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PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENTS OF A NEW COLLECTION OF LATE ROMAN WARE FOUND AT THE THEATRE IN THE CITY OF PRUSIAS AD HYPIMUM

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Keywords: *Prusias ad Hypium, theatre, ceramics, Late Roman period, Black Sea region*

Abstract: *This study aims to evaluate, from a typological and chronological perspective, the ceramics discovered during the 2017–2018 excavation at the theatre of the ancient city of Prusias ad Hypium, which reveal a new fashion in tableware decoration during Late Antiquity. Located within the borders of the Bithynia region in antiquity, the city is situated today in the Çiftepınarlar neighbourhood (Konuralp), 8 km north of Düzce province, in the Western Black Sea Region. The ceramics were unearthed during excavations carried out in recent years at the theatre, the city's best-preserved architectural structure, together with Heraklea Pontica amphorae and a coin from the reign of Emperor Arcadius (AD 395–408). This tableware, consisting of large plates, is generally characterised by decorative motifs in shades of red or brown. Within the repertoire of Late Roman tableware from the city of Prusias, these vessels stand out as a new group alongside African, Phocaean and Pontic Red Slip Ware.*

Cuvinte-cheie: *Prusias ad Hypium, teatru, ceramică, perioada romană târzie, regiunea Mării Negre*

Rezumat: *Acest studiu își propune să evalueze, din perspectivă tipologică și cronologică, ceramica descoperită în cadrul săpăturilor arheologice din anul 2017 în teatrul antic din Prusias ad Hypium, pe baza datelor de teren, evidențiind apariția unui nou stil în decorarea vaselor de masă în perioada antichității târzii. Situat în antichitate în granițele regiunii Bithynia, orașul se află astăzi în regiunea vestică a Mării Negre, la aproximativ 8 km nord de Düzce, localitatea Çiftepınarlar (Konuralp). În urma săpăturilor efectuate în ultimii ani la teatru, cea mai bine conservată construcție arhitecturală a orașului, au fost descoperite vase ceramice, alături de amfore de tip Heraklea Pontica și o monedă datată în timpul domniei împăratului Arcadius (395–408 d.Hr.). Vasele de masă, formate din farfurii mari, sunt de obicei caracterizate printr-un decor ornamental în nuanțe de roșu sau maro. În cadrul repertoriului de vase de masă de calitate din perioada romană târzie al orașului Prusias, pe lângă ceramica africană, cea de la Phokaia și ceramica pontică cu angobă roșie, aceste vase se evidențiază ca un nou grup distinct.*

INTRODUCTION

This study aims to evaluate, from a typological and chronological perspective, the ceramics discovered during the 2017–2018 excavation at the theatre of the ancient city of Prusias ad Hypium, which reveal a new fashion in the decoration of tableware during Late Antiquity. Located within the borders of the Bithynia region in antiquity, the city is situated today in the Çiftepınarlar neighbourhood (Konuralp), 8 km north of Düzce Province in the Western Black Sea Region (Fig. 1). The city, referred to as Kieros by the Heracleian historian Memnon¹, was originally under the control of Heraclea; however, when it was incorporated into the royal domain by King Prusias I of Bithynia in the early 2nd century BC, it was re-founded in the king's name and took the name *Prusias pros Hypios*². Following the bequest of the kingdom's territories by Nicomedes IV, who ruled the region during the Hellenistic Period, to Rome in 74 BC, a new era began in the history of the province³ and the city. With the arrival of Roman rule, the city was also

given the Latin name *Prusias ad Hypium*. As with other cities in the region, Prusias's development began during the Roman Imperial Period, in the time of the Flavians; the city experienced its period of greatest prosperity, particularly between the reigns of Antoninus Pius and that of Septimius Severus. As a result of developments that occurred in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, Prusias, situated on the route taken by legions sent eastwards, became a stopping point for emperors during their journeys. It was first visited by Emperor Hadrian, and later by other Roman emperors, particularly during the Severan period⁴.

It is known from ancient church records that the city of Prusias/Plusias⁵, situated within the borders of the province of Honorias in the *Dioecesis Pontica* region during Late Antiquity, retained its importance during this period and, in tandem with the empire's process of Christianisation, became a centre participating in councils at the episcopal level. In addition to the institutional presence of the church organisation, it is also evident that the city underwent a structural transformation during the Early Christian Period⁶.

¹ Memnon XVI, XIX, XXVII, XLVII. For information on the history of the city, see Arslan 2007, p. 31, 35, 49, 85.

² Ameling 1985, p. 1–3.

³ For the process of Romanisation in the province, see Marek 2009, p. 37–44; Pitt 2016.

⁴ Karakuş 2020, p. 22–23.

⁵ Belke 1996, p. 65.

⁶ For the city's Late Antique period, see Aydın 2025, p. 47–66.

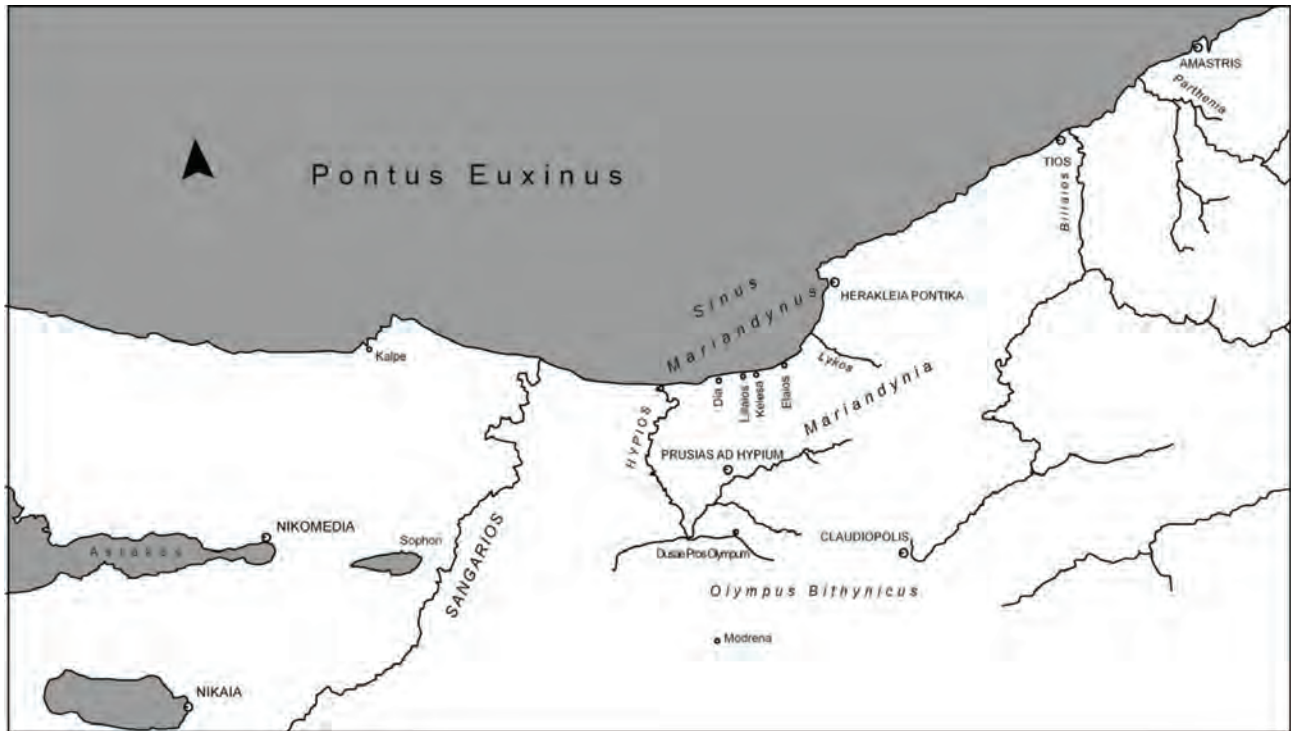


Figure 1. Map showing the location of the ancient city of Prusias ad Hypium.

SPATIAL CONTEXT: PRUSIAS AD HYPIUM THEATRE

The limited information available about the theatre, which is the most important ruin of the city of Prusias ad Hypium, comes from travellers who visited the city in the 18th and 19th centuries⁷. The first archaeological excavations at the theatre, built on the southern slope of the hill where the ancient city was located, began in 2013, and, between 2013 and 2015, the east and west *media cavea vomitoria* of the theatre, were uncovered, along with the entrance of the *aditus maximus* on the west side. Archaeological excavation carried out in the *orchestra* area also revealed that this area was covered by approximately 5 m of debris⁸. Between 2017 and 2020, excavation was concentrated on the entire western section of the theatre, including a large part of the *ima cavea*, the first *diazoma*, and the area west of the stage building. These studies provided new data regarding the architecture and chronology of the structure. Archaeological excavations carried out at the theatre have revealed that the structure, which stands out among contemporary theatres built in Anatolia for its unique architectural features, was constructed with vaulted galleries providing access to each *cavea*⁹ (Fig. 2).

The Prusias theatre had features similar to those of Hellenistic theatres, while evidence indicating that the stage

building was renovated in the 2nd century AD shows that remained in use throughout the Roman Imperial Period and, with some architectural modifications, continued to be used into Late Antiquity¹⁰. During excavations carried out at the theatre in 2017, an ancient building belonging to the Late Antique period was uncovered in the western *parodos* of the theatre. The western wall of the workshop, located between the stage building and the outer wall of the vaulted passage, is well preserved. This wall was constructed using local stones and some architectural elements of the theatre. Numerous raw bones and a bone object identified as a game piece were recovered from this structure. Taken together, a coin from the reign of Emperor Arcadius (AD 395–408) and the bone finds located beneath the western wall of the structure indicate that this building functioned as a bone workshop in Late Antiquity¹¹ (Fig. 3/a–b).

The ceramics found during excavations at the ancient theatre of Prusias ad Hypium constitute a large part of the archaeological finds. Among these, the ceramics that shed light on the city's Late Roman Red Slip ware¹² repertoire and enable an assessment of its trade links are of particular significance. In this context, an assessment of the pottery that stands out as a new group of ceramics is presented below.

⁷ For information on the structure, see Okan *et alii* 2022, p. 35–37.

⁸ Ayengin 2016, p. 287–300.

⁹ Sağnak *et alii* 2022, p. 129–137.

¹⁰ Okan *et alii* 2022, p. 33–46; Sağnak *et alii* 2022, p. 127–137.

¹¹ Okan, Bulut 2019, p. 165–188.

¹² Aydın 2025, p. 57–59.



Figure 2. Ancient theatre of Prusias ad Hypium (photographic archive of the Prusias ad Hypium Excavations).

LATE ROMAN BROWN-RED SLIP WARE FROM PRUSIAS AD HYPIUM

The ancient theatre of Prusias, after its use in Late Antiquity, continued to serve different purposes until the 20th century. This situation led to the disturbance of the building's archaeological debris and homogeneous contexts. Nevertheless, the distribution of ceramics uncovered in the C8-A, B, and D excavations conducted west of the theatre in 2017–2018 helps in the overall understanding of the contexts. Within the archaeological context, the ceramics were revealed together with a coin from the reign of Emperor Arcadius, bone finds, Heraklea Pontica amphorae¹³, and predominantly cooking ware¹⁴ dated to the Late Roman period.

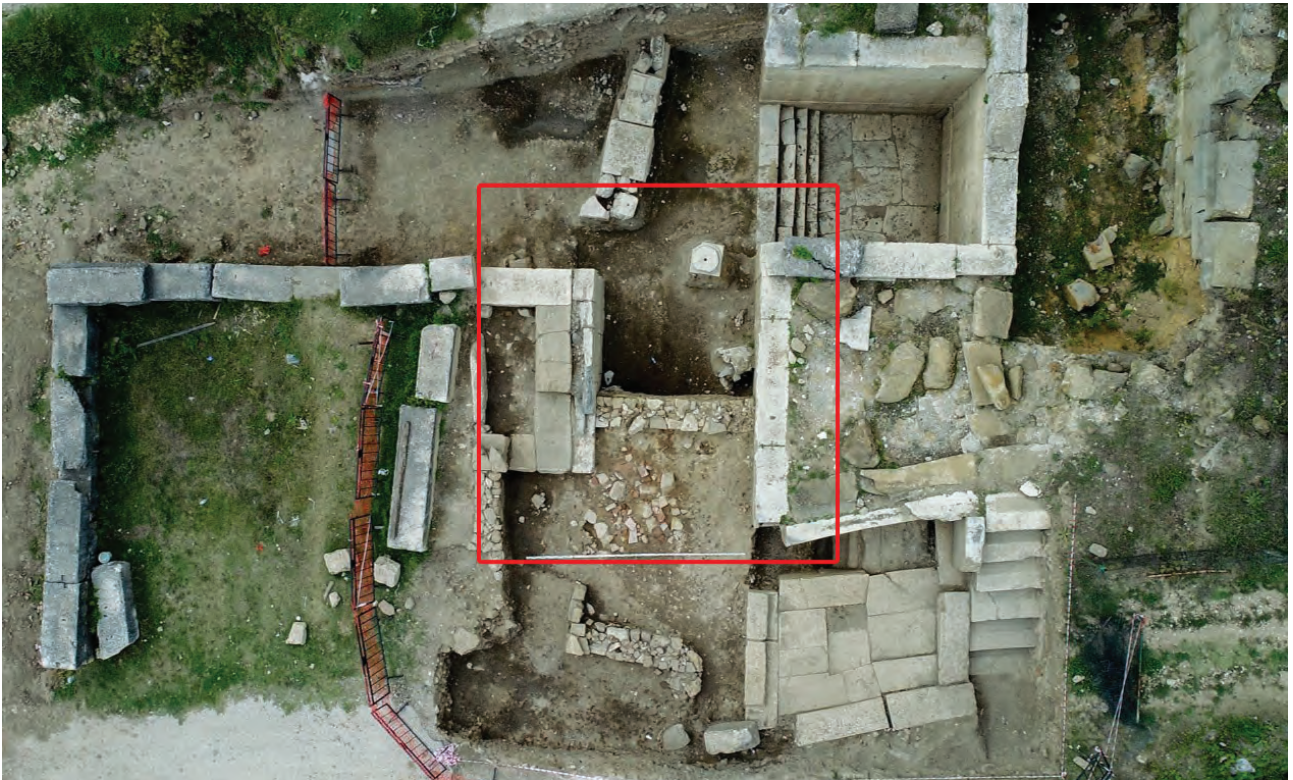
The currently known examples of tableware consist of dishes. These dishes are large in size, with rim diameters ranging from 20 to 27 cm. When considering

examples with a preserved rim profile, it is possible to classify them into three types. In the first type, a thick, rounded rim profile connects to a body that curves gently outwards and continues into a low, ring-shaped base (Pl. I/1). The dishes of the second type have a straight outward-flaring shape, a triangularly thickened rim profile, a slightly outward-opening body, and a low ring base (Pl. I/2–3). In the third type, a slightly downward-flaring, triangularly thickened rim profile transitions into a slightly outward-opening body, which continues into a low ring base (Pl. I/4–6). The preserved body-base profiles provide further examples of the dishes (Pl. II/7–11; Pl. III/12–15).

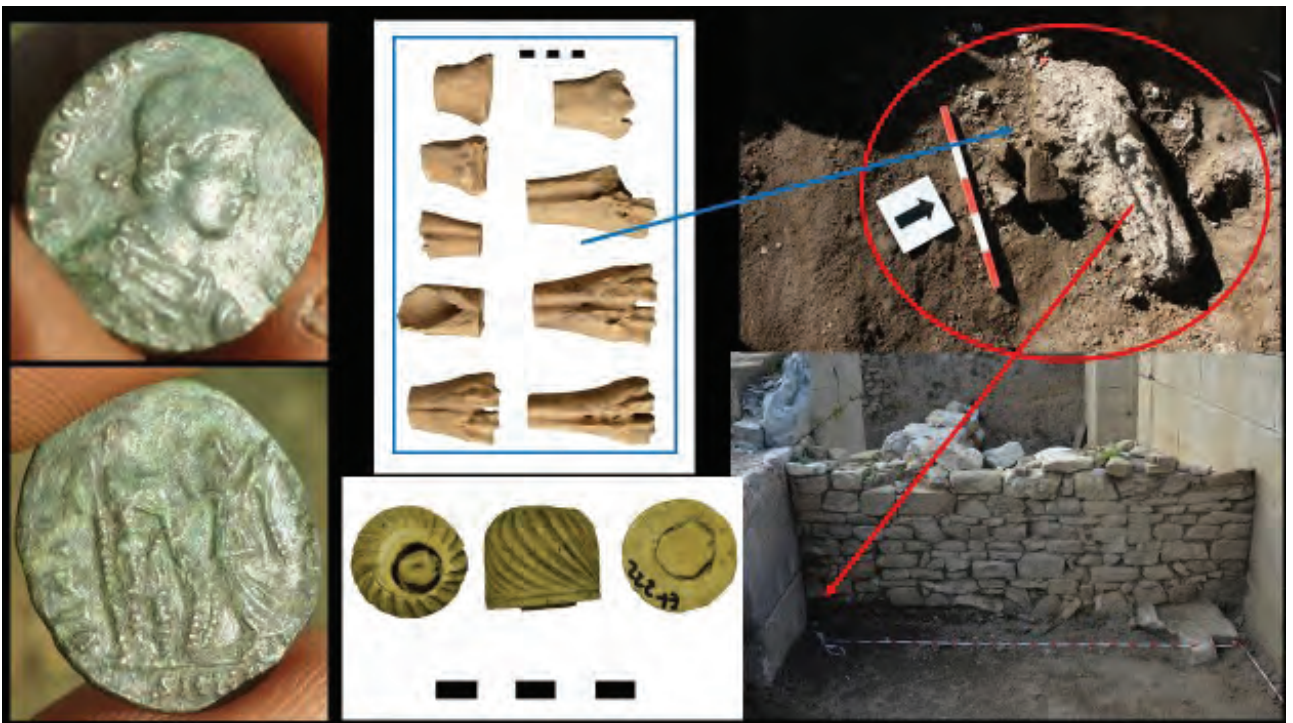
In addition to small fragments of the tableware (Fig. 4), the decorations found on nearly complete examples provide insight into the overall decorative scheme and appearance of the vessels. The decoration colour varies from red (2.5YR 5/6, 4/6) and yellowish red (5YR 5/6) to brown (7.5YR 5/4, 4/4) and dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3). In most vessels, the decoration applied with a brush to the interior of the body was done in a flat or crescent shape

¹³ Okan, Bilir 2020, p. 333–353.

¹⁴ Okan, Aydın 2024, p. 357–362.



a



b

Figure 3a–b. The Late Antique workshop of the theatre (Okan, Bilir 2020, figs. 4–5).



Figure 4. Decorated fragments of Late Roman pottery from Prusias ad Hypium.

(Pl. I/1–6; Pl. II/9, 11; Pl. III/12, 14). The decorative patterns on the bases of the pottery also show variety. In Pl. II/7 thick bands filling the base of the dish can be seen intersecting in the middle. Pl. I/2 and Pl. II/8, 10 show shorter decorations made with brush strokes alongside a thick, flat band on the floor of the vase. These short decorations can also be seen on the base of the vessels. Pl. I/1 has a spiral decoration. On the other hand, Pl. I/4 has a spiral decoration on both sides of the thick plain central band. Another example, shown in Pl. III/13 has a thick, flat band added alongside the central spiral ornamentation. Pl. III/12, which is the sole example of this type of decoration, shows the interior of the vessel body is filled with fine, long, brown lines that thicken towards the ends, whilst the floor is divided by a flat, thick band and decorated with dots. Pl. III/15 has a light coloured decoration. The example shown on the body fragment in Pl. III/16 is noteworthy for its painted decoration,

applied with a brush and resembling writing characters. The vessel shown in Pl. III/17 differs from the other vessels examined in this study in terms of its decoration. A zigzag decorative element is used after the thick band on the floor of the pottery. Vessels with similar decorations were found in Hadrianopolis and are generally dated to the 6th–early 7th centuries AD¹⁵.

The decorations of the tableware, appear to have been applied using a simple technique, or even in a manner that could be described as careless. A similar application is observed on the outside of the vessels. The matt slip is red or brown.

The fabric of the tableware is very fine and homogeneous, containing small amount of sand and sparse lime. Mica is also present in most of the examples. The fabric

¹⁵ Kan Şahin 2019, p. 254–257, pl. 42/928–936.

varies from reddish yellow (5YR 6/6, 7.5YR 7/6) to pink (7.5YR 7/4, 4/6) and light brown (7.5YR 6/4).

The tableware we examined in this study, within the Late Roman ceramic repertoire of the ancient city of Prusias, can be dated to the 4th–5th centuries AD, on the basis of the associated ceramics and numismatic data we previously mentioned.

CONCLUSION

The ancient city of Prusias ad Hypium underwent a dramatic transformation from the Roman Imperial Period onwards, and it is understood that, along with the process of Romanisation, the city experienced notable changes in its architectural¹⁶ appearance and in the administrative aspects of public life¹⁷. The urban development and rich social life of Prusias continued at least until the 3rd century AD. Excavations carried out at the theatre reveal that the city's ceramic repertoire (including *sigillata* groups, marble ware, cooking pots, etc.) became increasingly diverse over time.

During Late Antiquity, as a result of the process of Christianisation in the city of Prusias and its surrounding region, the city underwent structural transformation in terms of architecture and church organization. Although still limited in quantity, the Late Roman Red Slip ware (Pontic, African, Phocaeen and Light Coloured ware) found in the ancient theatre of Prusias provides evidence that commercial activities continued through the Dia (Akçakoca) port, located within its territory. Pontic Red Slip ware represents the Late Roman pottery of the Black Sea region. The distribution pattern of the vessels indicates that trade was conducted by sea and that they were distributed over long distances in the coastal regions of the basin¹⁸. Fragments of Pontic Red Slip ware found in the theatre feature the ornamentation of Domžalski Form 3¹⁹. These large dishes were a popular form produced by workshops manufacturing Pontic Red Slip vessels. The dishes are generally dated to the 4th–5th centuries AD²⁰. The Prusias examples are significant in that they demonstrate the westward extent of the ware's distribution. As with the Pontic *sigillata*²¹ that reached Prusias during the Roman Imperial Period, the Pontic Red Slip vessels are noteworthy for demonstrating that the city maintained active commercial relations within the Black Sea basin during Late Antiquity.

In Late Antiquity, African (ARS) and Phocaeen (PRS) Late Roman Red Slip wares, which had a widespread distribution in the Mediterranean basin, also reached

the Black Sea basin. A fragment of an ARS Hayes Form 99A bowl found in the theatre at Prusias constitutes an example dated to the first half of the 6th century AD²². Among Phocaeen forms, Hayes Form 3 examples are quite common in both the Mediterranean and Black Sea basins. The Hayes Form 3F vessels found in the theatre are dated to the first half of the 6th century AD²³. A base fragment featuring a cross monogram with an upper vertical arm visible in the tondo, surrounded by several rows of grooves around the cross, also represents an example from the 5th–6th centuries AD²⁴.

Excavations carried out in recent years at the theatre of the city of Prusias have uncovered an example of Late Roman Light Coloured ware. The Ergürer Form 2 fragment is dated to the 4th–5th centuries AD by analogy with parallel samples²⁵. Although their place of production is still unknown, the vessels were widely distributed, across the Aegean and the Black Sea basins, particularly in the Propontis region²⁶. This example is significant in that it demonstrates the presence of this ceramic group in the Western Black Sea region.

The Late Roman tableware found in the theatre indicates that, during Late Antiquity, the ancient city of Prusias was in contact with ceramic production centres in the Mediterranean, Aegean and Black Sea basin and nearby regions. The tableware examined in this study is also significant because it reveals that there was a new trend in decoration during Late Antiquity. Although the precise centre of manufacture of this pottery is yet unknown, we suggest that this ceramic group may have originated in the Pontic region. On the one hand, future studies will contribute to determining the form repertoire of the ceramics; on the other hand, petrographic studies will enable a better understanding of possible production and distribution models of the ceramic group.

CATALOGUE²⁷

Cat. No. 1 (Pl. I/1)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–A.21.

Location: PaH Theatre C8/A Trench.

RD: 25 cm, BD: 18 cm, PH: 6.2 cm.

Description: The fabric is pink (5YR 7/4), with sand, lime and mica.

Colour of the surface: 5YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow.

Decorative colour: 2.5YR 6/6 Light Red.

Cat. No. 2 (Pl. I/2)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–A.22.

Location: PaH Theatre C8/A Trench.

RD: 20 cm, BD: 12 cm, PH: 4.6 cm.

¹⁶ For the city's architectural structures, see Fernoux 2004, p. 389–390, tab. 19.

¹⁷ For the city's public life, see Doğanç 2013, p. 177–178.

¹⁸ Domžalski 2021, p. 158–169.

¹⁹ Aydın 2025, p. 57, fig. 3.

²⁰ Domžalski 2021, p. 84–85.

²¹ Aydın, Okan 2021, p. 7–18.

²² Hayes 1972, p. 155.

²³ Aydın 2025, p. 58, fig. 4/4–5; Hayes 1972, p. 338.

²⁴ Aydın 2025, p. 58, fig. 6; Hayes 1972, p. 363–368.

²⁵ Ergürer 2014, p. 179.

²⁶ Ergürer 2014, p. 176; Tekkök Karaöz 2023, p. 105.

²⁷ The following abbreviations were used: PaH = Prusias ad Hypium; RD = rim diameter; BD = base diameter; PH = preserved height.

Description: The fabric is light brown (7.5YR 6/4), with sand, lime and mica.
 Colour of the surface: 7.5YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow, 5YR 5/4 Reddish Brown.
 Decorative colour: 7.5YR 3/2 Dark Brown.

Cat. No. 3 (Pl. I/3)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–B.23.
 Location: PaH Theatre C8/B Trench.
 RD: 27 cm, BD: 18 cm, PH: 6.5 cm.
 Description: The fabric is very pale brown (10YR 7/4), with sand, lime and mica.
 Colour of the surface: 5YR 5/6 Yellowish Red, 5YR 4/1 Dark Gray.
 Decorative colour: 5YR 4/2 Dark Reddish Gray.

Cat. No. 4 (Pl. I/4)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–A.25.
 Location: PaH Theatre C8/A Trench.
 RD: 27 cm, BD: 18 cm, PH: 6.8 cm.
 Description: The fabric is pink (7.5YR 7/4), with sand, lime and mica.
 Colour of the surface: 5YR 5/6 Yellowish Red, 5YR 4/4 Reddish Brown.
 Decorative colour: 5YR 5/6 Yellowish Red.

Cat. No. 5 (Pl. I/5)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–D.17.
 Location: PaH Theatre C8/D Trench.
 RD: ?, PH: 3.2 cm.
 Description: The fabric is pink (7.5YR 7/4), with sand and lime.
 Colour of the surface: 7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown.
 Decorative colour: 7.5YR 5/4 Brown.

Cat. No. 6 (Pl. I/6)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–B.15.
 Location: PaH Theatre C8/B Trench.
 RD: ?, PH: 4.8 cm.
 Description: The fabric is pale brown (10YR 6/3), with sand, lime and mica.
 Colour of the surface: 7.5YR 6/4 Light Brown.
 Decorative colour: 7.5YR 5/4 Brown.

Cat. No. 7 (Pl. II/7)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–A.02.
 Location: PaH Theatre C8/A Trench.
 BD: 14 cm, PH: 1.2 cm.
 Description: The fabric is pink (7.5YR 7/4), with sand, lime and mica.
 Colour of the surface: 7.5YR 7/4 Pink.
 Decorative colour: 2.5YR 6/8 Light Red.

Cat. No. 8 (Pl. II/8)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–B.01.
 Location: PaH Theatre C8/B Trench.
 BD: 9 cm, PH: 2.2 cm.
 Description: The fabric is reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), with sand, lime and mica.
 Colour of the surface: 5YR 5/8 Red.
 Decorative colour: 2.5YR 5/6 Red.

Cat. No. 9 (Pl. II/9)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–D.04.
 Location: PaH Theatre C8/D Trench.

BD: 20 cm, PH: 2.1 cm.

Description: The fabric is pink (7.5YR 7/4), with sand, lime and mica.
 Colour of the surface: 7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown.
 Decorative colour: 7.5YR 5/4, 4/4 Brown.

Cat. No. 10 (Pl. II/10)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–B.05.
 Location: PaH Theatre C8/B Trench.
 BD: 17 cm, PH: 3.1 cm.
 Description: The fabric is light brown (7.5YR 6/4), with sand, lime and mica.
 Colour of the surface: 5YR 5/6 Yellowish Red, 5YR 6/6 Reddish Yellow.
 Decorative colour: 2.5YR 5/6 Red.

Cat. No. 11 (Pl. II/11)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–A.06.
 Location: PaH Theatre C8/A Trench.
 BD: 24 cm, PH: 4.4 cm.
 Description: The fabric is reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), with sand and lime.
 Colour of the surface: 7.5YR 5/4, 4/4 Brown.
 Decorative colour: 2.5YR 5/6 Red.

Cat. No. 12 (Pl. III/12)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–D.24.
 Location: PaH Theatre C8/D Trench.
 BD: 8 cm, PH: 2 cm.
 Description: The fabric is very pale brown (10YR 7/4), with sand, lime and mica.
 Colour of the surface: 7.5YR 3/2 Dark Brown, 7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown.
 Decorative colour: 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown.

Cat. No. 13 (Pl. III/13)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–B.08.
 Location: PaH Theatre C8/B Trench.
 BD: 16 cm, PH: 5.3 cm.
 Description: The fabric is pink (7.5YR 7/4), with sand, lime and mica.
 Colour of the surface: 5YR 5/6, 5/8 Yellowish Red.
 Decorative colour: 7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown.

Cat. No. 14 (Pl. III/14)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–D.03.
 Location: PaH Theatre C8/D Trench.
 BD: 18 cm, PH: 6 cm.
 Description: The fabric is reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with sand, lime and mica.
 Colour of the surface: 2.5YR 5/6 Red.
 Decorative colour: 5YR 3/3 Dark Reddish Brown, 2.5YR 5/6 Red.

Cat. No. 15 (Pl. III/15)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8–A.07.
 Location: PaH Theatre C8/A Trench.
 BD: 23 cm, PH: 2.5 cm.
 Description: The fabric is very pale brown (10YR 7/3), with sand and lime.
 Colour of the surface: 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown.
 Decorative colour: 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown.

Cat. No. 16 (Pl. III/16)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8-A.11.

Location: PaH Theatre C8/A Trench.

PH: 4.7 cm.

Description: The fabric is reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), with sand, lime and mica.

Colour of the surface: 5YR 5/6 Yellowish Red.

Decorative colour: 2.5YR 4/4 Reddish Brown, 2.5YR 5/6 Red.

Cat. No. 17 (Pl. III/17)

Inv. No: T_2017/C8-B.20.

Location: PaH Theatre C8/B Trench.

BD: 24 cm, PH: 3 cm.

Description: The fabric is reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), with sand, lime and mica.

Colour of the surface: 2.5YR 5/6 Red.

Decorative colour: 2.5YR 5/6 Red.

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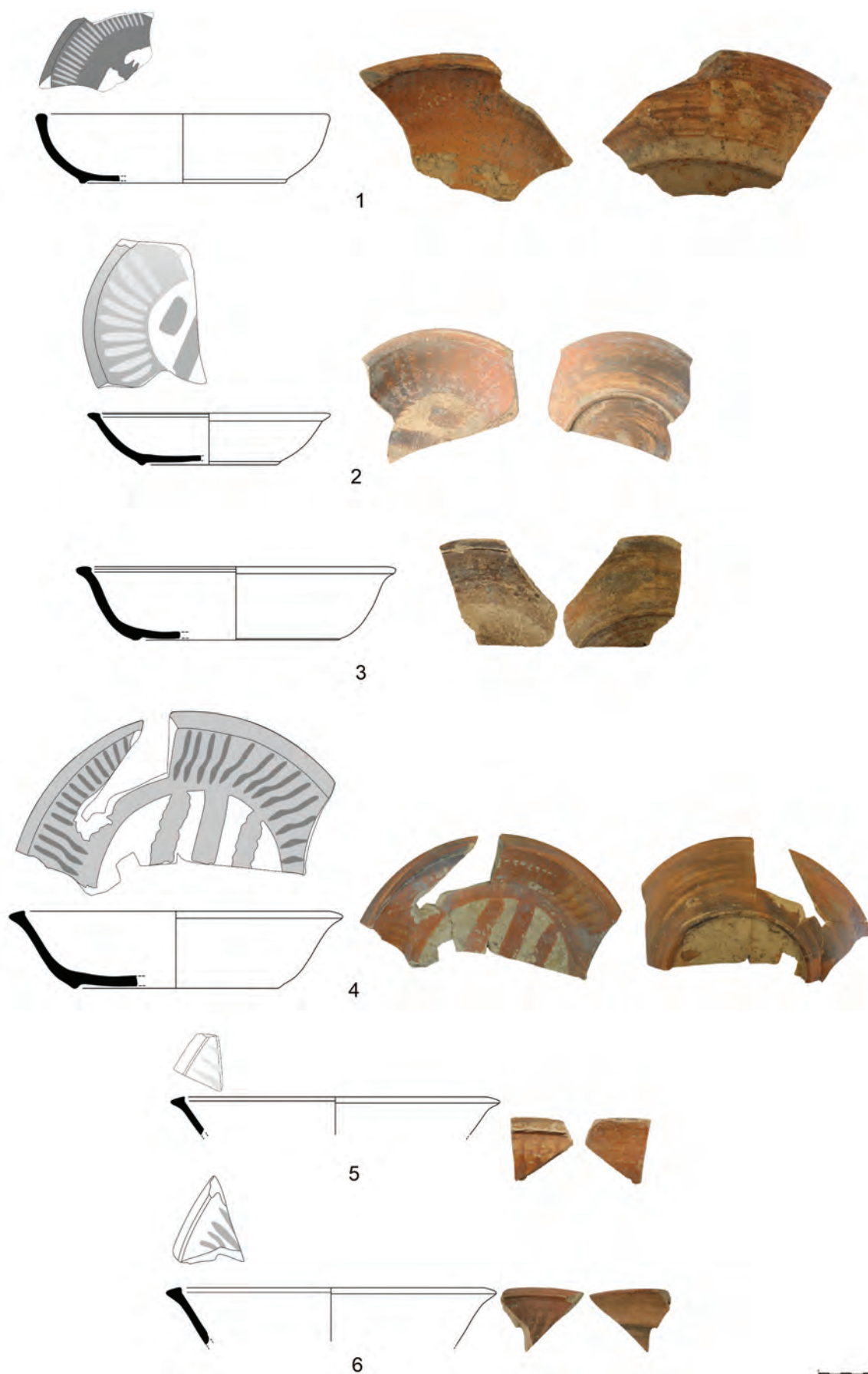


Plate I. A selection of Late Roman ware found in Prusias, dishes type 1: 1; type 2: 2-3; type 3: 4-6.

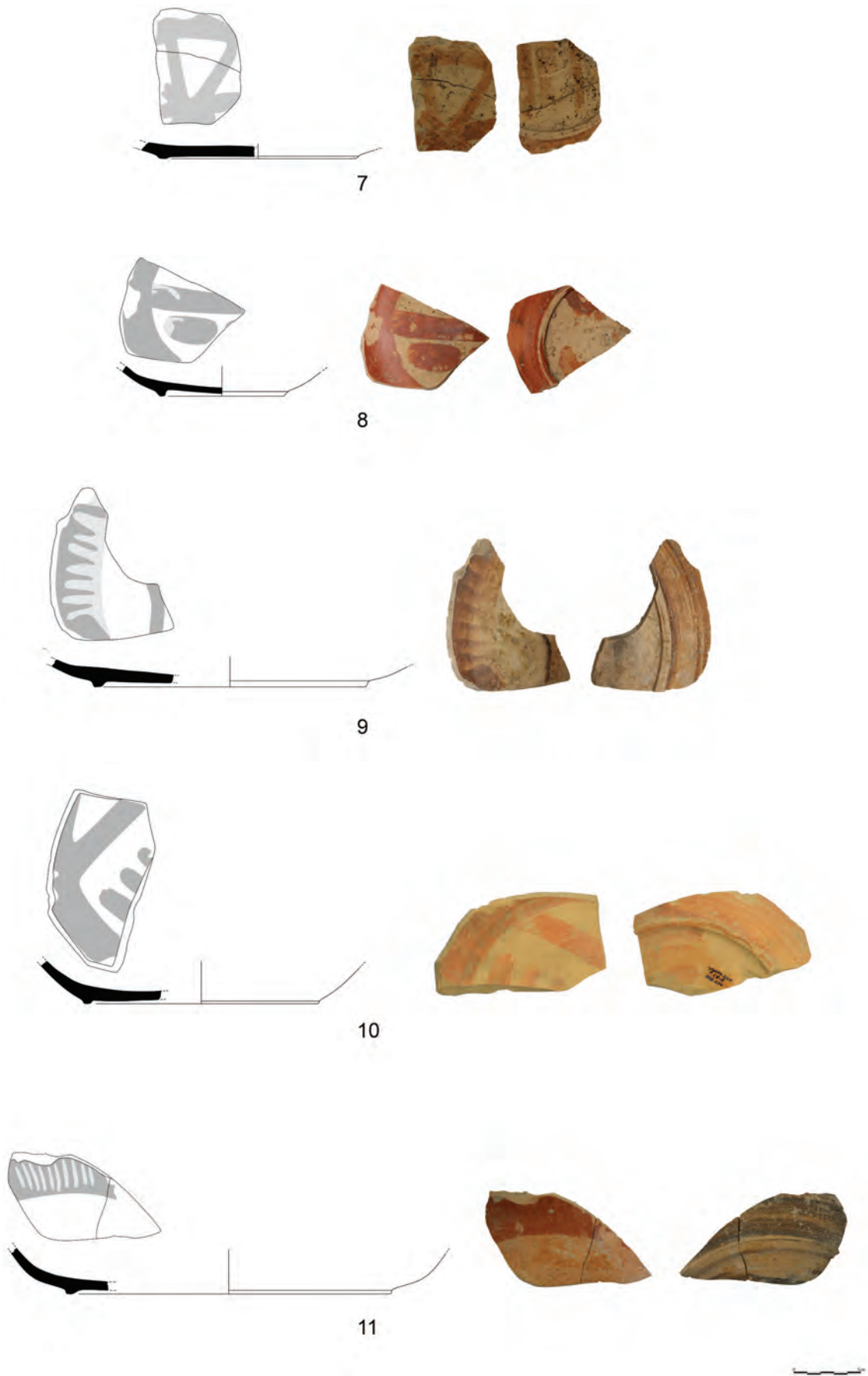


Plate II. A selection of Late Roman ware found in Prusias, base fragments.

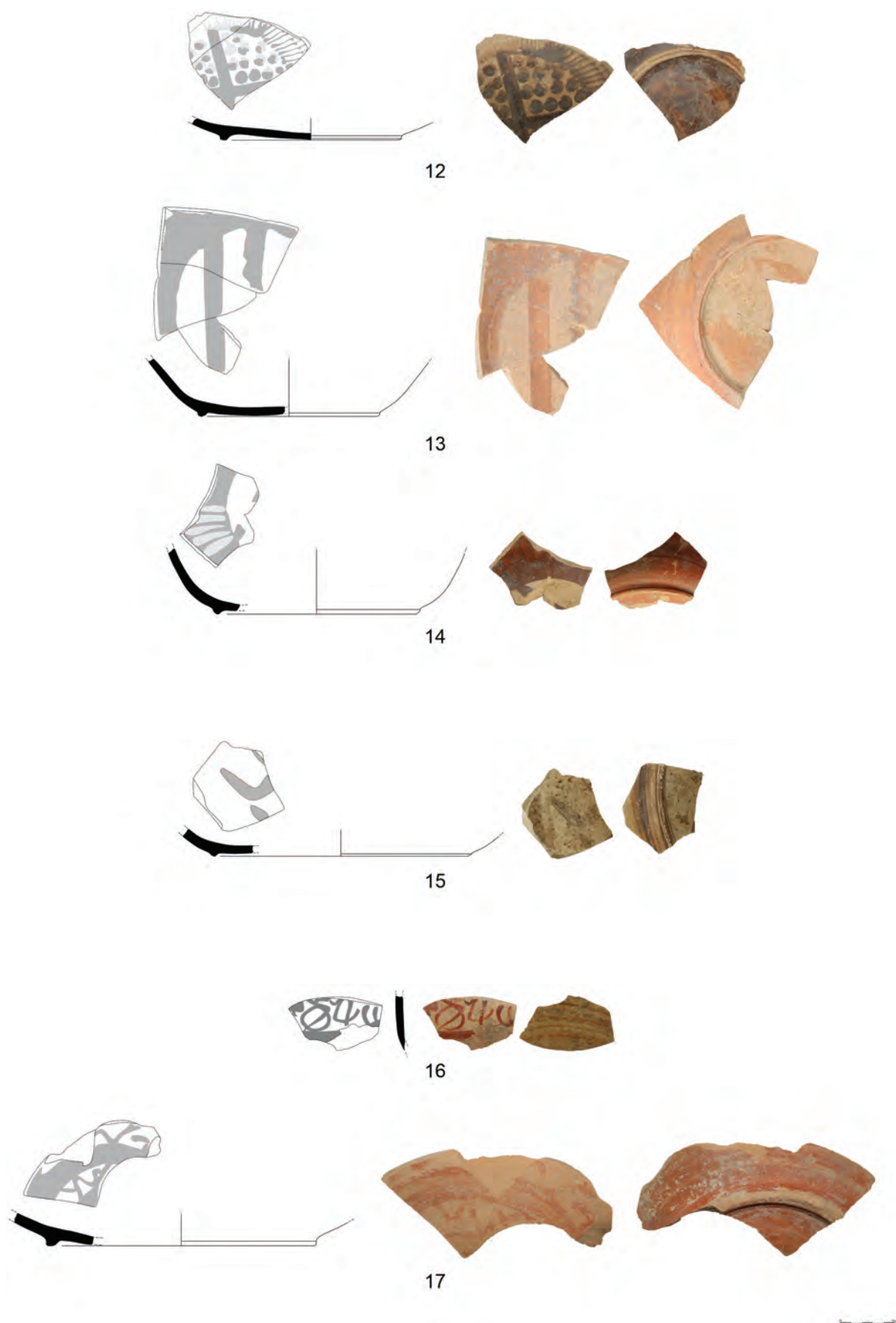


Plate III. A selection of Late Roman ware found in Prusias, base and body fragments.

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
- Cerclst – 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 Régiséggyűjtéséről, 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