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COINS OF A MONUMENTAL STRUCTURE IDENTIFIED AS A TEMPLE-PLAN TOMB AT OLBA

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Keywords: Cilicia, Olba, monumental structure, monumental tomb, coin

Abstract: The first archaeological excavations at the monumental structure in Olba, identified as a temple-plan tomb, were carried out in 2025 and completed within the same year. During these investigations, a total of 45 coins were recovered from different areas and stratigraphic layers. When evaluated together with their findspots and stratigraphic contexts, the early group of coins, dated to the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Licinius II, can be understood to belong to the initial phase of use of the structure. In contrast, the later finds, the majority of which date from the mid-4th century AD to the first quarter of the 5th century AD, indicate that the structure was used for a different function during the Late Roman period following architectural modifications. While the architectural elements bearing cross motifs identified within the structure support this transformation, a coin of Justin II recovered from the surface level points to the period after the abandonment of the structure. These data indicate that the structure was constructed in the mid-2nd century AD, lost its original function in the mid-4th century AD, and continued to be used for different purposes at least until the first quarter of the 5th century AD. In conclusion, the coins recovered from the excavation of the temple-plan tomb clarify the chronological framework of the structure's phases of use and provide a holistic evaluation consistent with the archaeological and architectural evidence.

Cuvinte-cheie: Cilicia, Olba, edificiul monumental, mormânt monumental, monedă

Rezumat: Primele cercetări arheologice efectuate asupra edificiului monumental de la Olba, identificat drept un mormânt de tip templu (temple-plan tomb), au fost realizate în anul 2025 și finalizate în cursul aceluiași an. În cadrul acestor investigații au fost descoperite 45 de monede provenind din diferite sectoare și contexte stratigrafice. Analizate împreună cu locurile de descoperire și cu poziția lor stratigrafică, emisiunile monetare timpurii, datate în timpul lui Antoninus Pius și Licinius II, pot fi atribuite fazei inițiale de utilizare a edificiului.

În schimb, descoperirile monetare târzii, majoritatea datând din intervalul cuprins între mijlocul secolului al IV-lea p.Chr. și primul sfert al secolului al V-lea p.Chr., indică faptul că edificiul a fost reutilizat cu o funcționalitate diferită în perioada romană târzie, ulterior unor modificări arhitectonice. Elementele arhitectonice decorate cu motive cruciforme, identificate în interiorul structurii, susțin această transformare funcțională, iar o monedă emisă în timpul lui Justin II, recuperată din nivelul de suprafață, indică o etapă ulterioară abandonării edificiului.

Aceste date demonstrează că structura a fost edificată la mijlocul secolului al II-lea p.Chr., și-a pierdut funcția originală către mijlocul secolului al IV-lea p.Chr. și a continuat să fie utilizată în scopuri diferite cel puțin până în primul sfert al secolului al V-lea p.Chr. În concluzie, materialul numismatic provenit din săpătura mormântului de tip templu contribuie la clarificarea cadrului cronologic al etapelor de utilizare ale edificiului și permite o evaluare integrată, concordantă cu datele arheologice și arhitecturale.

INTRODUCTION

The monumental structure in Olba, identified as a temple-plan tomb, is one of the most iconic structures of the city. It is located on the plain west of the acropolis, approximately 150 m southwest of the theatre (Fig. 1). The monumental structure, located on the plain to the west of the acropolis, was constructed along a northwest–southeast axis. The front façade of the structure faces southeast, towards the ancient road¹ leading south from Olba.

Researchers visiting Olba have made assessments and carried out documentation studies on the monumental

structure that constitutes the subject of this study, as well as on many of the city's buildings. However, these studies were limited to the parts of the building visible on the surface. Therefore, the excavations carried out at the structure in 2025 constitute a first both for the city and the region and have enabled the acquisition of significant data regarding the structure. In addition, a cistern was uncovered approximately 2 m to the east of the structure, and the interior of this vaulted cistern is completely filled with soil and stone debris².

The first documentation study of the monumental structure in Olba, identified as a temple-plan tomb, was

¹ The traces of the ancient road between Olba and Keşlitürkmenli Neighborhood can still be observed in places today.

² The cistern, which could only be partially excavated due to structural stability concerns, may provide significant data in future excavations once protective measures are implemented.



Figure 1. The place of the monumental structure identified as a temple-plan tomb in the city topography.

carried out by Gertrude Bell in 1905³. Bell identified the structure as a temple. The duo Keil and Wilhelm, who conducted the first serious studies on the structure, suggested in their 1931 publication that the building could be a “Grave House” and produced the first plan, indicating a single-room building with a column base in its southwest corner⁴. Subsequent scholars, MacKay⁵, Hild, Hellenkemper⁶, and Hallet, Coulton⁷, have also provided information on the structure. In recent years, researchers visiting the region have conducted more comprehensive studies on the building.

Söğüt, in his 1998 doctoral study, identified the structure at Olba as a “temple” consisting of two parts—a naos and a pronaos—and dated the building to the late 2nd century AD to the early 3rd century AD⁸. Berns, who produced a plan featuring a single-room building with four columns at its front, described the monumental structure as a “temple tomb” and dated it to the Augustan period, based on architectural similarities with the temple tomb at Elaiussa Sebaste (Cat. 10A1)⁹ and the stylistic features of its

pilaster column capitals¹⁰. Cormack described the structure as a “tomb” with *antae*, featuring a *tetrastylus-prostylos* plan and a *cella*, and dated it to the late 2nd century AD to the early 3rd century AD¹¹.

Erten, who initiated the first scientific studies in Olba through surface surveys¹², noted in his detailed work on the structure that it is not a single-room building but is divided into two by a single central arch. He also suggested that the building could have a *tetrastylus-prostylos* temple plan and may be dated to the late 2nd century AD to the early 3rd century AD¹³. Durukan¹⁴, who classified the temple tombs in the Olba region according to their roof systems and established their chronologies, evaluated the structure at Olba as Type 2A (single-arched roof in the center)¹⁵ due to its single-arch feature, dating it to the reign of Septimius Severus (193–211 AD)¹⁶.

³ Album ‘D’: Photographs taken by Gertrude Bell while travelling in Turkey, Gertrude Bell Archive, <https://gertrudebell.ncl.ac.uk/a/gb-3-1-4-1?albumpage=8>.

⁴ Keil, Wilhelm 1931, p. 84–85, Plan 110, Lev. 37, Fig. 109.

⁵ MacKay 1976, p. 642.

⁶ Hild, Hellenkemper 1990, p. 370.

⁷ Hallet, Coulton 1993, p. 54–55, no. 39.

⁸ Söğüt 1998, p. 99–101, Kat. no. 18, Lev. 46–48, Drawing No. 38–39.

⁹ The aforementioned monumental tomb is designated as T11 in various publications: Machatschek 1967, p. 107, Taf. 52–24, Fig. 68–69; Durukan 2009, p. 347–348, Fig. 4.

¹⁰ Berns 2003, p. 113, 242, Kat. no. 32B1, Lev. 21,4, 22, 1–2, dn. 355.

¹¹ Cormack 2004, p. 255–256.

¹² Erten 2002, p. 188; Erten 2003, p. 55–57, Drawing No. 1–7, Fig. 1–2; Erten 2004, p. 11–12, Drawing No. 1–3; Erten 2007.

¹³ This dating has been proposed based on a comparison with the monumental tomb at Demircili (Imbriogon Kome), which exhibits similar architectural features and contains inscriptions: Erten 2007, p. 151–152.

¹⁴ Twenty-six monumental tombs located in the Olba region were evaluated as part of this study: Durukan 2009.

¹⁵ It has been noted that the slab stones used in the superstructure of the building were supported by a single arch running parallel to the shorter sides: Durukan 2009, p. 359, 369, Fig. 14.

¹⁶ The structure that constitutes the subject of this study was identified as a temple by Bell and Söğüt, while many researchers have associated it with temple-plan monumental tombs, which are widely attested in the region. However, since all of these assessments are based solely on

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

The first excavations at the monumental structure identified as a temple-plan tomb were carried out in 2025 (Fig. 2)¹⁷. The structure is oriented southwest–northeast, and its entrance is from the southeast. Local limestone blocks were used throughout the entire structure. The monumental structure, with a rectangular plan and a podium measuring 9 m × 14.5 m at the *euthynteria* level, consists of the pronaos and naos sections. The *euthynteria* is composed of blocks measuring 1.25 m in length and 0.35–0.40 m in height. The podium, 1.55 m high, was built with three courses of carefully cut blocks: the lowest forming the base, and the uppermost profiled as a cornice. The podium blocks on the west, east, and north façades of the structure are preserved *in situ* and are in good condition. However, it is observed that plant roots have caused minor damage to some blocks and have displaced others.

The preserved sections of the structure's northwest and northeast walls were constructed with eight courses of finely cut rectangular blocks without mortar. Orthostats form the second course from the bottom. At the upper northeast corner of the wall, which rises 4.85 m from the podium to its highest point, stands a Corinthian pilaster capital.

The southeast-facing entrance is accessed *via* a *crepidoma* with seven steps, whose widths range from 0.28 m to 0.32 m and heights from 0.20 m to 0.23 m. Most of the steps on the western side of the *crepidoma*, however, have not survived. The pronaos measures 7.20 m × 3 m, while the naos measures 7.20 m × 8 m.

The 2025 excavations yielded significant results regarding both the structure's architectural decoration and its archaeological finds. Thirty-one high-quality stone artifacts, featuring a variety of decorations related to the superstructure and architectural ornamentation, were identified. These include Corinthian column capitals, pilaster capitals, architraves, S-profiled friezes, pediments, *sima*, and cornice blocks. Dentil courses and rosettes are the most frequently observed decorative elements on these stone artifacts.

In addition to the architectural evidence, small archaeological finds that provide important information about the building's phases of use were also recovered.

architectural features observable on the surface, there is no consensus regarding its function. As this study primarily aims to present the coins recovered from the structure together with the initial data obtained from the excavations, a cautious approach has been adopted, and the name of the structure has been expressed as a "monumental structure identified as a temple-plan tomb". The precise function of the structure, that is, whether it is a monumental tomb or a temple, will only be clarified through detailed studies of its architecture incorporating new data obtained from archaeological excavations. Following the completion of these comprehensive evaluations, the architecture of the structure will be published separately in a dedicated study.

¹⁷ A detailed architectural description of the temple, along with the recovered finds and sculptural elements, is currently in the preparation for publication.

These include a gold earring set with a pearl, numerous glass and ceramic objects, metal finds, lamps, a marble finger fragment likely belonging to a statue or figurine, and the coins that constitute the main focus of this study.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE STRUCTURE

Before the building's excavation, the best-preserved sections that have survived to the present are the rear wall, which includes the pilaster capital at the eastern corner, and, to a lesser extent, the east side wall. However, a photograph¹⁸ published by Keil and Wilhelm in 1931 clearly shows that the rear wall had already suffered damage¹⁹. During the 2025 excavation season, the structure, with its preserved section exposed, ranks among the largest monumental buildings in the region in terms of its dimensions²⁰.

The naos of the two-part building has a stone-block floor. At the rear of the naos, a platform measuring 7.20 m × 3.25 m was separated from the naos by a wall made of two courses of stone blocks, raised 0.60 m above the podium floor. Excavations in this area revealed a dense ash layer, indicating the former presence of a wooden floor. In addition, the numerous small finds recovered in this area give the impression that this section may have been a basement where offerings brought to the structure were stored. On the southwest side wall of the structure, the base of the *anta* wall separating the naos and the pronaos stands *in situ*. Although not yet clarified, it is possible that there were two columns between the antae. In front of the *antae* lies the pronaos, measuring 7.20 m × 3 m.

The architrave blocks, pediment corner block, ceiling coffers, column fragments, and capitals recovered from the structure, constructed of local limestone, indicate, as noted in previous studies, that the building may have had a *tetrastylus-prostylos* arrangement in the Corinthian order on its front façade.

Access to the pronaos is provided via the seven-step *crepidoma*, with a doorframe at its lower eastern side that appears to have been a later addition. The exposure of wall courses at the southeast and northwest corners of the structure, indicative of the Late Antique period, suggests that the building was repurposed during these periods through additional constructions.

¹⁸ Keil, Wilhelm 1931, p. 84–85, pl. 37, Fig. 109.

¹⁹ It is likely that the architectural blocks belonging to the temple were reused in the walls of nearby gardens or village houses. It should also be noted that *spolia* were commonly employed in the construction or repair of architectural structures in antiquity.

²⁰ The temple's measurements are provided under the heading "Archaeological Excavations".



Figure 2. The monumental structure identified as a temple-plan tomb before and after the excavations.



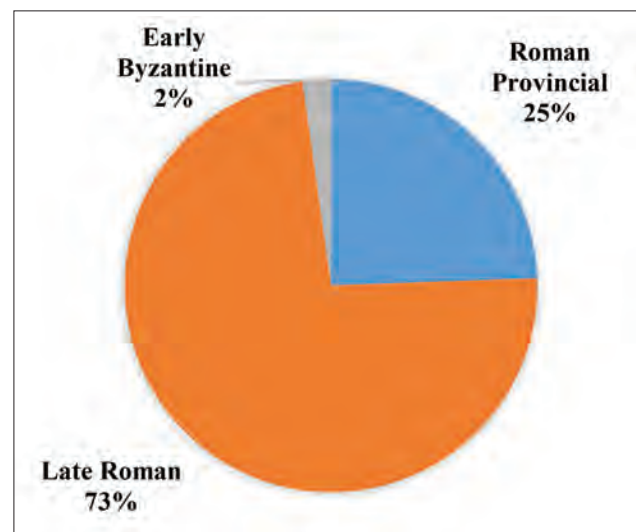
Figure 3. The distribution of the coins within the monumental structure identified as a temple-plan tomb.

COINS

A total of 45 coins were recovered during the excavations of the monumental structure in Olba, identified as a temple-plan tomb, which were initiated in 2025 and completed within the same year (Fig. 3). The earliest of these coins is a Roman provincial struck at Diocaesarea in the name of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), while the latest coin is a Byzantine issue dated to the reign of Justin II (AD 565–578). The coins are categorized into three main groups: Roman Provincial (11), Late Roman (33), and Early Byzantine (1) (Graph 1).

An examination of the minting locations of the Roman Provincial coins indicates that the majority originate from Olba and other cities in the Cilicia region. Of the 11 Roman Provincial coins, three were struck at Diocaesarea, two each at Corycus, Seleucia ad Calycadnum, and Olba, one at Peltae, while the mint of one heavily corroded coin could not be determined (Cat. Nos. 1–11). Considering the distribution of these Roman Provincial coins by emperors, they were struck between the reigns of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161) and Valerian I (AD 253–260), with the majority dating to the first half of the 3rd century AD (Table 1).

Among the 33 Late Roman coins recovered from the monumental structure identified as a temple-plan tomb excavations, the earliest example is a coin of Probus, dated to AD 280–281, while the latest was struck in the name of Theodosius II between AD 406 and 408 (Cat. Nos. 12–44). Covering a time span of slightly over a century, the emperors of 18 of these coins can be identified, whereas



Graph 1. The percentage distribution of the coins from the monumental structure identified as a temple-plan tomb in Olba by period.

the emperors of 11 coins remain unidentifiable due to their poor condition. However, given the types of their reverses, these 11 coins can be dated to the period between AD 357 and 408. The four Late Roman coins with poorly preserved reverses can also be assigned to the same period based on their metrological features and the stratigraphic layer in which they were found.

Due to their low metal quality and poor preservation, the mint is discernible on only 13 of the Late Roman coins.

	Corycus	Diocaesarea	Seleucia ad Calycadnum	Olba	Peltae	Uncertain	Total
Antoninus Pius, 138–161		1					1
Septimius Severus, 193–211		1					1
Caracalla, 198–217				1			1
Geta, 198–209					1		1
Philip I, 244–249	1	1					2
Trebonianus Gallus, 251–253			1				1
Valerian I, 253–260	1		1				2
2 nd –3 th century				1		1	2
Total	2	3	2	2	1	1	11

Table 1. The distribution of the Roman Provincial coins found in the excavations of the monumental structure identified as a temple-plan tomb in Olba by mint and emperor.

Mint	Antiochia		Constantinople		Cyzicus		Rome	Nico.	Uncertain		Total
Denomination	Ant.	AE3	AE3	AE4	Folles	AE3	Folles	AE3	AE3	AE4	
Probus, 276–282	1										1
Diocletian, 284–305					1						1
Constantine I, 306–337							1				1
Licinius II, 317–324								1			1
Constantius II, 337–355				1							1
Valentinian I, 364–375			2								2
Valens, 364–378		1		1		1			1		4
Arcadius, 383–408		1		1					2	1	5
Aelia Eudoxia, 400–404								1			1
Theodosius II, 402–450									1		1
357–363										1	1
364–392										1	1
378–388										1	1
383–403										4	4
395–401									3		3
406–408									1		1
4 th –5 th century										4	4
Total	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	8	12	33

Table 2. The distribution of the Late Roman coins found in the excavations of the monumental structure identified as a temple-plan tomb in Olba by emperor, mint, and denomination.

The most frequently represented mint is Constantinopolis, with five coins, followed by three coins struck at Antiochia, two each from Cyzicus and Nicomedia, and one from Rome. Examining the distribution of the Late Roman coins by denomination, there is one *antoninianus*, two *folles*,

and 15 examples each in the AE3 and AE4 denominations (Table 2).

The single Byzantine coin, a *folles* / 40 *nummia* struck at Nicomedia, was issued in the name of Justin II in AD 570–571 (Cat. No. 45).

CONCLUSION

The numerous architectural sculptural elements and small archaeological finds recovered during the excavations of the monumental structure identified as a temple-plan tomb clearly demonstrate that the building served an important function throughout its period of use. When the architectural features of the structure uncovered in the Olba excavations are evaluated, it is understood that it was constructed in the mid-2nd century AD, lost its original function in the mid-4th century AD, and, following repairs and additions, continued to be used with a different function until the first quarter of the 5th century AD²¹. Apart from the other archaeological finds in the structure, the coins from secure contexts evaluated in this study provide important clues for identifying the traces of different phases within the structure. When the coins recovered from the excavations of the monumental structure are evaluated with consideration of their findspots and levels, it is observed that the first 15 coins in the catalogue, representing the original phases of use of the structure and dated to the reigns of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161) and Licinius II (AD 317–324), were largely recovered within the structure, from secure contexts reflecting the initial phase of use of the structure. In contrast, the coins, most of which were found in the excavations on the eastern side of the structure or at levels close to the surface, represent the second phase, during which the structure was used for different purposes, with additions, beyond its original function (Cat. Nos. 16–44). This more numerous group of coins, dating from the mid-4th century AD to the first quarter of the 5th century AD, is corroborated by architectural changes observed in the building during the Late Roman period. The column shaft bearing a cross motif found in the structure, together with the architectural arrangement outside the structure, clearly indicates that the building was used for a different function during the Late Roman period.

The single coin of Justin II (AD 570–571), recovered at surface level at the rear of the structure, fell into the area after the building had been abandoned, reflecting a phase in which the structure was no longer in use (Cat. No. 45). An evaluation of the chronological distribution of the coins recovered at Olba, along with previously published examples, shows that those from the Roman and Early Byzantine periods are predominant, whereas coins from the Classical and Hellenistic periods are represented in much smaller numbers²². However, the fact that, with

the exception of a single specimen, all of the coins recovered from the monumental structure identified as a temple-plan tomb that constitutes the subject of this study are dated to the Roman period supports our assessment that there was no construction in the area where the structure was built prior to the 2nd century AD and that the structure was abandoned and went out of use in the 5th century AD.

In conclusion, the contextual coins analyzed in this study are consistent with the building's construction and use phases, providing significant insights regarding its history.

CATALOGUE

Roman Provincial Coinage

Cilicia

Olba

Caracalla, AD 198–217

AD 211–217

Obv: [AY K M AYP ANTΩNINOC CEB]

Emperor Caracalla, cuirassed and wearing *paludamentum*, riding horseback advancing right; right arm raised.

Rev: [OΛBEΩN]

Helios, radiate, driving *quadriga* right, holding the reins in left hand and whip in right; billowing cloak behind.

Ref: SNG Levante 664; Staffieri 62, pl. VI, 55.

1*. AE, 26 mm, 12.86 g, Dp. 12, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.15.

2th–3th century AD

Obv: Empty throne of Zeus Olbios.

Rev: OΛBEΩN

Hermes advancing, left, holding purse and *caduceus*.

Ref: RPC I, 3742a.

2*. AE, 20 mm, 4.17 g, Dp. 12, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.23.

Diocaesarea

Antoninus Pius, AD 138–161

Obv: AΔPIANΩN

Draped bust of Hermes (head assimilated to portrait of Marcus Aurelius as Caesar), right; to left, *caduceus*.

Rev: ΔIOKAICAPEΩN

Vine-branch with bunch of grapes and two leaves.

Ref: RPC IV.3, 6207; SNG France 2, 857.

3*. AE, 17 mm, 3.71 g, Dp. 12, O.25.ANT.M.S.04.

Septimius Severus, AD 193–211

Obv: [AYTOKP KAIC A CEΠTI CEOYHPOC ΠEP CEB]

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Septimius Severus, right. Eagle standing right, head left, in oval punch.

Rev: A[ΔP ΔIOKAICAP]EΩN

Hexastyle temple; statues of Nike standing on each side and another Nike as *acroterion*; in the pediment, a *bucranium*; to left, a tree on an altar.

²¹ The Cilicia region came into contact with Christianity in the 1st century AD, and Olba emerged as an important center that was rapidly influenced by the new faith. Both written sources and archaeological evidence underscore the city's significance during the Christian period. Written sources, in particular, emphasize that Olba sent representatives to councils discussing major Christian issues from the 4th century onward; see: Özyıldırım 2012, p. 110–111; Yeğin, Özyıldırım 2020, p. 79.

²² Sariz 2014; Akçay 2017a, p. 69–78; Akçay 2017b, p. 211–227; Erten 2017, p. 129–146; Akçay 2019, p. 137–152; Aksoy 2019; Oyarçin, Yeğin 2025, p. 294–303; Oyarçin 2025, p. 22–37.

Ref: BMC Cilicia 6–7; RPC V.3, online (<https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/coin/433142>).

4*. AE, 28 mm, 14.22 g, Dp. 7, O.25.ANT.M.S.11.

Philip I, AD 244–249

Obv: ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΣΕΒ

Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip I, right.

Rev: ΑΔΡΙ ΔΙΟ[ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟ] - ΚΕΝ / ΝΑ / ΤΩ

Tyche of Diocaesarea seated right on a cubic chair, holding ears of corn, her right foot resting on a swimming river-god; facing her, the Tyche of Olba standing left, holding a rudder and a *cornucopia*.

Ref: BMC Cilicia 17; SNG Pfalz 419–422; SNG Cop. Cilicia, 129; SNG Levante Supp. 179; RPC VIII, online (<https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/type/2053>).

5*. AE, 37 mm, 19.48 g, Dp. 6, O.25.ANT.M.S.07.

Seleucia ad Calycadnum

Trebonianus Gallus, AD 251–253

Obv: [ΑΥ Κ ΓΑΙ ΟΥΑΙ ΤΡΕΒΟ] ΓΑΛΛΟ

Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trebonianus Gallus, right.

Rev: ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝΩ

Draped busts of *kalathos*-wearing Tyche on the right and of laureate Apollo on the left, facing each other; *cornucopiae* behind Artemis, palm between.

Ref: SNG France 2, 1046–1052.

6*. AE, 34 mm, 13.41 g, Dp. 6, O.25.ANT.M.S.18.

Valerian I, AD 253–260

Obv: ΑΥ Κ Π[Ο ΛΙΚ ΟΥΑ]ΛΕΡΙΑΝ/Ο

Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Valerian, right.

Rev: ΣΕΛΕ[ΥΚΕΩ]Ν ΤΩΝ [ΠΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΥ]ΚΑΔΝΩ

Draped bust of laureate Apollo right, facing draped bust of *kalathos*-wearing Tyche left; branch between; *cornucopia* to right.

Ref: RPC X, online (<https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/type/60507>); SNG Turkey 2, 305.

7*. AE, 34 mm, 15.56 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.16.

Corycus

Philip I, AD 244–249

Obv: ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ [ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ] ΣΕΒ

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Septimius Severus, right.

Rev: ΚΩ[ΡΥΚΙΩΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜ]

Thalassa standing left, wearing crab-claw headdress, raising right hand, holding aphiastion and rudder.

Ref: BMC Cilicia 17; SNG v. Aulock, 5684; SNG Pfalz 838; RPC VIII, Online (<https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/type/3135>).

8*. AE, 33 mm, 16.23 g, Dp. 12, O.25.ANT.M.S.06.

Valerian I, AD 253–260

Obv: ΑΥ Κ ΠΟ ΛΙΚ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ

Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Valerian, right.

Rev: ΚΩΡΥΚΙΩΤΩΝ ΑΥ ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΣ, ΘΕΜΙΑ

Large inscribed prize crown standing on a three-legged table, containing a *caduceus*, a palm branch, and an aphiastre; to the right, Dionysus standing left, holding a bunch of grapes over a panther and a *thyrsus*; below the table, a vase.

Ref: SNG v. Aulock, 5686; RPC X, online (<https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/coin/285733>).

9*. AE, 32 mm, 19.44 g, Dp. 5, O.25.ANT.M.S.05.

Phrygia

Peltae

Geta, AD 198–209

Obv: ΠΟ ΣΕΠ ΓΕΤΑΣ ΚΑΙ

Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Geta, right.

Rev: [Π]ΕΛ[Τ]ΗΝΩΝ [ΜΑ ΣΤΡ ΜΗΤΡΟΒΙΟΥ]

Tyche standing left, holding rudder on globe and *cornucopia*.

Ref: RPC V.2, online (<https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/coin/345758>).

10*. AE, 23 mm, 6.02 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.09.

Undefinite Mint and Emperor

2nd–3rd century AD

Obv: []

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of the emperor right. KA in monogram and small circle within Δ.

Rev: Bad condition.

11. AE, 28 mm, 10.00 g, Dp. [], Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.25.

Roman Imperial Coins

Probus, AD 276–282

Antiochia

AD 280–281

Obv: IMP C M AVR PROBVS P F AVG

Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: CLEMENTIA TEMP

Probus, on left, standing right, in military garb, holding a transverse eagle-tipped scepter in left hand and receiving a globe from Jupiter with right hand; Jupiter, on right, standing left, nude except for cloak, holding a long vertical scepter in left hand and offering a globe with right hand; A• in center; XXI in exergue.

Ref: RIC V/2, 920.

12*. AE, *Antoninianus*, 25 mm, 4.30 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.02.

Diocletian, AD 284–305

Cyzicus

AD 295–299

Obv: IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG

Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: CONCORDIA MI-LITVM

Diocletian holding *parazonium*, standing left, receiving Victory on globe from Jupiter holding spear, ΚΓ in center.

Ref: RIC VI, 16a.

13*. AE, *Follis*, 21 mm, 3.09 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.13.

Constantine I, AD 306–337

Rome

AD 313–316

Obv: IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: SOLI INV-I-CTO COMITI

Sol radiate standing left, *chlamys* across left shoulder, right hand raised, and holding globe in left. C in left field / S in right field. R T in exergue.

Ref: RIC VII, 27.

14*. AE, *Follis*, 21 mm, 2.89 g, Dp. 12, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.14.

Licinius II, 317–324 AD

Nicomedia

AD 321–324

Obv: D N VAL LICINIVS NOB C

Helmeted and cuirassed bust of the Emperor holding spear and shield, left.

Rev: IOVI CONS - ERVATORI

Jupiter is standing, head to the left, naked except for *chlamys* across left shoulder, holding Victory on globe in right hand and eagle-tipped scepter in left, captive on the ground to the right, eagle to the left holding wreath in beak; X above IIΓ in right field.

Mintmark: SMNΓ

Ref: RIC VII, 49.

15*. AE3, 20 mm, 3.25 g, Dp. 11, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.12.

Constantius II, AD 337–355

Constantinople

AD 337–340

Obv: D N CONSTAN - TIVS P F AVG

Laureate head of Emperor, right.

Rev: GLOR - IA EXERC - ITVS

Two soldiers helmeted, standing facing one another, reversed spear in outer hand, inner hand on shield resting on the ground, between them one standard. Mintmark: CON[]

Ref: RIC VIII, 26.

16*. AE4, 16 mm, 1.17 g, Dp. 5, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.41.

Valentinian I, AD 364–375

Constantinople

AD 364–367

Obv: D N VALENTI[NI] - ANVS [P F AVG]

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: SECVRITAS-REIPVBLICAE

Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm branch.

Mintmark: CON[]

Ref: RIC IX, 21a; LRBC II, 2071.

17*. AE3, 16 mm, 2.37 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.01.

Obv: D N VALENTINI - ANVS P F AVG

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: RESTITV - TOR REIP

Emperor standing facing, head right, holding *labarum* in right hand and Victory on globe in left. Mintmark: CONSPΔ

Ref: RIC IX, 20a.

18*. AE3, 17 mm, 2.17 g, Dp. 12, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.35.

Valens, AD 364–378

Cyzicus

AD 364–375

Obv: D N VALEN- [S P F AVG]

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: [SECVRITAS] - REIPVBLICAE

Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm branch.

Mintmark: [SM]KA

Ref: RIC IX, 11b; LRBC II, 2629.

19*. AE3, 18 mm, 2.24 g, Dp. 12, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.42.

Constantinople

AD 364–367

Obv: D N VALENS - [P F AVG]

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: [GLORIA RO-MA]NORVM

Emperor walking right, holding *labarum* and dragging a captive behind him. Mintmark: [C]ON[]

Ref: RIC IX, 16b; LRBC II, 2069.

20*. AE4, 15 mm, 1.26 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.43.

Antiochia

AD 364–375

Obv: [D N VALEN]- S P F AVG

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: [SECVRITAS-REIPVB]LICAE

Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm branch.

Mintmark: ANTA

Ref: RIC IX, 12b; LRBC II 2657.

21*. AE3, 14 mm, 1.74 g, Dp. 5, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.08.

Undefinite Mint

AD 364–375

Obv: D N VALEN- [S P F AVG]

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: [SECVRITAS-REIPVBLICAE]

Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm branch.

Mintmark: []

22. AE3, 14 mm, 1.40 g, Dp. 12, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.03.

Arcadius, AD 383–408

Constantinople

AD 388–392

Obv: D N ARCAD[IVS] P F AVG

Bust of emperor, pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed right.

Rev: [SALVS REI – PVB]LICAE

Victory advancing left, with right hand carrying trophy on shoulder, and left dragging captive. Chi-Rho in left field. Mintmark: [C]ONSPA

23*. AE4, 14 mm, 1.01 g, Dp. 12, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.27.

Antiochia

MS, AD 406–408

Obv: [D N ARC]A[DI] –VS P F AVG

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: [GLORI-A ROMA]-NORVM

Three emperors (Arcadius, Honorius and Theodosius II) standing facing, the two outermost holding spears with outer hand and leaning on shields with inner hands, the innermost with head right holding spear in right hand and globe in left hand. Mintmark: ANTA

Ref: RIC X 151; LRBC II, 2801.

24*. AE3, 15 mm, 1.83 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.33.

Undefinite Mint

AD 388–392

Obv: D N ARCADIVS P F AV[G]

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: SAL[VS REI – PVBLI]CAE

Victory advancing left, with right hand carrying trophy on shoulder, and left dragging captive. Chi-Rho in left field.

25. AE4, 13 mm, 1.54 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.38.

AD 395–401

Obv: D N ARCAD[DI –VS P F AVG]

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: [VIRTVS – EXERCITI]

Emperor standing left, head right, spear in right hand, resting left hand on shield, Victory standing left, palm branch in left hand, crowning emperor with wreath in right.

26. AE3, 17 mm, 2.16 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.28.

MS, AD 406–408

Obv: D N ARCA[DI –VS P F AVG]

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: GLORI[–A ROMA]–NORVM

Three emperors (Arcadius, Honorius and Theodosius II) standing facing, the two outermost holding spears with outer hand and leaning on shields with inner hands, the innermost with head right holding spear in right hand and globe in left hand. Mintmark: []

27. AE3, 16 mm, 1.79 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.34.

Aelia Eudoxia, AD 400–404**Nicomedia****AD 400–401**

Obv: AEL EVDO - XIA AVG

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Empress, right, crowned by hand of God.

Rev: GLORI[A RO – MANORVM]

Empress enthroned facing, hands folded over breast, crowned by the hand of God: cross in right field. Mintmark: SMN[]

Ref: RIC X, 80.

28*. AE3, 17,5 mm, 2.12 g, Dp. 12, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.44.

Theodosius II, AD 402–450**Undefinite Mint****MS, AD 406–408**

Obv: D N THE[ODO]- [SIVS P F AVG]

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: GLORI[–A ROMA–NORVM]

Three emperors (Arcadius, Honorius and Theodosius II) standing facing, the two outermost holding spears with outer hand and leaning on shields with inner hands, the innermost with head right holding spear in right hand and globe in left hand.

29. AE3, 14 mm, 1.34 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.10.

Undefinite Emperor and Mint**Iulianus II / Contantius II, AD 357–363**

Obv: []

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: [SPES REI] – PVB[LICAE]

Emperor helmeted, in military dress standing left holding globe and spear.

30. AE4, 15 mm, 1.41 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.30.

AD 364–392

Obv: []

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: [GLORIA RO–MANORVM]

Emperor walking right, holding *labarum* and dragging a captive behind him.

31. AE4, 16 mm, 2.37 g, Dp. 12, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.36.

AD 378–388

Obv: []

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: VOT / XX / MVLT / [XXX] in four lines within wreath.

32. AE4, 13 mm, 0.73 g, Dp. 12, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.22.

AD 383–403

Obv: []

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: [SALVS REI – PVBLICAE]

Victory advancing left, with right hand carrying trophy on shoulder, and left dragging captive. Chi-Rho in left field.

33. AE4, 15 mm, 1.11 g, Dp. 12, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.17.

34. AE4, 14 mm, 1.54 g, Dp. 12, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.37.

35. AE4, 13 mm, 0.95 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.45.

36. AE4, 12 mm, 1.28 g, Dp. 12, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.29.

Arcadius / Honorius, AD 395–401

Obv: []

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: [VIRTVS – EXERCITI]

Emperor standing left, head right, spear in right hand, resting left hand on shield, Victory standing left, palm branch in left hand, crowning emperor with wreath in right.

37. AE3, 17 mm, 2.76 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.31.

38. AE3, 16 mm, 1.07 g, Dp. 12, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.32. *Rev:* VIRTVS – [EXERCITI]

39. AE3, 15 mm, 1.00 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.21.

Arcadius / Honorius / Theodosius II, AD 406–408

Obv: []

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: [GLOR - IA ROMA – NORVM]

Three emperors (Arcadius, Honorius and Theodosius II) standing facing, the two outermost holding spears with outer hand and leaning on shields with inner hands, the innermost with head right holding spear in right hand and globe in left hand.

40. AE3, 14 mm, 1.27 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.26.

4th–5th century AD

Obv: []

Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Emperor, right.

Rev: Bad condition.

41. AE4, 17 mm, 3.09 g, Dp. [], Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.40.

42. AE4, 14 mm, 1.43 g, Dp. [], Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.20.

43. AE4, 14 mm, 1.09 g, Dp. [], Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.39.

44. AE4, 13 mm, 1.82 g, Dp. [], Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.19.

Byzantine Coins**Justin II, AD 565–578****Nicomedia****AD 570–571**

Obv: D N IVSTI-NVS P P AV

Justin II and Sophia seated on throne facing, both nimbate; he holds a *globus cruciger*, she holds a cruciform scepter.

Rev: M, ANNO to left, + above, Ç to right, below A. Mintmark: NIKO

Ref: DOC I, p. 228, 96a; MIBE II, p. 96, 46a, yr6.

45*. AE3, 16 mm, 2.37 g, Dp. 6, Exc. Inv. O.25.ANT.M.S.24.

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25



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ABREVIERI / ABRÉVIATIONS / ABBREVIATIONS

- AAC – Acta Archaeologica Carpatica, Kraków
ACMI – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, București
ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
Acta Classica Univ. Scient. Debrecen – Acta Classica Universitatis Scientiarum Debreceniensis, Debrecen, Ungaria
ActaMN – Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj
ActaMP – Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
ActaPraehistA – Acta praehistorica et archaeologica
AIGR - Anuarul Institutului Geologic al României, București
AIIAC – Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „George Barițiu”, Cluj
AJA – American Journal of Archaeology, Boston
AJPA – American Journal of Physical Anthropology
Alba Regia – Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani regis, Székesfehérvár
Anatolia Antiqua – Anatolia Antiqua. Revue internationale d'archéologie anatolienne. Institut Français d'Etudes anatoliennes d'Istanbul
Anatolica – Anatolica. The Netherlands Institute for the Near East in Leiden
AnB – Analele Banatului, Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara
AncNearEastSt – Ancient Near Eastern Studies, Leuven, Belgia
Angustia – Angustia. Arheologie, Etnografie, Sfântu Gheorghe
Anmed – Anmed. Anadolu Akdenizi Arkeoloji Haberleri, Antalya, Turcia
AnSt – Anatolian Studies. British Institute of Ankara
AnUCraiova – Analele Universității din Craiova, Craiova (seria Istorie)
AnUVT – Annales d'Université “Valahia” Târgoviște, Section d'Archéologie et d'Histoire
Apulum – Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia
ArchBulg – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
ArchÉrt – Archaeológiai Értesítő, Budapest
ArchHung – Archaeologia Hungarica, Acta Archaeologica Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest
ArchKorr – Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Mainz
ArchMűh – Archeometriai Műhely
ArchRozhledy – Archeologické Rozhledy, Praha
Argesis – Argesis. Muzeul Județean Argeș. Pitești
Arheologia Medievală. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
ArheologijaSSSR – Arheologija SSSR. Svod Archeologičeskikh Istočnikov, Moscova
Arheološki vestnik – The Research Center of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts
ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei, Iași
AS – Archeologica Slovaca, Bratislava
AST – Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, I. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı, Istanbul / General Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Museums
AȘUI – Analele științifice ale Universității Alexandru Ioan Cuza, Iași
BA – Biblioteca de Arheologie, București
BaBesch – Bulletin antieke beschaving. Annual Papers on Classical Archaeology
BAI – Bibliotheca Archaeologica lassiensis, Iași
Baltic-Pontic Studies – Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Institute of Archaeology, Institute of Eastern Studies, Poland
Banatica – Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Montan, Reșița
BarBrSer – British Archaeological Reports. British Series, Oxford
BARIntSer – British Archaeological Reports. International Series, Oxford
BCMI – Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice
Be-Ja – Bulgarian e-Journal of Archaeology
BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
BIAA Monograph – British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara
BiblEphemNap – Bibliotheca Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
BiblMemAnt – Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis, Piatra-Neamț
BiblThrac – Bibliotheca Thracologica, București

- BMC – *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*, Londra; II, *Vespasian to Domitian*, 1930; IV, *Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, 1968; V, *Pertinax to Elagabalus*, 1950 (H. Mattingly)
- BMI – Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București
- BMJT – Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman, Alexandria
- BMTAG – Buletinul Muzeului Județean „Teohari Antonescu”, Giurgiu
- BSA – British School at Athens, Athens
- BSNR – Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București
- BSPF – Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française, Paris
- BSSC – Buletinul Societății de Științe din Cluj
- București-MIM – București. Materiale de Istorie și Muzeografie. Muzeul Municipiului București
- BYZAS – German Archaeological Institute of Istanbul
- CA – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- CAB – Cercetări arheologice în București. Muzeul Municipiului București
- Caiete ARA – Caietele ARA, Revistă de Arhitectură. Restaurare și Arheologie, Asociația ARA, București
- Carpica – Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu” Bacău, Bacău
- CCA – Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București
- CCDJ – Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos, Călărași
- CercIst – Cercetări Istorice, Muzeul de Istorie a Moldovei, Iași
- CN – Cercetări numismatice, București
- CollAn – Colloquium Anatolicum. Anadolu Sohbetleri, Institutum Turcicum Scientiae Antiquitatis, Istanbul
- Crisia – Crisia. Muzeul Țării Crișurilor, Oradea
- Cuadernos del Museo Geominero – Museo Geominero, Instituto Geológico y Minero de España, Madrid
- Current Anthropology – Current Anthropology. University of California, Merced
- Dacia – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Académie Roumaine. Institut d'archéologie « V. Pârvan », Bucarest
- Danubius – Danubius, Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați
- Documenta Praehistorica – Documenta Praehistorica, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Archaeology, Ljubljana
- DolgCluj – Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régisírtárából, Kolozsvár
- DTKFD – Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih–Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi
- EJA – European Journal of Archaeology
- ERAUL – Études et Recherches archéologiques de l'Université de Liège
- ÉtAlex – Études Alexandrines, Centre d'Études Alexandrines
- ÉtTrav – Etudes et travaux. Studia i prace. Travaux du Centre d'archéologie méditerranéenne de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences
- EurAnt – Eurasia Antiqua. Deutsche Archäologisches Institut, Berlin
- FrC – Fragmenta Comica
- FolArch – Folia Archaeologica. A Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Évkönyve. Annales Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest
- FSI – Forensic Science International
- Germania – Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt
- Geoarchaeology – Geoarchaeology. An International Journal
- Hesperia – Hesperia. Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Cambridge
- HOMO – HOMO. Journal of Comparative Human Biology, Stuttgart
- Human Evolution – Human Evolution, International Institute for Humankind Studies and University of Florence
- Ialomița – Ialomița. Studii de cercetări de arheologie, istorie, etnografie și muzeologie, Slobozia
- IJO – International Journal of Osteoarchaeology
- Iran – Iran. Journal of the British Institute of Persian Studies
- IstMitt – Istanbul Mitteilungen, Istanbul
- Istros – Istros, Muzeul Brăilei, Brăila
- IzvestijaVarna – Izvestija na Archeologiceskii Institut, Sofia
- JAHA – Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology, Cluj-Napoca
- JAnat – Journal of Anatomy
- JAS – Journal of Archaeological Science
- JAS: Reports - Journal of Archaeological Sciences: Reports
- JDAI.AA – Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Archäologischer Anzeiger, Berlin
- JFS – Journal of Forensic Sciences

- JHE – Journal of Human Evolution
 JRA – Journal of Roman Archaeology
 JRGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
 JRS – The Journal of Roman Studies
 KST – T. C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, I. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, Ankara / Republic of Turkey, General Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Museums, Ankara, Turkey
 LIMC – Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae, Zürich, München, Düsseldorf
 Litua – Litua, Studii și cercetări, Târgu-Jiu
 LRBC – *Late Roman Bronze Coinage A.D. 394-498*, Londra, 1965: I, *The Bronze Coinage of the House of Constantine A.D. 324-346* (P. V. Hill, J. P. C. Kent); II, *Bronze Roman Imperial Coinage of the Later Empire A.D. 346-498* (R. A. G. Carson, J. P. C. Kent).
 Macedoniae Acta Archaeologica – Macedonian Archaeological Society, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia
 MAMA – Monumenta Asiae Minoris antiqua. Publications of the American Society for Archaeological Research in Asia Minor
 Marisia – Marisia. Studii și materiale. Arheologie – Istorie – Etnografie, Târgu Mureș
 Marmatia – Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Maramureș, Baia Mare
 MarNero – Il Mar Nero. Annali di archeologia e storia
 MCA – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
 MDOG – Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient Gesellschaft
 MemAnt – Memoria Antiquitatis, Piatra Neamț
 MFMÉ – A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Szeged
 Mousaios – Mousaios. Buletinul Științific al Muzeului Județean Buzău
 MuzNaț – Muzeul Național, București
 NAC – Numismatica e Antichità Classiche, Lugano-Pregassona
 OIP – Oriental Institute Publications, University of Chicago
 OJA – Oxford Journal of Archaeology, Oxford
 Olba – Mersin University Publications of the Research Center of Cilician Archaeology, Mersin, Turkey
 PALMA – Papers on Archaeology of the Leiden Museum of Antiquities, Leiden, Olanda
 PAS – Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa, München-Berlin
 PBF – Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Münster
 Peuce – Peuce. Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie, Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale, Tulcea
 Phoenix – Phoenix. The Journal of the Classical Association of Canada
 Plural – Journal of the History and Geography Department „Ion Creangă” Pedagogical State University, History, Culture. Society. Seria Archaeologica II, Chișinău
 PMMB – Publicațiile Muzeului Municipiului București
 Pontica – Pontica. Studii și materiale de istorie, arheologie și muzeografie, Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța
 PZ – Prähistorische Zeitschrift, Berlin-Mainz
 Quaternary International – Quaternary International. The Journal of the International Union for Quaternary Research
 Quaternary Science Reviews – Quaternary Science Reviews. The International Multidisciplinary Research and Review Journal
 RA – Revue Archéologique, Paris
 RAASI – Revista de Arheologie, Antropologie și Studii Interdisciplinare, Institutul de Cercetări Bioarheologice și Etnoculturale, Republica Moldova
 Radiocarbon – An International Journal of Cosmogenic Isotope Research, Cambridge
 RCAN – Revista de Cercetări Arheologice și Numismatice, Muzeul Municipiului București
 RevBistr – Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
 RevMuz – Revista Muzeelor, București
 RGZM – Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
 RIC – *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, Londra: I², *From 31 BC to AD 69*, 1984 (C. H. V. Sutherland); II, *Vespasian to Hadrian*, 1926 (H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham); II.1, *From AD 69-96. Vespasian to Domitian*, 2007 (I. A. Carradice, T.V. Buttrey); II.3, *From AD 117-138. Hadrian*, 2019 (R. A. Abdy, P. F. Mittag); III, *Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, 1930; IV.1, *Pertinax to Geta*, 1968 (H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham); IV.2, *Macrinus to Papien*, 1938; IV.3, *Gordian III – Uranian Antoninus*, 1949 (H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Sutherland); V.1, 1927 (reimprimat 1968; P. H. Webb); VII, *Constantine and Licinius A.D. 313-337*, 1966 (P. M. Bruun); VIII, *The Family of Constantine I A.D. 337-364*, 1981; X, *The Divided Empire and the Fall of the Western Parts A.D. 395-491*, 1994 (J. P. C. Kent)
 SAA – Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
 Sargetia – Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Buletinul Muzeului județean Hunedoara, Deva

SAV – Študijné zvesti Archeologicky ústav SAV, Nitra
Sci Rep – Scientific Reports
SCIV(A) – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie), București
SCN – Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică, București
Seleucia – Seleucia. Olban Excavations Series
SP – Studii de Preistorie, București
SprawArch – Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, Warsaw
SRMKA – Seramik Araştırmaları Dergisi, The Journal of Ceramic Research
StArchBrno – Studia Archaeologica Brunensia, Masaryk University, Brno
Starinar – Starinar. Arheološki institut Beograd
StComPitești – Studii și Comunicări, Seria Istorie, Muzeul Județean Argeș, Pitești
StudCom Satu Mare – Studii și comunicări Satu Mare
Studia Praehistorica – National Archaeological Institute with Museum of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
Syria – Syria. Archéologie, art et histoire. Institut Français du Proche-Orient
Terra Sebus – Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis, Anuarul Muzeului Municipal „Ioan Raica”, Sebeș
Th-D – Thraco-Dacica, București
Thracia – Thracia, Sofia
TIB – *Tabula Imperii Byzantini*, Wien
Transylvanian Review – Transylvanian Review. Centrul de Studii Transilvane, Cluj-Napoca
TÜBA-AR – TÜBA-AR Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi arkeoloji dergisi (TÜBA-AR Turkish Academy of Sciences Journal of Archeology)
UPA – Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
VAH – *Varia Archaeologica Hungarica* V. Redigit Csanád Bálint. Publicationes Instituti Archaeologici Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
Varia Anatolica – *Varia Anatolica*. L'Institut Français d'Études Anatoliennes, Istanbul
Ziridava – Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica, Arad