the present-day results. Of the coins weighing less than 6.00 g, two have a weight of 5.08 g and 33 fall between 5.81 g and 6.00 g.

No.	In the field	Below dolphin	No. of specimens
Group III			
1	Υ	-	2
2	Χ	-	1
3	Ω	-	1
4	Α	-	3
Group IV			
Subgroup I			
5	Β	-	39
6	Γ	-	32
7	Δ	⌘	57
8	Ε	Α' ; Α	22 + 2
Imitation ?			
9	Δ	⌘ ?	1
Total			160

Table I

weight standard of c. 6.80 g and the presence of letters on the reverse of the coins (Poenaru Bordea 2001, 16).

The seven coins from Group III belong to the following series: Υ (2 specimens); Χ (1 specimen); Ω (1 specimen); and Α, without incuse square (3 specimens)⁷. Neither the structure described by V. Haralanov (Жекова 2018, 132) nor that published by T. Gerasimov contains the coin from series Χ, albeit they each report four pieces with Α. In respect of the latter, T. Gerasimov erroneously provides a reference to no. 416 in B. Pick's catalogue, where there is a description of coins with the letter beneath the dolphin struck according to the new weight standard of less than 6.00 g.

We are in no doubt that the coin from series Χ has a different provenance and that it mistakenly replaced a coin from the hoard. On the one hand, it fits very well into the structure of the hoard; while on the other

⁷ We know of two different series of silver didrachms/staters with the letter Α in right field and struck according to the c. 6.80 g standard, of which one contains coins with incuse square and is the first issue from Group III. The other includes coins struck with round dies engraved in a different style and is the final series to be struck according to the c. 6.80 g standard.

hand, the photographs taken prior to cleaning prove that it presented the same type of deposits as the other coins. These photographs also show us how the coin in question could easily have been confused with a coin from series Γ, for only half of the letter X was visible prior to restoration.

In the margins of his letter dated 24 September 1958 in which he describes the 124 coins purchased up to that date, Dr. V. Haralanov made a drawing of coin with incuse square alongside the paragraph in which he talks about the specimens with A. In the letter he specifies that the coins from series A contain the only specimen with incuse square in the hoard and that this was the first coin with this characteristic he had encountered to date from among the hundreds of coins issued in Istros originating from the area (Жекова 2018, see the phototype of the letter on the CD).

The coin recorded in the Haralanov collection under inv. no. 69.2.4 (Pl. XIII) corresponds with this description in every respect. It is the only coin with incuse square, it has the letter A in the field between the tail of the eagle and the dolphin, it is worn and, like the others in the hoard, it presents green and soil deposits. It should be emphasised that coins of this type are among the rarest Istrian coins, and thus the likelihood of a coincidence is practically zero⁸.

The coins from series Y, X and Ω were struck using different pairs of dies, with only two specimens from series A having a common obverse (nos. 5-6). The coins with Y and X are more worn than those with Ω and A, which in this respect are also closer to those from Group IV. All the coins from Group III have on their obverse an inverted right head, while the depictions on the reverse are facing left.

Of the other coins, 152 specimens fall under the first subgroup of Group IV of the coins issued at Istros (Poenaru Bordea 2001, 16; Dima 2014, 5), while the last coin would appear to be a contemporary imitation.

The hoard from Razdel contains examples from all four of the main series from subgroup I, as marked with the letters B (39 specimens – 24.37%), Γ (32 specimens – 20.00%), Δ (57 specimens – 35.62%) and E (24 specimens – 15.00%).

Given that the coins were not cleaned, both Haralanov and Gerasimov attributed 34 coins to series Γ⁹. The only difference between the structures described by each of them, which would explain the different totals (160 and 161), is to be found in series B, with Haralanov identifying 38 coins with said letter, and Gerasimov 39. In reality, there are indeed 39,

⁸ It is more probable that this coin was deliberately removed from the hoard by someone with no knowledge of V. Haralanov's notes, given its different appearance and greater state of wear compared with the other coins.

⁹ Besides the coin with the letter X, both attributed to series Γ a coin from series Δ.

albeit with the proviso that one specimen (no. 18), struck off-centre, has the symbol entirely off flan.

The 39 coins from series B were struck using 17 obverse dies and 23 reverse dies. The engraving style is uniform both for the fixed dies and the movable dies, with only one coin differing from the others in this respect (no. 46). Although this could be considered an imitation based on appearance, we can exclude this possibility given that we find a coin struck with the same obverse die in the hoard from Dorotskaya (Dubossary District, Republic of Moldova), indicating that they hail from a common source (Загинайло, Нудельман 1971; Dima 2014, pl. XXXV, 39). As also mentioned in respect of the coins from Group III, it is always the right head that is inverted, while on the reverse the emblem of the city is facing left – characteristics which also remain unchanged for the following two series.

The weights of the coins from series B range between 5.08 g and 6.44 g, with the peak of the chart falling between 5.61 and 5.70 g and the average at 5.69 g. Leaving to one side the two coins with extreme weights, the remaining 37 coins fall within the 5.36-6.06 g range (**Fig. 1** – chart).

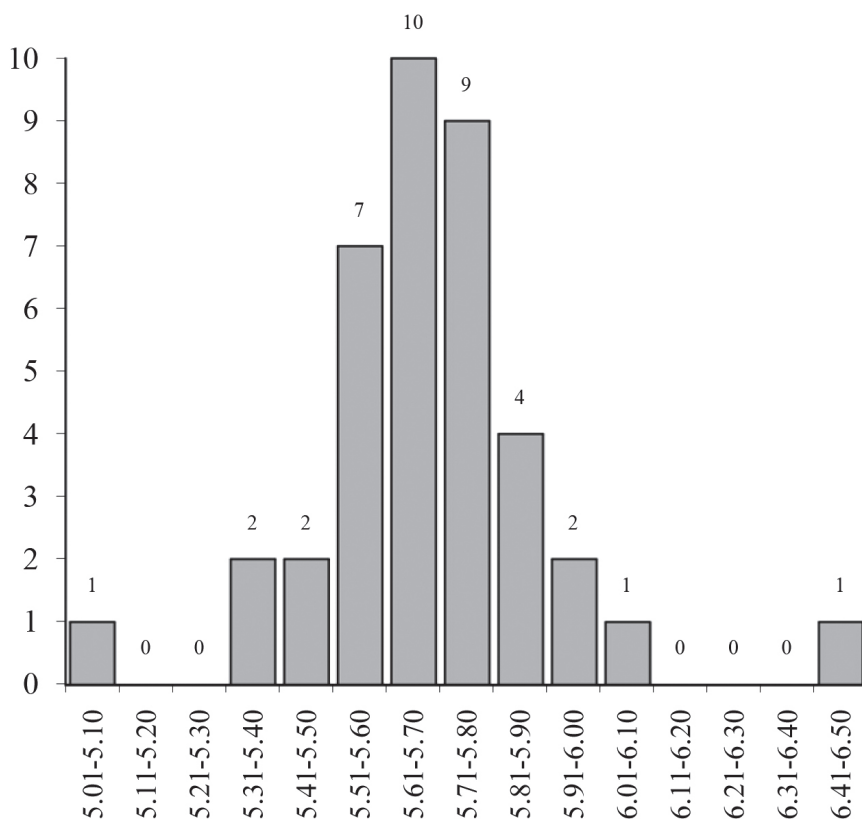


Fig. 1

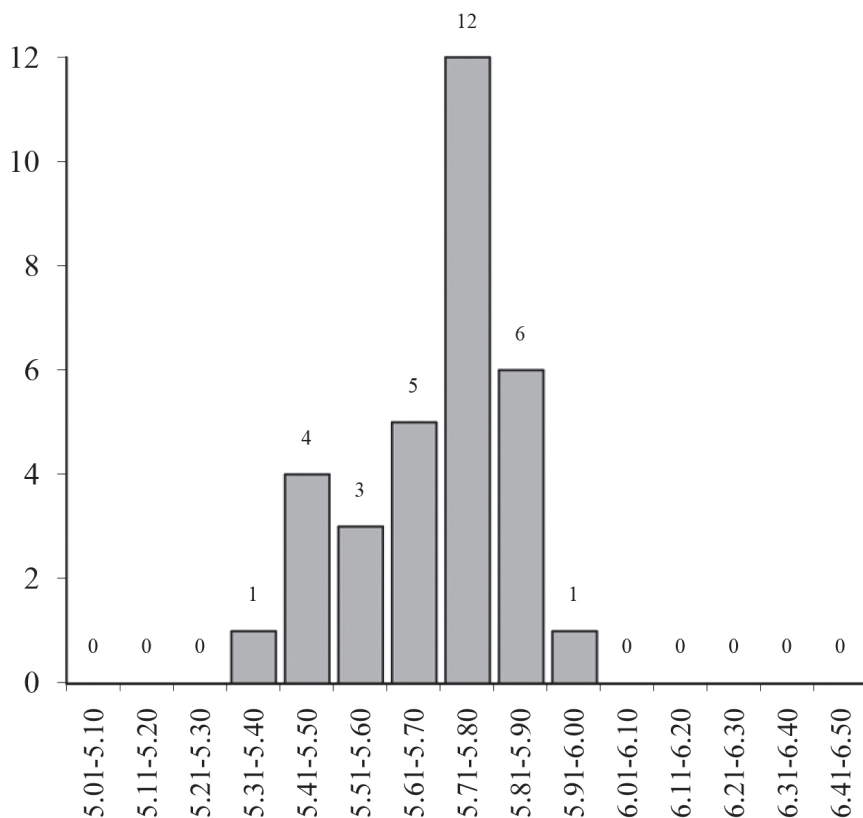


Fig. 2

The 32 coins in series Γ were struck using 8 obverse and 21 reverse dies. We should note the halving of the number of obverse dies used as compared to those used for series B, while the number of reverse dies remains relatively unchanged. The engraving style is very close to that of the previous series, albeit there are no die links between the two issues. However, we identified a reverse die with the letter Γ engraved over B (nos. 47 and 51), something that can be explained in two ways: either it is a mistake by the engraver or we are dealing with a die prepared for series B but not used¹⁰.

The coins in series Γ have weights of between 5.40 g and 5.92 g. More than one third of these coins weigh between 5.71 and 5.80 g (12 specimens), but the average remains the same as that recorded for the previous series: 5.69 g (Fig. 2 – chart).

The majority of the coins in the Razdel hoard – 57 specimens – belong to the third series of subgroup I of Group IV, characterised by the letter

¹⁰ We know of no coin struck using this die that does not show an altered symbol.

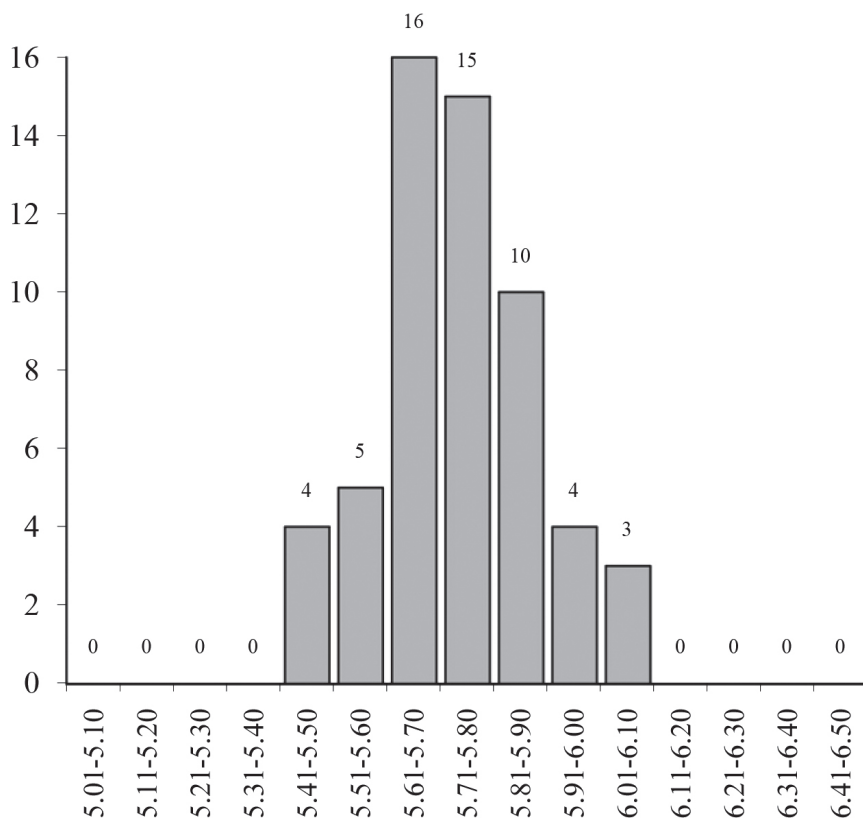


Fig. 3

Δ. Unlike the previous series, this series, besides the symbol in right field, also has the monogram $\mathfrak{X}$ beneath the dolphin.

It turns out not to be the case that 16 specimens from this series were struck using the same pair of dies, with the remaining 41 coins struck using different dies (Gerasimov 1971, 18). We identified 7 obverse dies and 27 or 28 reverse dies, with up to four coins having been struck using the same pair of dies. While the engraving style is similar to that used for series B and Γ, we again find no die links with either series.

As with the other series from subgroup I, the reverse dies were re-paired frequently, which makes it very difficult to establish whether we are dealing with different dies or the same die but re-engraved (**Pl. XIII, nos. 114 and 126**). The presence of dots in the left field of the reverse side of some of the coins would appear to indicate a wearing out of the dies used rather than the intention of the issuing authority to communicate certain information, as became the case later (Dima 2014, 9), for none of the dies in question shows dots from the start (**Pl. XIII, nos. 92 and 95**).

In terms of weight, the coins from series Δ fall between 5.42 g and 6.08 g. Three quarters of these coins weigh between 5.60 and 5.90 g, the ma-

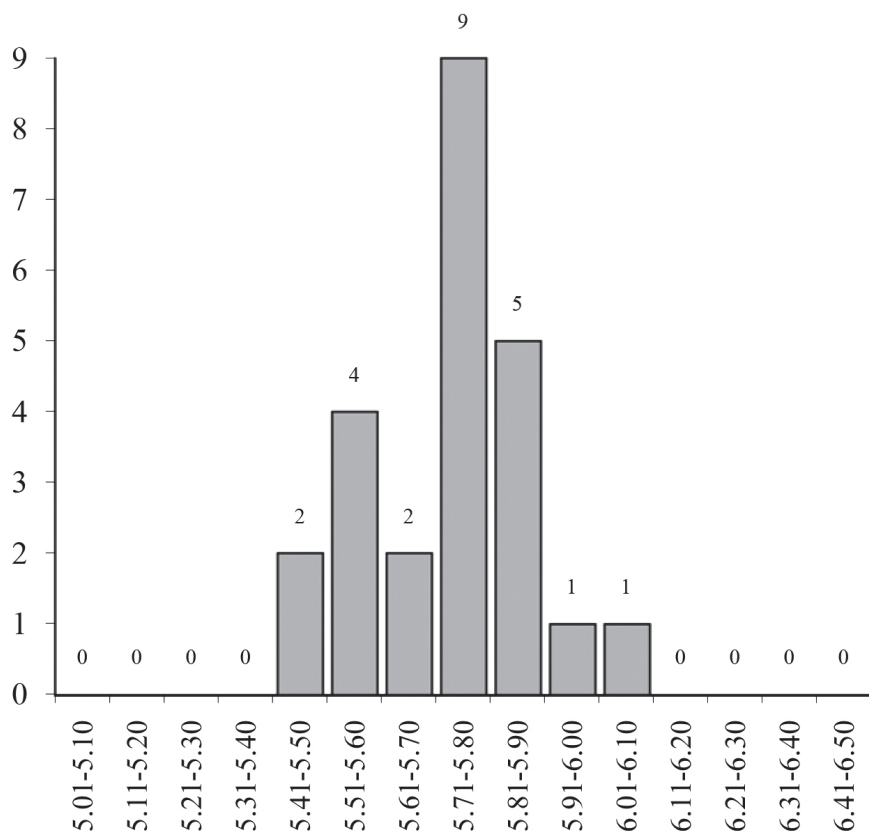


Fig. 4

jority of which being grouped between 5.61 and 5.70 g (16 specimens) and 5.71 and 5.80 g (15 specimens). The arithmetic mean of 5.74 g is slightly greater than for the previous series (**Fig. 3** – chart).

The most recent “official” coins from the Razdel hoard belong to series E, i.e. 24 coins struck using 7 obverse dies and 8 reverse dies. As in the case of series Δ, the reverse of these coins has a monogram beneath the dolphin, a single variant of which is known to date, i.e. $\overline{A}$. Of all the coins from the Razdel hoard, we find two specimens (nos. 157 and 158) struck using a die on which the aforementioned monogram is engraved in reverse ($\overline{A}$).

The engraving style of these dies is slightly different from that of the other series of subgroup I (B-Δ). It is at this moment that we find the first coins where the left head on the obverse is depicted upside down – and we also find one such example in the Razdel hoard (no. 159). The weights of the coins in series E range between 5.48 g and 6.02 g. The peak of the chart ranges between 5.71 g and 5.80 g, while the average is 5.73 g (**Fig. 4** – chart).

The slight increase in average weight from 5.69 g (series B and Γ) to 5.73/5.74 g (series Δ and E), something also seen with the hoard from

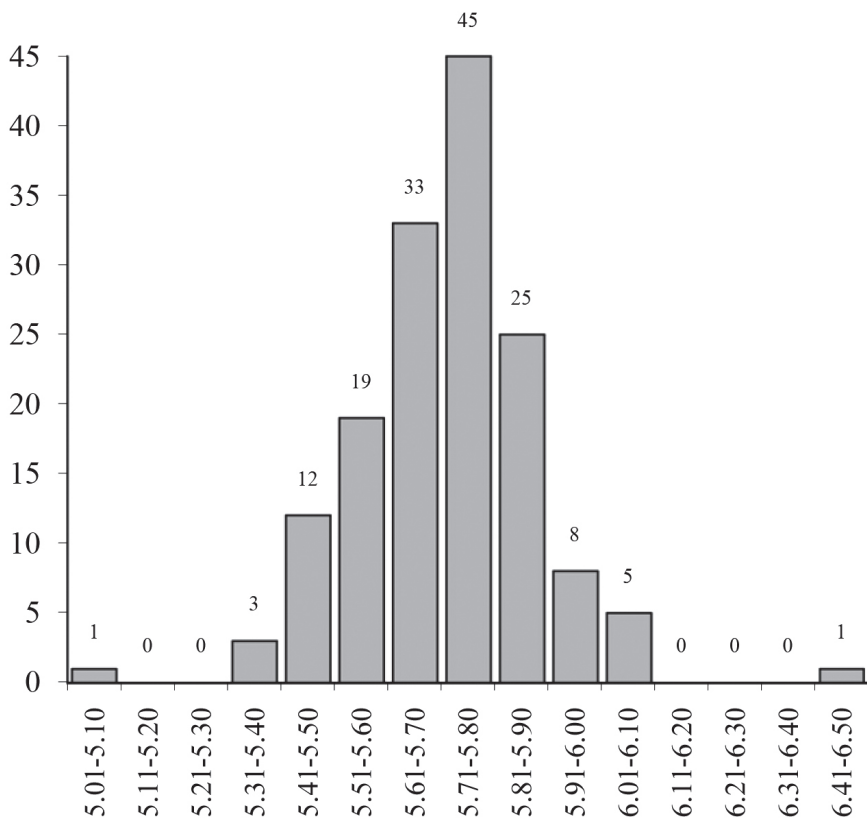


Fig. 5

Dorotskaya, could be a result of the shorter time spent in circulation of the more recent coins (Dima 2014, 7). The Dorotskaya hoard returns slightly higher values for all series (between 5.73 g and 5.81 g), with the differences most likely the result of the difference in accuracy between the devices used to weigh the coins¹¹.

The overall average for all coins from subgroup I of the Razdel hoard (152 specimens) is 5.71 g, with the highest number of coins, 45 specimens, weighing between 5.71 g and 5.80 g (**Fig. 5** – chart)¹². None of the coins weighs below 5.00 g, but there are 6 weighing in excess of 6.00 g. The greatest difference between the lightest coin (5.08 g) and the heaviest coin (6.44 g) is found in series B (1.36 g), which is also the case with the Dorotskaya hoard. This situation can be explained in terms of the reorganisation of the Istrian mint when switching from one weight standard to another.

¹¹ The scales used to weigh the coins from the Razdel hoard has a tolerance of 0.02 g, which would somewhat influence, albeit not significantly, the results of the weight calculations.

¹² The average for the subgroup I, calculated for 131 coins from the Dorotskaya hoard, is 5.78 g (Dima 2014, 7).

The final coin in the hoard from Razdel, which is not necessarily the most recent, is suspected of being an imitation of a coin from series Δ, unless it was somehow struck using dies engraved by a less experienced craftsman (no. 160). The style is different and crude in comparison with that of the normal dies, although the legend is well engraved, and the weight is significantly lower, with this being one of two pieces in the hoard weighing 5.08 g. Whether coincidence or not, the other coin in this situation is that from series B, which also has a different and seemingly barbarised appearance (no. 46).

In total we identified 120 different combinations of obverse and reverse dies, which confirms the information provided by T. Gerasimov (Gerasimov 1971, 18). The largest number of coins resulting from a single obverse die is found in series Δ (13 specimens), while the largest number for a reverse die is found in series E (12 specimens).

It is very likely that the Istrian silver coins from series B-E (subgroup I of Group IV) date to c. 340 – 330 BC, but we should not exclude the possibility that the shift from the c. 6.80 g standard to the c. 5.80 g standard took place prior to 340 BC (Dima 2014, 18). In the Razdel hoard we find all the series of subgroup I, while among the most recent coins contained by said series we also find specimens showing a certain amount of wear that cannot be put down to an extended use of the dies. We therefore propose that this hoard was formed a certain amount of time after the temporary cessation in the production of large denomination silver coins at the end of series E.

Consequently, even if all the coins making up the Razdel hoard were struck prior to 340 BC, the hoard will at the earliest have been formed in the period 340 – 330 BC.

T. Gerasimov believed that the Razdel hoard and the four other coin deposits made up of, or also including, Istrian “drachms” found in the Silistra and Shumen regions provided proof of the fact that this area was a source of raw materials for Istrian merchants during antiquity. Moreover, according to Gerasimov, the grouping of hoards in Silistra or the surrounding areas proved that the cargo was loaded here before being transported by water to Istros.

His reasoning, while logical, fails to take account of the fact that the discoveries in question are neither contemporary nor particularly certain. The first hoard was purchased from a money changer from Silistra, which does not guarantee a provenance in the area (Canarache 1940)¹³. The second hoard, discovered in the Silistra region (“Silistrensko”), has a bizarre structure (Герасимов 1950, 322) and the information that

¹³ We recently demonstrated that the batch of coins known from the auction catalogue of the Robert Ball Nachfolger company from Berlin was contaminated with coins from other sources (Dima 2014, 72).

some of the coins ended up in the Haralanov collection remains unconfirmed¹⁴. The small deposit in Bulgarka (Brăcima /Brâgma), which ends with subgroup V of Group IV, is the only one from this area to have been published in detail (Бъчваров 1988, 19-24). Finally, the hoard from Kaolinovo (Герасимов 1966, 212), which appeared to be contemporary with the Razdel hoard based on the information that it predominantly contained coins from series Δ (Gerasimov 1971, 19), turned out to be from much later¹⁵.

The most similar hoard in terms of the dating of the Istrian coins it contains, though not necessarily also in terms of place of discovery, was, at the date of publication of T. Gerasimov's article, that from Pamidovo, Pazardzhik region (Dimitrov 1992, 49-52). Besides Philip II type tetradrachms, hemidrachms issued in the Thracian Chersonesos and hemidrachms of Parion, this hoard also contained an Istrian coin from Group III (letter X) and one from the first series of Group IV (letter B). We mention this discovery merely as an example, for it is not possible to establish a connection with the Razdel hoard.

Not even the hoard from Todorovo (Razgrad region), although geographically very close, provides a good analogy for the Razdel hoard, being approximately three decades more recent (Dima 2014, 19 and 52-56; Vilcu, Nicolae 2016, 125).

A recent discovery places the Razdel hoard, one of the earliest pieces of evidence for the reorientation of the political and economic relations of the city of Istros during the second half of the 4th century BC (Dima 2018, 164), in a totally different light. This is the discovery of a new hoard of Istrian silver coins of a similar structure only a few kilometres away in Okorsh (Dulovo municipality, Silistra Region)¹⁶ (see **Pl. XIX** – map).

The Okorsh hoard also contains Istrian silver coins from Groups III and IV, the most recent again being from series E. We can therefore now speak of a group of hoards, which would suggest the occurrence of violent events as an explanation for their not having been recovered. The dating of the hoards from Razdel and Okorsh between c. 340 and c. 320 BC coincides with the creation of the Getic kingdom with its capital in Sboryanovo (Stoyanov et al. 2006, 18).

¹⁴ This hoard contains an Istrian silver coin originating from Silistra; however, this item was purchased in 1967.

¹⁵ Some of V. Haralanov's letters to T. Gerasimov mention this hoard, with one letter also providing a structure (Жекова 2018, 379). Although he saw some of the coins, V. Haralanov did not purchase them because they were not part of the collection.

¹⁶ The Okorsh hoard was discovered in April 2018 and in short time the most part of it was recovered by the Silistra Police Department. The first author of this article has identified the coins, and a special work dedicated to this discovery is about to be published.

The coin catalog

Obv. Two young male heads facing, left head vertical, right head inverted.

Rev. Eagle on dolphin left; above ΙΣΤΡΙΑ; Y in right field. Pick 1898, no. 411.

1. AR $\approx$ 6.86 g; 17.16×20.65 mm. Inv. 49.1.58.

2. AR $\approx$ 6.86 g; 18.14×18.34 mm. Inv. 49.1.59.

Obv. Two young male heads facing, left head vertical, right head inverted.

Rev. Eagle on dolphin left; above ΙΣΤΡΙΑ; X in right field. Pick 1898, no. 413.

3. AR $\approx$ 6.76 g; 17.46×17.91 mm. Inv. 49.1.60.

Obv. Two young male heads facing, left head vertical, right head inverted.

Rev. Eagle on dolphin left; above ΙΣΤΡΙΑ; Ω in right field. Pick 1898, no. 414.

4. AR $\approx$ 6.82 g; 18.37×19.31 mm. Inv. 49.2.159.

Obv. Two young male heads facing, left head vertical, right head inverted.

Rev. Eagle on dolphin left; above ΙΣΤΡΙΑ; A in right field. Pick 1898, no. 415.

5. AR $\updownarrow$ 6.62 g; 18.79×19.22 mm. Inv. 49.2.63.

6. AR $\updownarrow$ 6.82 g; 17.47×18.09 mm. Inv. 49.2.61.

7. AR $\approx$ 6.86 g; 16.71×16.99 mm. Inv. 49.2.62.

Obv. Two young male heads facing, left head vertical, right head inverted.

Rev. Eagle on dolphin left; above ΙΣΤΡΙΑ; B in right field. Pick 1898, no. 426.

8. AR $\approx$ 5.80 g; 17.72×17.81 mm. Inv. 49.2.76.

9. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.96 g; 16.17×16.77 mm. Inv. 49.2.81.

10. AR $\approx$ 5.78 g; 16.82×17.54 mm. Inv. 49.2.89.

11. AR $\approx$ 5.86 g; 16.45×17.58 mm. Inv. 49.1.12.

12. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.68 g; 15.95×16.61 mm. Inv. 49.1.6.

13. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.52 g; 16.59×17.68 mm. Inv. 49.2.86.

14. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.38 g; 17.08×17.62 mm. Inv. 49.1.1.

15. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.66 g; 17.17×17.52 mm. Inv. 49.2.83.

16. AR $\approx$ 5.80 g; 16.1×16.41 mm. Inv. 49.1.3.

17. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.76 g; 15.60×16.36 mm. Inv. 49.2.73.

18. AR $\approx$ 5.78 g; 16.46×16.95 mm. Inv. 49.2.160.

19. AR $\approx$ 5.68 g; 16.1×16.72 mm. Inv. 49.1.5.

20. AR $\approx$ 5.70 g; 16.81×17.53 mm. Inv. 49.2.65.

21. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.58 g; 16.11×17.82 mm. Inv. 49.2.72.

22. AR $\approx$ 5.88 g; 16.34×18 mm. Inv. 49.2.80.

23. AR $\approx$ 5.72 g; 16.12×17.78 mm. Inv. 49.2.82.

24. AR $\searrow$ 5.80 g; 17.91×17.98 mm. Inv. 49.1.9.

25. AR $\approx$ 5.72 g; 17.02×18.34 mm. Inv. 49.1.8.

26. AR $\approx$ 5.56 g; 16.64×17.59 mm. Inv. 49.2.88.

27. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.42 g; 16.11×17.82 mm. Inv. 49.2.77.

28. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.66 g; 17.45×17.73 mm. Inv. 49.2.78.

29. AR $\approx$ 5.64 g; 16.60×16.80 mm. Inv. 49.2.69.

30. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.68 g; 16.42×16.64 mm. Inv. 49.2.67.

31. AR $\searrow$ 5.60 g; 15.56×16.42 mm. Inv. 49.2.70.

32. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.64 g; 16.9×17.3 mm. Inv. 49.1.2.

33. AR $\searrow$ 5.68 g; 15.66×16.52 mm. Inv. 49.2.64.

34. AR $\searrow$ 5.44 g; 16.74×18.28 mm. Inv. 49.2.79.

35. AR $\approx$ 5.74 g; 16.53×17.18 mm. Inv. 49.2.75.

36. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.68 g; 16.40×17.45 mm. Inv. 49.2.85.

37. AR $\updownarrow$ 6.06 g; 16.46×17.08 mm. Inv. 49.2.66.

38. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.82 g; 16.35×18.04 mm. Inv. 49.1.11.

39. AR $\searrow$ 5.98 g; 16.20×16.48 mm. Inv. 49.2.84.

40. AR $\searrow$ 5.54 g; 17.21×18.46 mm. Inv. 49.1.10.

41. AR $\approx$ 5.36 g; 16.75×17.71 mm. Inv. 49.2.87.

42. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.58 g; 15.58×17.19 mm. Inv. 49.1.4.
 43. AR $\approx$ 5.54 g; 16.67×17.08 mm. Inv. 49.2.68.
 44. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.82 g; 16.47×16.68 mm. Inv. 49.1.7.
 45. AR $\updownarrow$ 6.44 g; 16.28×16.52 mm. Inv. 49.2.74.
 46. AR $\approx$ 5.08 g; 16.15×16.88 mm. Inv. 49.2.71.

Obv. Two young male heads facing, left head vertical, right head inverted.

Rev. Eagle on dolphin left; above ΙΣΤΡΠΗ; Γ in right field. Pick 1898, no. 427.

47. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.64 g; 15.76×16.53 mm. Inv. 49.2.135.
 48. AR $\approx$ 5.56 g; 16.72×17.46 mm. Inv. 49.1.14.
 49. AR $\approx$ 5.80 g; 15.37×15.55 mm. Inv. 49.1.20.
 50. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.42 g; 16.43×17.52 mm. Inv. 49.2.138.
 51. AR $\nearrow$ 5.90 g; 17.43×17.98 mm. Inv. 49.2.134.
 52. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.58 g; 16.73×17.85 mm. Inv. 49.1.18.
 53. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.46 g; 16.10×16.68 mm. Inv. 49.2.132.
 54. AR $\searrow$ 5.72 g; 15.93×17.46 mm. Inv. 49.2.145.
 55. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.68 g; 16.08×16.85 mm. Inv. 49.2.124.
 56. AR $\nearrow$ 5.86 g; 17.19×18.55 mm. Inv. 49.1.13.
 57. AR $\approx$ 5.68 g; 15.95×17.57 mm. Inv. 49.2.130.
 58. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.90 g; 17.03×18.21 mm. Inv. 49.2.137.
 59. AR $\approx$ 5.82 g; 17.47×17.52 mm. Inv. 49.2.133.
 60. AR $\approx$ 5.40 g; 17.06×17.49 mm. Inv. 49.2.142.
 61. AR $\approx$ 5.48 g; 16.00×17.37 mm. Inv. 49.2.147.
 62. AR $\approx$ 5.76 g; 16.66×18.16 mm. Inv. 49.2.139.
 63. AR $\approx$ 5.92 g; 16.90×16.98 mm. Inv. 49.1.17.
 64. AR $\approx$ 5.54 g; 15.97×16.73 mm. Inv. 49.1.15.
 65. AR $\approx$ 5.74 g; 16.35×16.66 mm. Inv. 49.2.144.
 66. AR $\approx$ 5.62 g; 16.25×16.69 mm. Inv. 49.2.126.
 67. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.76 g; 16.21×16.91 mm. Inv. 49.2.125.
 68. AR $\approx$ 5.72 g; 16.23×17.00 mm. Inv. 49.1.19.
 69. AR $\approx$ 5.74 g; 16.68×17.43 mm. Inv. 49.2.131.
 70. AR $\approx$ 5.74 g; 16.42×17.34 mm. Inv. 49.2.140.
 71. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.76 g; 16.79×17.58 mm. Inv. 49.1.16.
 72. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.72 g; 16.86×16.96 mm. Inv. 49.2.146.
 73. AR $\approx$ 5.62 g; 16.14×17.24 mm. Inv. 49.2.128.
 74. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.42 g; 16.86×18.94 mm. Inv. 49.2.127.
 75. AR $\approx$ 5.74 g; 16.35×16.66 mm. Inv. 49.2.136.
 76. AR $\approx$ 5.84 g; 16.06×16.17 mm. Inv. 49.2.143.
 77. AR $\approx$ 5.84 g; 15.99×16.74 mm. Inv. 49.2.129.
 78. AR $\approx$ 5.80 g; 15.66×16.72 mm. Inv. 49.2.141.

Obv. Two young male heads facing, left head vertical, right head inverted.

Rev. Eagle on dolphin left; above ΙΣΤΡΠΗ; Δ in right field and X below dolphin. Pick 1898, no. 432.

79. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.42 g; 17.70×18.05 mm. Inv. 49.1.32.
 80. AR $\nearrow$ 5.70 g; 17.00×18.02 mm. Inv. 49.1.30.
 81. AR $\nearrow$ 5.50 g; 16.23×16.40 mm. Inv. 49.1.22.
 82. AR $\approx$ 5.86 g; 16.82×17.67 mm. Inv. 49.2.122.
 83. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.82 g; 16.21×16.22 mm. Inv. 49.1.41.
 84. AR $\approx$ 5.76 g; 16.30×15.84 mm. Inv. 49.2.111.
 85. AR $\approx$ 5.62 g; 16.41×19.04 mm. Inv. 49.1.42.
 86. AR $\approx$ 5.80 g; 17.22×17.65 mm. Inv. 49.1.43.
 87. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.78 g; 16.63×17.36 mm. Inv. 49.2.98.
 88. AR $\approx$ 5.60 g; 16.18×17.68 mm. Inv. 49.2.116.
 89. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.88 g; 16.55×17.16 mm. Inv. 49.2.103.
 90. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.68 g; 16.52×17.41 mm. Inv. 49.1.39.

91. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.48 g; 15.46×16.48 mm. Inv. 49.2.107.
92. AR $\approx$ 5.92 g; 16.79×17.80 mm. Inv. 49.2.93.
93. AR $\approx$ 5.78 g; 16.77×17.55 mm. Inv. 49.2.95.
94. AR $\updownarrow$ 6.04 g; 17.11×18.07 mm. Inv. 49.1.31.
95. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.72 g; 16.69×18.02 mm. Inv. 49.2.92.
96. AR $\approx$ 5.72 g; 17.20×18.64 mm. Inv. 49.1.37.
97. AR $\approx$ 5.64 g; 16.46×17.65 mm. Inv. 49.2.90.
98. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.82 g; 16.99×18.97 mm. Inv. 49.2.118.
99. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.82 g; 16.70×18.09 mm. Inv. 49.2.110.
100. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.68 g; 17.40×17.51 mm. Inv. 49.2.99.
101. AR $\approx$ 5.60 g; 17.26×18.30 mm. Inv. 49.2.114.
102. AR $\approx$ 5.72 g; 15.95×16.63 mm. Inv. 49.2.105.
103. AR $\approx$ 5.68 g; 15.93×18.17 mm. Inv. 49.2.117.
104. AR $\approx$ 5.50 g; 17.05×18.06 mm. Inv. 49.2.104.
105. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.58 g; 15.45×17.75 mm. Inv. 49.1.28.
106. AR $\approx$ 5.78 g; 16.52×17.30 mm. Inv. 49.2.113.
107. AR $\approx$ 5.68 g; 16.17×17.25 mm. Inv. 49.2.123.
108. AR $\approx$ 5.66 g; 16.88×18.05 mm. Inv. 49.2.91.
109. AR $\approx$ 5.80 g; 16.17×17.14 mm. Inv. 49.1.40.
110. AR $\approx$ 5.76 g; 16.57×16.70 mm. Inv. 49.1.26.
111. AR $\approx$ 6.04 g; 16.02×18.08 mm. Inv. 49.2.109.
112. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.64 g; 16.06×17.35 mm. Inv. 49.2.96.
113. AR $\approx$ 5.56 g; 16.30×16.90 mm. Inv. 49.1.34.
114. AR $\approx$ 5.78 g; 17.79×18.23 mm. Inv. 49.1.29.
115. AR $\approx$ 5.86 g; 16.59×17.36 mm. Inv. 49.2.119.
116. AR $\approx$ 5.62 g; 16.61×17.65 mm. Inv. 49.2.101.
117. AR $\approx$ 5.94 g; 17.13×17.58 mm. Inv. 49.2.115.
118. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.82 g; 16.52×17.18 mm. Inv. 49.1.36.
119. AR $\approx$ 5.72 g; 15.78×16.42 mm. Inv. 49.2.97.
120. AR $\approx$ 5.94 g; 16.23×17.91 mm. Inv. 49.1.23.
121. AR $\approx$ 5.78 g; 16.62×17.36 mm. Inv. 49.2.108.
122. AR $\approx$ 5.56 g; 16.95×19.44 mm. Inv. 49.2.100.
123. AR $\approx$ 5.70 g; 17.34×18.03 mm. Inv. 49.1.27.
124. AR $\approx$ 5.80 g; 15.94×16.23 mm. Inv. 49.1.24.
125. AR $\approx$ 5.64 g; 16.71×19.70 mm. Inv. 49.1.44.
126. AR $\approx$ 5.68 g; 16.42×18.07 mm. Inv. 49.1.33.
127. AR $\approx$ 5.70 g; 17.61×18.80 mm. Inv. 49.2.112.
128. AR $\approx$ 5.84 g; 17.05×18.37 mm. Inv. 49.1.38.
129. AR $\approx$ 5.72 g; 16.77×16.92 mm. Inv. 49.1.35.
130. AR $\approx$ 5.66 g; 16.81×17.21 mm. Inv. 49.1.21.
131. AR $\approx$ 5.88 g; 15.46×16.74 mm. Inv. 49.2.94.
132. AR $\approx$ 5.96 g; 15.90×16.41 mm. Inv. 49.2.121.
133. AR $\approx$ 5.70 g; 14.88×16.13 mm. Inv. 49.2.120.
134. AR $\approx$ 6.08 g; 16.16×17.57 mm. Inv. 49.1.25.
135. AR $\approx$ 5.88 g; 16.74×17.83 mm. Inv. 49.2.102.

Obv. Two young male heads facing, left head vertical, right head inverted.

Rev. Eagle on dolphin left; above $\Sigma\Gamma\Pi H$; E in right field and $\mathcal{A}$ below dolphin.

Pick 1898, no. 433.

136. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.76 g; 17.25×21.32 mm. Inv. 49.1.45.
137. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.72 g; 17.94×18.35 mm. Inv. 49.2.149.
138. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.50 g; 18.72×19.90 mm. Inv. 49.1.53.
139. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.48 g; 17.21×19.48 mm. Inv. 49.2.158.
140. AR $\updownarrow$ 5.70 g; 17.68×18.78 mm. Inv. 49.2.153.
141. AR $\approx$ 6.02 g; 17.64×18.21 mm. Inv. 49.1.49.
142. AR $\approx$ 5.88 g; 17.32×17.80 mm. Inv. 49.1.47.
143. AR $\approx$ 5.88 g; 16.46×16.89 mm. Inv. 49.2.150.

144. AR ↓ 5.76 g; 18.70×19.10 mm. Inv. 49.2.155.
 145. AR ↓ 5.74 g; 18.57×20.29 mm. Inv. 49.2.148.
 146. AR ↓ 5.64 g; 16.44×17.11 mm. Inv. 49.2.156.
 147. AR ↓ 5.92 g; 16.38×17.21 mm. Inv. 49.2.152.
 148. AR ↓ 5.78 g; 17.91×18.40 mm. Inv. 49.2.154.
 149. AR ↓ 5.78 g; 16.31×17.05 mm. Inv. 49.2.157.
 150. AR ↓ 5.54 g; 14.87×16.80 mm. Inv. 49.1.51.
 151. AR ↓ 5.52 g; 17.46×19.44 mm. Inv. 49.2.151.
 152. AR ≈ 5.72 g; 17.19×17.48 mm. Inv. 49.1.46.
 153. AR ↓ 5.86 g; 16.86×16.89 mm. Inv. 49.1.56.
 154. AR ≈ 5.80 g; 16.18×17.69 mm. Inv. 49.1.54.
 155. AR ↓ 5.60 g; 16.06×17.80 mm. Inv. 49.1.57.
 156. AR ↓ 5.74 g; 16.33×17.20 mm. Inv. 49.1.55.

Obv. Two young male heads facing, left head vertical, right head inverted.

Rev. Eagle on dolphin left; above ΙΣΤΡΙΗ; E in right field and  below dolphin. Pick 1898 -; cf. no. 433.

157. AR ≈ 5.82 g; 17.32×18.32 mm. Inv. 49.1.52.

158. AR ≈ 5.60 g; 17.30×18.24 mm. Inv. 49.1.50.

Obv. Two young male heads facing, right head vertical, left head inverted.

Rev. Eagle on dolphin left; above ΙΣΤΡΙΗ; E in right field and  below dolphin. Pick 1898 -; cf. no. 433.

159. AR ≈ 5.84 g; 16.99×17.43 mm. Inv. 49.1.48.

Imitation?

Obv. Two young male heads facing, left head vertical, right head inverted.

Rev. Eagle on dolphin left; above ΙΣΤΡΙΗ; Δ in right field and  (?) below dolphin. Cf. Pick 1898, no. 432.

160. AR ↓ 5.08 g; 16.14×17.12 mm. Inv. 49.2.106.

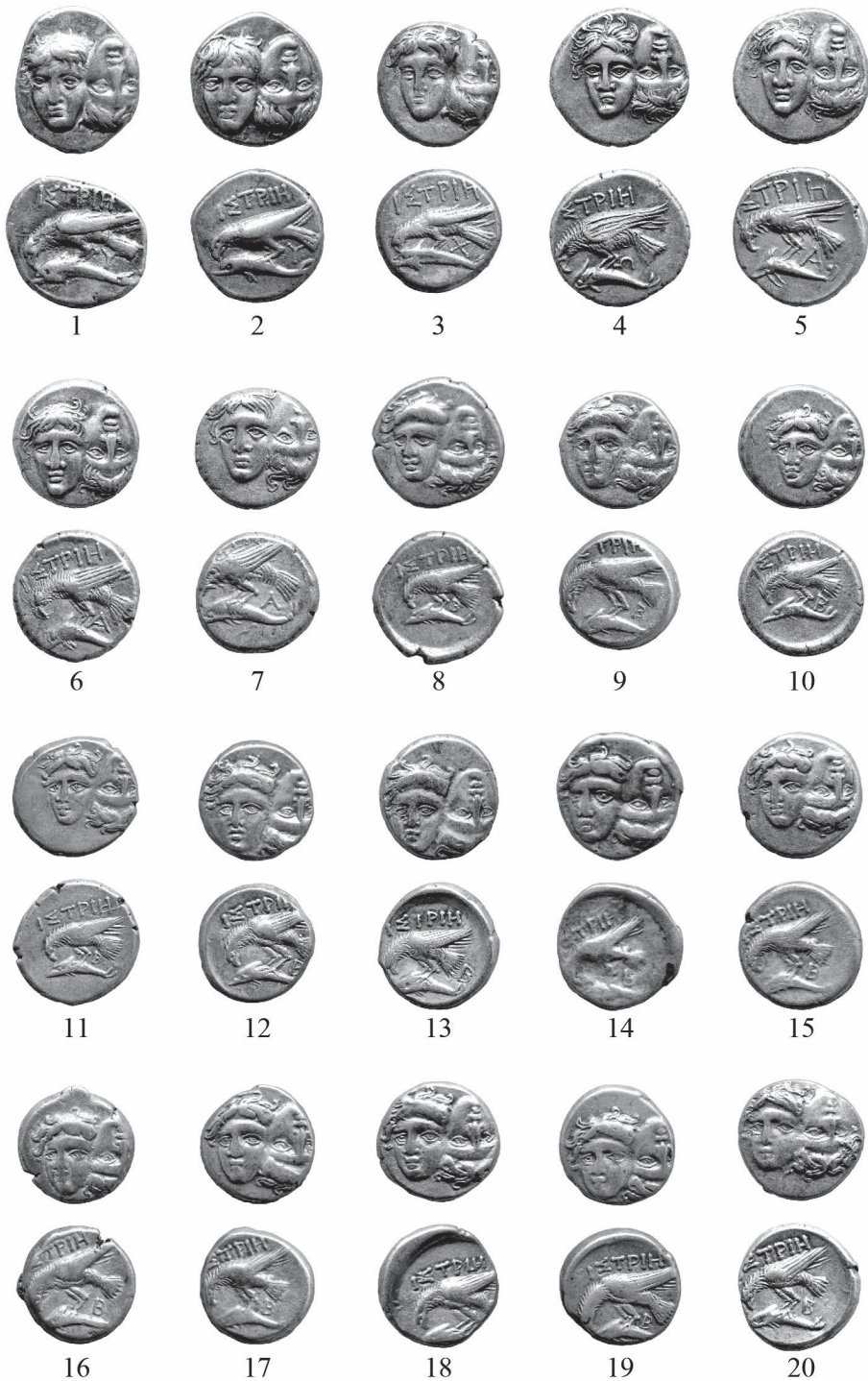
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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:

- Plates V-XIII.** Silver coins of Istros from Razdel hoard.
- Plates XIV-XVI.** The letter sent by V. Haralanov to T. Gerasimov on 24 September 1958.
- Plates XVII-XVIII.** The note sent by V. Haralanov to T. Gerasimov together with the coins from the Razdel hoard.
- Plates XIX.** Map of the coin hoards containing Istrian silver coins found south of the Danube.



Табло VI



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Табло VIII



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Табло X



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Табло XII



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69.2.4



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157

Шумен, 24.IX.58 -

Иванов Иван Тодоров

Трети седмича още погиза писмото
Вн от 16 м. м. Иванина сн
пътнем от украние от таква ге-
мканно енесиво, кодино ми ил-
предекме - Вере виро се обрив
доде; самове и едвие гнес Вн
Благодаря.

Тиек Вн се нахоче от 280 кса
сребрени монети от Венир на-
мерен пове нгомо в ринен сод
от неувесмен не ми Турчин
в мране не с. ^{ПНЛН} Икоти Кбой (сега
Урдникъ - Дуровско - Трезедан
вниманеко 124 кса, икон от
коино дано са редуцирани, но
одго много доде са занезени,
икон от мучно, повесено с
серене патина, икон карфово.
пуня при обавени с пуня.
Девен мези 124 и 2 уинионени
от посредник омапакиме 150 др-
са обавена нечо да ми донесам -
от прелеваните 124 др.

- а) с букване А манду омапакиме на ореден
дерефане, 3 др., Ситилово като не ми
най-мари, дасма изирити, Ситилена с
ишисана $\leq$ а едкане монете с с мило
висок ренер не одруме и, сирже ми
се, омапакиме вс в диднат квадрат у дне
от мези три монети, с такво квадрат
от нахочката с само едни кса и
манду ситилени монети от Тодора
много ксоти в каини мри, дуря така
не ме сн вандан.



- б) с буквами Υ между омиками не орае и дерфине - 2 дора; как выше перифер и Σ , досие циркулиран.
- в) с буквами В между дерфине и орае. В ИСТРИИ буквами итме е Σ - 29 ^{1/2}
- г) с буквами Г, колмо понаде с писане Λ (или може понаде е не γ а β) 25 дора.
Не много циркулиран, Σ & β β β , не висок перифер -
- д) с Ω между омиками, 1 дора
не циркулиран, не висок перифер, Σ
- е) с Е между дерфине и орае и Δ под дерфине, а & надписе Σ , но - досие сапелени, не висок перифер, като не и най-нови - 16 дора

- ж) последен вариант с Δ между омиками не орае и дерфине и Σ под дерфине. Силане в ИСТРИИ е и Σ и Σ - 48 монети

Они мож не еде от много сапелени надписе ИСТРИИ!!!

И с тези монети може да се каже като не и са но-нови -

Оно им досега осмислени 150 монети допълнително взе Ви сат. μ_2 -

Седно с благодарениите им, Такиди Тиракиски, можа Ви за признание най-опитните им поимани -

Бискуп

но 10 лева на перс.
 Намеряне, да не майна
 си, нумерне не е,
 Прогнуца - Арканджело
 (по.рано Пирин Кбси)
 37 кса, он, които сгу
 ми себе заиде хосно-
 ебе он Пирин. Кбси нго
 1958 нго, а не 10.XI.59.
 онг 36 кса за 360 лева
 за сменхен майката на камербара
 I мен он нго нго
 бевно 1

+123

+ 1

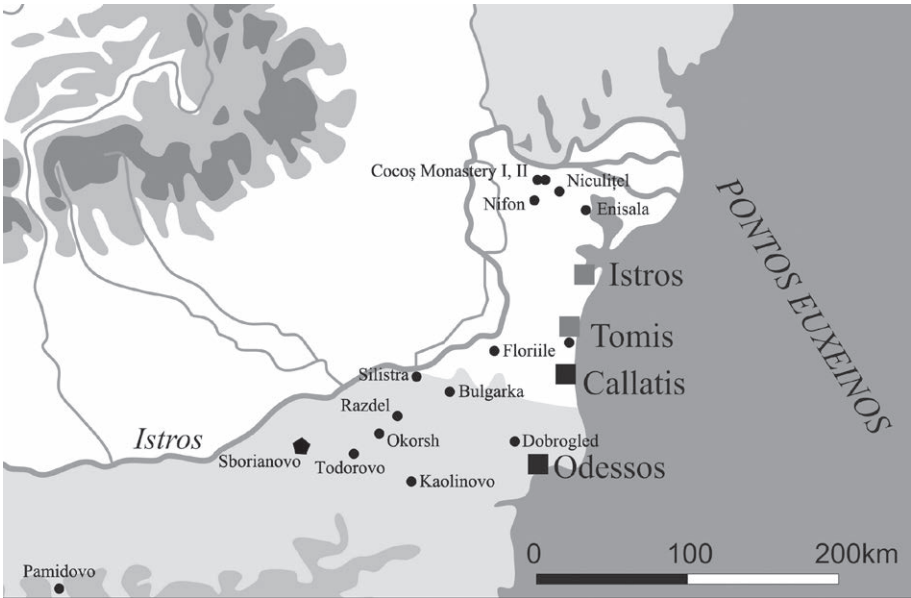
+ 36

169 дидрени.

Единим сменхен нго
 да нго пасмелен.
 Сбозано в Софийски нго
 нго не 24.IX.58 и до-
 нуменно не 11.XI.1959.

C	A	№	4	(една в бгнб наим класиф)
	Y	-	2	
	Ω	-	1	
	B	-	38	
	Г	-	34	(но 3 с Λ)
	Δ ~ E	-	24	(една с обр- наим нго)
	Σ ~ Δ	-	57	(3 с 12P11111)
			160	(една нго)

Табло XVIII



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