VIII Conference of Young Numismatists

Programme and Abstracts

The conference and the publication of this book of abstracts were supported by the HUMANIORA Programme of the University of Debrecen.

Organisers:
Institute of History, University of Debrecen
Déri Museum

Organising Committee:
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Members: Balázs Nagy (FMC), Ádám Novák (UD), Zoltán Véber (DM), Anna Sajtos (DM), Orsolya Gálvölgyi (BTM), István Ringer (KFM)
https://fiatalnumizmatak.hu/

Edited:
Ádám Novák

Technical Editing:
Memhung Kft.

ISBN:
ISBN 978-963-490-827-2 (print)
ISBN 978-963-490-828-9 (online)
Publisher:
Institute of History, University of Debrecen
Responsible for Publication:
Ádám Novák

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Produced at:
Institute of History, University of Debrecen
Debrecen, 2026

Programme

VIII Conference of Young Numismatists

TUESDAY, 10 NOVEMBER 2026, UNIVERSITY OF DEBRECEN
Main Building, 2nd Floor, Sándor Karácsony Lecture Theatre

9:30–10:00 Registration
10:00–11:20 Welcome Address and Keynote Lecture
Chair: Ádám Novák (University of Debrecen)
Welcome Address with the participation of **Ágnes Engler**, *Dean of the Faculty of Humanities*, **László Pósán**, *Project Leader of the Humaniora Programme*, and **Attila Bárány**, *Head of the Doctoral School of History and Ethnology*.
Keynote Lecture by Attila Ulrich (*University of Nyíregyháza*): Financial Problems in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century: The Territory of the Szepes Chamber and the Újfehértó Gold Coin Hoard

11:20–11:30 Coffee Break

11:30–12:50 Session I – Antiquity I
Chair: Levente Takács (University of Debrecen)
Felix Schmitz-Stevens (*University of Vienna*): False Silver? Subaerate Alexander-Type Coinage
Jerzy Dobruchowski (*Museum of Archeology and Etnography in Łódź*): Iconography of Dodona's Sanctuary and its impact on the Epirote coinage
František Tichý (*Charles University in Prague*): Constitutional and Financial Law Symbolism on Roman Coins from Augustus to Hadrian
Discussion

12:50–13:20 Lunch Break

13:20–15:00 Session II – Antiquity II
Chair: Péter Forisek (University of Debrecen)
Tomasz Teinert (*National Museum in Warsaw*): Studying Roman Siliquae in Romania and Moldova: Current Research and Challenges
Sven Martzinek (*University of Vienna*): Autonomy of Mints in Roman Provincial Coinage? The Case of Gordian I and Gordian II
Elvija Baltrukonytė (*Vilnius University*): Do late Roman Britain hoards indicate continuity or crisis?
Roland Németh (*Town Museum of Paks–University of Pécs*): Sestertius of Trajan in the Context of Research on Roads along the Limes
Discussion

15:00–15:10 Coffee Break

15:10–16:30 Session III – Antiquity and Byzantium

Chair: István Kovács (University of Debrecen)

Ákos Torma (*University of Szeged*): The Roman coin collection of the Nagy Gyula Regional Museum

Szymon Jellonek (*University of Warsaw*): Chronology of coin imitations in Byzantine Egypt

Michał Mozyrski (*University of Warsaw*): Small change in circulation. Pouches of minimi from Byzantine Philoxenite near Alexandria

Discussion

16:30–16:40 Coffee Break

16:40–18:00 Session IV – Coin Hoards

Chair: Zoltán Véber (Déri Museum)

Emmerich Szabo (*Independent researcher*): Der vicus bei Schützen am Gebirge – ein antiker Münzhaufen ohne Ende?

Gábor Bakos – Enikő Kovács (*Hungarian National Museum*): Coin Hoard of Mezőcsát

Vojtech Hami (*Museum of Coins and Medals in Kremnica*): The Coin Hoard from Mikušovce

Discussion

18:00 Dinner

WEDNESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER 2026, DÉRI MUSEUM

Ceremonial Hall

9:00–10:20 Welcome Address and Session V – The Middle Ages

Chair: Márton Kálnoki-Gyöngyössy (Ludovika University of Public Service)

Welcome Address by **János Angi** *museum director of the Deri Museum*

Lars Blumberg (*Badisches Landesmuseum in Karlsruhe*): Sterling imitations between stars and mullets. German sterling coins of the Scottish type and their hybrids

Emilie Hager (*Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien*): In Search of a Denomination: Identifying the Wiener Hälbling

Zoltán Véber (*Déri Museum*): John Hunyadi, Vlad Dracul, and the Hungarian Denar: In Search of an Economic-Historical Hypothesis

Discussion

10:20–10:30 Coffee Break

10:30–11:50 Session VI – Early Modern Period

Chair: Róbert Barta (University of Debrecen)

Balázs Nagy (*Ferency Museum Centrum*): Adelige Schatzfunde im Schatten von Mohács

Orsolya Gálvölgyi (*Budapest History Museum*): Analysis of Medieval and Early Modern Coin Finds from the Site at 3 Bem Square – 4 Feketesas Street. Part 2.

Anna Sajtos (*Déri Museum*): Under a Fortunate Star – The 1648 Ausbeute Issues under Ferdinand III

Discussion

11:50–12:30 Lunch Break

12:30–13:00 Session VII – Poster Session

Chair: Ádám Novák (University of Debrecen)

Wioletta Pazowska (*Masaryk University in Brno*): Two Centres, One Phenomenon? Comparing Celtic Coinage in Kalisz and the Kuyavia Region

Roland Németh (*Town Museum of Paks–University of Pécs*): The "Messages" of Early Imperial Roman Coins. From Tiberius to Claudius

Marcell Zajácz (*University of Debrecen*): From a Star to a Lion – Slavonian Coinage during the Reign of Andrew III

Miklós Tóth (*University of Debrecen*): Regional Coin Circulation in the Upper Tisza Region in the Seventeenth Century: Early Modern Coin Finds from Tiszadada

13:20–13:30 Coffee Break

13:30–14:50 Session VIII – Commemorative Medals, Awards and Iconography

Chair: Roland Németh (Town Museum of Paks–University of Pécs)

Ludovic Jouvet (*Austrian Academy of Sciences*): Engraving Knowledge: The Making of Numismatic Images in Eighteenth-Century Vienna

Róbert Szabó (*Eötvös Loránd University*): Signs of distinction: an iconographic analysis of award-winning student photographs from the Kalocsa Archiepiscopal Grammar School

Márton Kálnoki-Gyöngyössy (*Ludovika University of Public Service*): Schekel im mittelalterlichen und neuzeitlichen Europa: Nachweise aus ungarischen öffentlichen Sammlungen von Budapest bis Debrecen

14:50–15:00 Coffee Break

15:00–15:40 Book Presentations

Chair: Ádám Novák (University of Debrecen)

15:40–16:00 Closing Remarks

Márton Kálnoki-Gyöngyössy (Ludovica University of Public Service):

17:00 Closing Reception – Reskontó Restaurant (Debrecen, Péterfia str. 34.)

Mini-Exhibition Open Throughout the Second Day of the Conference:
A Collection of Many Facets – The Numismatic Collection of the Déri Museum

THURSDAY, 12 NOVEMBER 2026, DÉRI MUSEUM

10:00–12:00 Guided tour in English of the Déri Museum's permanent exhibitions.
Free of charge for the conference participants.

Organising Committee
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Abstracts

KEYNOTE LECTURE

ATTILA ULRICH (*University of Nyíregyháza*)
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Financial Problems in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century
The Territory of the Szepes Chamber and the Újfehértó Gold Coin Hoard

The discovery of the Americas in 1492 and the wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had a considerable effect on the economies of Europe and the Kingdom of Hungary. These developments shaped economic activity and contributed to inflation and rising prices.

As trade expanded, coins issued by different states circulated alongside one another, often at exchange rates determined by local practice. In response to irregularities in trade and at markets, county authorities and, at times, the Habsburg rulers sought to regulate exchange rates. Merchants, money changers and market traders were expected to exchange coins according to officially prescribed rates. Coins differed in their gold and silver content, however, and some commanded a premium over others. These differences also encouraged speculation.

People in the early modern period sought to preserve their wealth in forms that would retain their value, especially gold. Gold coins could serve as a store of wealth and a means of payment. Even coins worn through circulation retained the value of their metal and could be made into jewellery.

The discovery of the Újfehértó gold coin hoard attracted considerable attention. At the end of April 2002, 64 medieval and early modern gold coins from Újfehértó were brought to the Jósa András Museum in Nyíregyháza. The hoard includes rare pieces. Its earliest coins date from the reign of Sigismund of Luxembourg, while its latest coin is dated 1684, during the reign of Leopold I. The gold content of the hoard was equivalent to that of 343 gold coins, and its estimated value was 1,543 accounting florins. This sum could have purchased approximately 70 head of cattle or nearly 70 barrels of Tokaj wine.

The hoard may have belonged to a wealthy aristocrat, noble or townsman. Its history appears to have ended near the road connecting Tokaj and Nagykálló, where it was probably concealed in response to a raid. Its value lies both in its gold and in the evidence it offers for the monetary and economic history of the crisis ridden seventeenth century in the territory administered by the Szepes Chamber.

GÁBOR BAKOS – ENIKŐ KOVÁCS (*Hungarian National Museum*)
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Coin Hoard of Mezőcsát

In 2023 as part of explorations during the highway planning of M3–M30 a coin hoard was discovered between Mezőkeresztes and Mezőcsát. It contained 75 silver coins that were all Vienna pennys dating from the 1230s up to the early 14th century.

Vienna pennys widely spread in the monetary circulation of the Hungarian Kingdom around the second half of the 13th century, and kept being a crucial part of it for over a century. Their use as medium of exchange was notable mostly in the western regions near the Duchy of Austria, that issued the Vienna pennys: Transdanubia and nowadays west Slovakia. Their circulation didn't expand to regions eastern of the Danube-Tisza Interfluve. Only the Buda – Košice – Krakow traderoute makes an exeption. Through international trade the Vienna pennys most probably spread further following this road, as both written sources (e.g. papal tithes) and coinhoards (e.g. Visonta) indicate a small amount of them specificly aroud the line of the traderoute. This new coin hoard of Mezőcsát was also hid near the Buda – Košice – Krakow traderoute providing further proofs for the theory.

ELVIJA BALTRUKONYTĖ (*Vilnius University*)
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Do late Roman Britain hoards indicate continuity or crisis?

3rd–4th AD Roman Britain remained unstable politically due to the Barbarian conspiracy in 4th AD, often changes of ruling emperors in mid–3rd AD and economically due to increased pays for the army which lead to increased coin production and inflation. Economic instability led to an increase in hoarding. Following that, this essay examines whether the detailed analysis of the hoards provides information if their placement can help to identify the reason for their deposition. As research proved, most of the hoards analyzed indicate continuity (hold collections of the items of different period; buried precisely, as owner might have planned to recover it), or crisis (objects were hidden quickly, most of them are from the same period; chaotic placement). Examples analyzed from different places of late Roman Britain might indicate different reasons for a hoarding in different regions. The research draws on archaeological records, historical information, synthesis and articles. Hoxne, Mildenhall, Drapers' Garden, Appleford, Springhead hoards were chosen as the examples that provide information about the insecurity in South and Southeast parts of Roman Britain.

The placement of Mildenhall hoard that contains silver plates and tableware do not provide additional information of the reason for burying itself as the original site of burying has been debated, but the objects themselves do – later dated plates were heavier than earlier ones, which can lead to assumption that the hoard indicates continuity, as the objects possibly were

periodically collected because of the higher value of the metal from which they were made and, most likely, hidden to recover them later. Appleford hoard that contains Roman vessels, household items were placed in the bottom of waterlogged feature – most likely, well – could lead to interpretation of the crisis as the place most likely was chosen immediately. Furthermore, chaotic placement proves the interpretation but argument for continuity would be that these objects were often in use before deposition. Drapers' Garden hoard that contains Roman vessels and coins is another hoard that was placed at the bottom of the well, but objects were found organized precisely in the groups of different types of objects which lead to interpretation of continuity as owner might plan to recover it later. Hoxne hoard that contains gold jewelry, silver plates and around 15,000 silver and gold coins was placed securely in the wooden chest and secured with iron lock suggests about the continuity. Although gold jewelry is found rarely in Late Roman Britain, which means that the hoard can be debated as evidence of crisis. Coinage of the Hoxne hoard provides additional information – as hoard contains significantly large quantity much older than 5th AD currency, such collection can indicate about continuity of collecting coins for a long time. It means Hoxne hoard likely indicates both continuity and crisis equally. Springhead hoard contains 3rd century Roman coins but due to lack of archaeological context and poor documentation the interpretation of the hoard remains unknown.

LARS BLUMBERG (*Badisches Landesmuseum in Karlsruhe*)
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Sterling imitations between stars and mullets
German sterling coins of the Scottish type and their hybrids

The English and Irish types were predominant amongst the German sterling imitations. However, it is also worth noting that Scottish coin types were adopted in Westphalia and the Rhineland. This smallest group of German sterling imitations from the 13th and 14th centuries has nevertheless been largely overlooked by numismatic research. This paper aims to present their iconographic developments and distinctive features comprehensively for the first time, including their hybrid types.

JERZY DOBRUCHOWSKI (*Museum of Archeology and Etnography in Łódź*)
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Iconography of Dodona's Sanctuary and its impact on the Epirote coinage

The Sanctuary of Zeus in Dodona held huge significance in ancient Epirus as it was regarded as one of the oldest oracle in Ancient Greece. This allowed the Epirotians to largely incorporate Dodona's rich iconography into the their coinage, especially during the reign of Molossian kings, the Epirote League and even after the Roman conquest in 167 BC. The goal of my presentation would be to analyze the typology & characteristics behind Epirote coins, after which the I will try

to reconstruct to what degree the Dodonian symbols were incorporated into Epirote minting practices.

ORSOLYA GÁLVÖLGYI (*Budapest History Museum*)
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Analysis of Medieval and Early Modern Coin Finds from the Site at 3 Bem Square – 4 Feketesas Street. Part 2.

In 2021, an extensive archaeological excavation covering approximately 6,000 m² was conducted at Bem Square in Budapest's 2nd District, on the site of the former Radetzky Barracks, by the Hungarian National Museum – National Institute of Archaeology, in collaboration with archaeologists from the Budapest History Museum. The settlement, which stretched from south of the present-day Császár Baths (Veli Bej Baths) to Bem József Street, was known as Felhévíz or Budafelhévíz during the Middle Ages. Regarded as a suburb of Buda from the 13th century, the settlement was granted market town privileges in the late 15th century. Several remains belonging to this expanding medieval town were uncovered, along with a significant number of finds related to the Ottoman-era settlement, including several rare artifacts. A large quantity of coin was also recovered from the site. A prior report on the progress of analysing the finds was presented in 2024. In this presentation, further finds will be introduced, expanding our understanding of the site's monetary circulation.

EMILIE HAGER (*Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien*)
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In Search of a Denomination: Identifying the Wiener Hälbling

This paper presents the first systematic study of the Hälbling of the Wiener Pfennig. Statistical analysis of weight, diameter and Vierschlag size combined with material from coin finds and collections and evidence from written sources, suggests criteria for defining the Hälbling as a denomination. The results provide firm evidence that Hälblinge were minted by the fourteenth century and suggest that production may have begun as early as the first half of the thirteenth century.

VOJTECH HAMI (*Museum of Coins and Medals in Kremnica*)
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The Coin Hoard from Mikušovce

In 2019, an accidental coin hoard was discovered during excavation work on a private property in the village of Mikušovce, northwestern Slovakia. The coins had originally been deposited in a linen pouch. The find consisted of two separate assemblages. The first assemblage comprised silver coins dating from the mid-19th century to the 1930s. It included Austrian and Hungarian silver coins, and silver issues of the First Czechoslovak Republic. The second assemblage contained small-denomination heller coins of the Austro-Hungarian crown currency.

The hoard also included several pieces of silver cutlery and a metal door handle. In total, the assemblage comprises more than 4,800 coins, making it one of the largest coin finds from this period discovered in Slovakia.

The deposition of the hoard can be directly linked to the unstable socio-political conditions of the years 1939-1945. Based on its composition, it can be assumed that the find represents both the hoarding of silver coins and objects and the storage of cash in small denominations, which were no longer in circulation at the time of deposition.

After being officially recorded by the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, the entire assemblage underwent conservation and restoration treatment. This paper presents a preliminary evaluation of the hoard and introduces it to the scholarly community.

SZYMON JELLONEK (*University of Warsaw*)
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Chronology of coin imitations in Byzantine Egypt

Byzantine coinage in Egypt spans the period from the end of Justin I's reign (527 AD) to the Arab conquest (around 645 AD). During this time, coins for the local market were primarily supplied by the mint in Alexandria. However, their scarcity led to the emergence of various irregular coins such as cast copies, clipped coins, overstruck issues and imitations. The latter seem to be very common in Byzantine Egypt, however the research in their chronology is still inconclusive. In the paper author attempts to provide new time frames.

LUDOVIC JOUVET (*Austrian Academy of Sciences*)
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Engraving Knowledge
The Making of Numismatic Images in Eighteenth-Century Vienna

This paper examines how ancient coins were translated into printed images in eighteenth-century Vienna. Focusing on publications by Frölich, Khell and Eckhel, it reconstructs collaborations

among scholars, engravers, printers and the Imperial Cabinet. Through close comparison of signed and unsigned plates, it asks how choices of scale, contour, relief and selective detail shaped numismatic observation and turned the coin image into an instrument of scholarly knowledge.

MÁRTON KÁLNOKI-GYÖNGYÖSSY (*Ludovika University of Public Service*)
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Schekel im mittelalterlichen und neuzeitlichen Europa: Nachweise aus ungarischen öffentlichen Sammlungen von Budapest bis Debrecen

Ausgehend von der internationalen Verbreitung der Görlitzer Schekel behandelt der Vortrag deren wichtigste Typen sowie ihre Rezeption im Spannungsfeld jüdischer und christlicher Traditionen. Besonderes Augenmerk gilt den Exemplaren in ungarischen öffentlichen Sammlungen von Budapest bis Debrecen. Die Analyse dieser Bestände eröffnet neue Perspektiven auf die Bedeutung, Nutzung und Wahrnehmung dieser außergewöhnlichen numismatischen Objektgruppe in Mittel- und Osteuropa.

SVEN MARTZINEK (*University of Vienna*)
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Autonomy of Mints in Roman Provincial Coinage?
The Case of Gordian I and Gordian II

The reign of Gordian I and II lasted only 20–22 days. Yet coins were struck for them in Rome, Alexandria, and Prymnessus (Phrygia), and shortly after their deaths also at Augusta and Aegeae in Cilicia. The differing types raise questions about the right to strike coins, organization and local responses. They suggest that provincial coin production was shaped less by uniform central control than by local circumstances, initiative and a notable degree of autonomy.

MICHAŁ MOZYRSKI (*University of Warsaw*)
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Small change in circulation
Pouches of minimi from Byzantine Philoxenite near Alexandria

Byzantine Philoxenite offers unique evidence for the circulation of minimi, small coins that dominated circulation in Late Antique Egypt. This paper examines unpublished coin pouches of minimi from dated archaeological contexts, discusses methodological challenges in their study,

and analyses their typological composition. Studies of minimi pouches from Egypt are extremely scarce, and this paper aims to fill this gap. The results shed new light on the use of bags of petty change, coins exchanged by weight rather than count, and their role in the monetary economy of Late Antiquity.

BALÁZS NAGY (*Ferency Museum Centrum*)
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Adelige Schatzfunde im Schatten von Mohács

Die Niederlage in der Schlacht bei Mohács im Jahr 1526 und die Ereignisse des darauffolgenden osmanischen Feldzuges hinterließen nicht nur in den schriftlichen Quellen, sondern auch im archäologischen und numismatischen Fundmaterial der Epoche charakteristische Spuren. Der Vortrag untersucht diese historischen Prozesse im Zusammenhang mit adeligem Vermögen, Geldumlauf und Schatzverbergungen. Im Mittelpunkt stehen dabei Ákosházi Sárkány Ambrus, Grundherr von Érd, sowie die aus dem Raum Érd und Újlengyel bekannten Münzschätze und Schatzfunde.

Das 1522 abgefasste Testament von Sárkány Ambrus stellt eine außergewöhnliche Quelle zur Geldgeschichte dar. Neben beträchtlichen Bargeldbeständen und Forderungen werden darin verschiedene Geldsorten – altes und neues ungarisches Geld sowie ausländisches Kreuzergeld – erwähnt, während die Quelle zugleich detaillierte Verfügungen über den bedeutenden Silberbesitz des Magnaten enthält. Sárkány fiel am 29. August 1526 in der Schlacht bei Mohács; seine Besitzungen in Érd lagen wenig später auf dem Weg des nach Norden ziehenden osmanischen Heeres. Besondere Bedeutung kommt daher dem in Érd entdeckten Silberschatz zu, der durch die Inschriften auf den Objekten unmittelbar mit der Familie Sárkány in Verbindung gebracht werden kann, sowie dem spätmittelalterlichen archäologischen und numismatischen Fundmaterial des Ortes.

Durch die gemeinsame Auswertung schriftlicher, archäologischer und numismatischer Quellen geht der Vortrag der Frage nach, in welcher Weise sich die geldgeschichtlichen Entwicklungen der letzten Jahre der Jagiellonenzeit in adeligem Vermögen und in verborgenen Schätzen widerspiegeln und welcher Zusammenhang zwischen dem Verbleib dieser Schätze im Boden und den historischen Ereignissen des Jahres 1526 festgestellt werden kann. Das Testament von Sárkány Ambrus, der Silberschatz und der Münzschatz von Érd sowie der Münzschatz von Újlengyel können somit als Quellen unterschiedlicher Art, die sich dennoch gegenseitig ergänzen, zu einem differenzierteren Verständnis des wirtschafts- und geldgeschichtlichen Hintergrundes von Mohács sowie der adeligen Vermögensverhältnisse dieser Epoche beitragen.

ROLAND NÉMETH (*Town Museum of Paks–University of Pécs*)
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Sestertius of Trajan in the Context of Research on Roads along the Limes

Roman roads played an impartant role in shaping settlement patterns and the functioning of the Roman provinces, particularly in the region of the Danubian limes. My research examines the connections between the road network along the Danube with particular emphasis on the topography of Paks. One of the new results of this research is the discovery of a coin of Trajan. This coin find not only provides a chronological indication for the use of the road, but also sheds light on the relationship between military conflicts, imperial propaganda, and infrastructure in the frontier region.

ROLAND NÉMETH (*Town Museum of Paks–University of Pécs*) – Poster
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The "Messages" of Early Imperial Roman Coins. From Tiberius to Claudius

Throughout ancient history, propaganda – or, in modern terms, "self-promotion" and the promotion of one's image – played a significant role. The changes in the portraits of rulers were among the most obvious signs of a change in power, as portraits made it known throughout the Empire that a new emperor had come to power in Rome. It is also worth emphasizing that the rulers of the Roman imperial period employed this method remarkably effectively as part of their political strategies. Roman coins, as symbols of imperial power, were of particular importance in this respect. On my poster, I would like to examine the meaning of individual coin types and inscriptions in the context of several emperors of the Julio-Claudian dynasty (Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius,).

Wioletta Pazowska (*Masaryk University in Brno*) – Poster
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Two Centres, One Phenomenon?
Comparing Celtic Coinage in Kalisz and the Kuyavia Region

Late La Tène Celtic coins from north-central Poland represent a unique phenomenon. Two main clusters of local issues are known from Kuyavia and the Kalisz area. Although both show similarities, including restricted distribution, a limited denomination range, and rapid debasement, they differ in the range of types and denominations. Typological, metrological, compositional and spatial analyses will be used to explore their relationship and relative chronology.

ANNA SAJTOS (*Déri Museum*)
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Under a Fortunate Star
The 1648 Ausbeute Issues under Ferdinand III

The *Ausbeute* issues struck at Kremnica during the reign of Ferdinand III in 1648, the year of the Peace of Westphalia, constitute a distinctive and rare group within Hungarian mining coinage. The aim of the presentation is to place these issues in their historical and numismatic context by comparing the gold and silver *Ausbeute* specimens preserved in the Déri Museum with examples preserved in other museum collections and documented in 20th- and 21st-century auction catalogues, while presenting observations relevant to further research.

FELIX SCHMITZ-STEVENS (*University of Vienna*)
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False Silver?
Subaerate Alexander-Type Coinage

Starting with three unpublished, possibly subaerate Alexander drachms from the collection of Stift Heiligenkreuz, this paper investigates the actors and purposes behind plated coinage.
By applying scholarly debates surrounding fourrées and the origin of their dies, as well as "barbarous" imitations, counterfeits and emergency currency to Alexander-type coinage, this study provides a comparative analysis of the broader available evidence and new insights into the Early Hellenistic shadow economy.

EMMERICH SZABO (*Independent researcher*)
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Der vicus bei Schützen am Gebirge
Ein antiker Münzhaufen ohne Ende?

Die antike Siedlung bei Schützen am Gebirge ist seit den Anfängen der Archäologie im Burgenland bekannt, trotzdem folgte einer ersten Ausgrabung in den Jahren 1913/14 bis heute keine weitere. Die Mauern römischer Gebäude gerieten ebenso in Vergessenheit wie die römische Brücke über die dort fließende Wulka. Das Dorf an der Bernsteinstraße kann aber auf einen historisch bedeutenden Fund verweisen: im Dezember 1934 wurde dort eine männliche Büste gefunden, welcher später als Jungenddarstellung des römischen Kaisers Honorius identifiziert worden ist.
Auf dem Grund des vicus, den sogenannten Wulkaäckern, wurde in den letzten zwei Jahrhunderten Weinbau betrieben und dabei wurden immer wieder antike Münzen gefunden. Als Ende der 70-er Jahre die Suche mit Metalldetektoren aufkam, wurde diese Siedlung zur „ertragreichsten" Münzquelle des Burgenlandes. Aus der Zeit bis 1987 sind ca. 2500 römische

Münzen dokumentiert, doch ist dies nur ein Bruchteil der dort gefundenen Stücke. Später wurden nur noch Einzelfunde gemeldet, während Unmengen von Fundmünzen in verborgene Kanäle wanderten. Ein solcher Kanal konnte durch das Legat ans KHM Wien eines kurz darauf verstorbenen Sondengehers aus dem Jahre 2003 gelüftet werden, welcher seine Suchaktionen akribisch aufzeichnete. So erwähnt er Tage, an denen er und fünf weitere Sucher auf den Wulkaäckern bis zu 100 Münzen pro Person aufgesammelt haben. Aus seinem Nachlass befinden sich heute ca. 3000 Münzen aus dem Bereich des vicus bei Schützen am Gebirge im KHM-Wien.
Die Besiedlung des vicus auf den Wulkaäckern kann aufgrund der Funde auf ca. 6000 Jahre zurückverfolgt werden und folglich kamen auch lathènezeitliche Münzen als Zeugnisse des beginnenden Münzverkehrs in diesem Ort zu Tage. Als außergewöhnliches Phänomen ist zum einen die Menge des Münzmaterials, der Großteil besteht wie im gesamten pannonischen Raum aus Kupfermünzen der Konstantinischen und Valentinianischen Zeit, und zum anderen die Qualität und Anzahl der Silbermünzen ab der Republik bis in die Zeit der Severerkaiser hervorzuheben.
Bedauerlicherweise sind nur ganz wenige Münzen archäologisch zuordenbar und die bislang als Schatzfunde ausgewiesenen Münzmengen haben sich als Fundmünzenkonvolute herausgestellt.
Trotz mehr als 50 Jahre intensiven Sondengehens auf den Wulkaäckern bieten diese immer noch numismatische Sensationen. Dazu konnte ich einen einheimischen Sucher, welcher erst seit 2002 aktiv ist, davon überzeugen, seine Fundmünzen der Wissenschaft zur Verfügung zu stellen.

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Signs of distinction
An iconographic analysis of award-winning student photographs from the Kalocsa Archiepiscopal Grammar School

This study examines archival photographs from the Kalocsa Archiepiscopal Grammar School depicting students honored with academic distinctions. Using iconographic analysis, it explores the symbolic meaning of posture, regalia (medals, sashes), setting, and composition, revealing how photography constructed visual norms of scholastic excellence and ecclesiastical discipline. The aim is to represent how these images reflect the values and institutional self-representation of a Catholic educational establishment in the early 20th century.

TOMASZ TEINERT (*National Museum in Warsaw*)
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Studying Roman Siliquae in Romania and Moldova: Current Research and Challenges

The presence of siliquae in the Barbaricum can be interpreted as evidence of the influx of silver from the Roman Empire, continuing an earlier tradition of importing high-purity silver beyond the imperial frontiers. Present-day Romania and Moldova are particularly significant for this research, having yielded the largest number of siliquae beyond Roman limes. This paper will examine the current state of research and discuss the main challenges faced by numismatists studying these coins.

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Constitutional and Financial Law Symbolism on Roman Coins from Augustus to Hadrian

This study analyzes the legal symbolism of Roman coinage during the early Principate. It demonstrates that coins served as an autonomous tool for legal communication, visually conveying official state ideology. In constitutional law, it examines power legitimization and institutional transformation through imperial titles. In financial law, it focuses on coins as media for announcing tax reforms and debt pardons. Overall, Roman coinage represents an authentic "legal language" of public law.

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The Roman coin collection of the Nagy Gyula Regional Museum

In recent years, metal detector research has spread in Hungary, and thanks to this, the collections of smaller museums have also expanded greatly. The antique coin collection of the Nagy Gyula Regional Museum of Orosháza has also grown with several hundreds of coins, which I undertook to identify, starting with the 3rd century coins for my master's thesis and now extending it to the entire period. The collection encompasses the entire imperial period from the 1st century to the end of the 4th century, but is mostly made up of reduced folles – predominantly of sizes AE 3 and 4.

Miklós Tóth (*University of Debrecen*) – Poster
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Regional Coin Circulation in the Upper Tisza Region in the Seventeenth Century: Early Modern Coin Finds from Tiszadada

My research examines regional monetary circulation in the Upper Tisza region during the seventeenth century. A remarkable coin hoard comprising 439 coins was discovered in 1922 in Tiszadada, dating to the period of the wars of liberation and the Rákóczi War of Independence. The hoard provides an opportunity to investigate local monetary circulation during this period.

The absence of high-value coins means that the assemblage consists primarily of coins used in everyday transactions. Although the hoard has a relatively low overall monetary value, its composition makes it particularly significant from a numismatic and historical perspective. Its analysis offers insights into everyday monetary circulation in the early modern period on the periphery of Ottoman- occupied Hungary.

In the poster session, I intend to present the results of the hoard's analysis and discuss its distinctive characteristics. Furthermore, the assemblage will serve as a basis for reflecting on the economic and monetary history of the Upper Tisza region during this period.

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John Hunyadi, Vlad Dracul, and the Hungarian Denar
In Search of an Economic-Historical Hypothesis

This paper examines Matei Cazacu's hypothesis that one of the main reasons for John Hunyadi's 1447 campaign in Wallachia was Vlad Dracul's independent monetary policy and his efforts to restrict the circulation of Hungarian currency in Wallachia. Based on the sources and recent numismatic research, I argue that this hypothesis cannot be sustained. Hunyadi's intervention is better explained by concerns over the voivode's political reliability and by military considerations related to the planned anti-Ottoman campaign.

Marcell Zajácz (*University of Debrecen*) – Poster
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From a Star to a Lion
Slavonian Coinage during the Reign of Andrew III

On my poster, I intend to present the denarius banalis minted during the reign of Andrew III, King of Hungary (1290–1301). In the first section, I will provide a general overview of denarius banalis, including their weight and fineness. I will then discuss the changes in the iconography of these coins in several sections. The main focus of my research is a denarius banalis associated with Andrew III, which is held in the Numismatic Collection of the Déri Museum. By comparing the specimen with the catalogues of Rupp, Weszerle, Truhelka, Rengjeo, and Unger, as well as with shorter studies dealing with Slavonian coinage, I have established that the specimen has not previously been published. It is possible that the coin is a counterfeit, however, this cannot be established with complete certainty based solely on visual examination and its weight.