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EN SOUVENIR D'ALEXANDRU VULPE

ACADÉMIE ROUMAINE
INSTITUT D'ARCHÉOLOGIE « VASILE PÂRVAN »

D A C I A

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PSEUDO-AUTONOMOUS COINS MINTED AT CALLATIS

STELUȚA MARIN*, VIRGIL IONIȚĂ**

Keywords: Callatis, Herakles, bronze, pseudo-autonomous, wheatears, club, Traian, countermark, Nero, overstriking

Abstract: The Callatis mint issued numerous pseudo-autonomous coins featuring the head of Herakles on the obverse and the attributes of the city and the hero on the reverse. The authors present 47 coins, 40 belonging to the V. Ioniță collection and the remaining seven to the Dr. George Severeanu collection, preserved in the Bucharest Municipality Museum. The other 50 coins are described in the literature or on internet, on the websites of auction houses. The first coin in the catalogue, classified as group I, is the earliest, similar with the bronze coins from Callatis in the first half of the 1st century BC. The following groups (II-XIV) are composed up of coins struck with a stencil-image of a bearded Herakles, wearing the laurel wreath and looking towards the right on the obverse. On the reverse, two types of representations appear: the first is a club and three wheat ears, the other a club together with a bow in case. A closer look reveals the first type is larger in size and probably is a multiple (the equivalent of 2 assarion). The coins featuring a club with a bow in case, being smaller, can be considered units (one assarion). Groups II-IX are dated during the period between Vespasian and Nerva inclusively. The X-series is dated to the reign of Trajan based on funeral inventory from Mangalia, Constanța County. Groups XI-XII would be dated during the reign of Hadrian. Groups XIII-XIV can be attributed to the time of Antoninus Pius, circulating in parallel with the first group of pseudo-autonomous coins of KTICTHC type.

Cuvinte-cheie: Callatis, Herakles, bronz, pseudo-autonom, spice de grâu, măciucă, Traian, contramarcă, Nero, surfrapare

Rezumat: Atelierul monetar din Callatis a bătut numeroase emisiuni pseudo-autonome cu capul lui Herakles pe avers și atributele cetății și ale eroului pe revers. Autorii editează un număr de 47 de piese: 40 exemplare din colecția V. Ioniță; șapte exemplare din colecția Dr. George Severeanu; 50 piese au fost editate în literatura de specialitate sau pe site-urile on-line ale caselor de licitație. Prima monedă din catalog, inseriată în grupa I, este cea mai timpurie, fiind datată în prima jumătate a sec. I a.Chr. Grupele următoare (II-XIV) sunt imprimate pe avers cu o imagine-șablon a capului lui Herakles bărbos, laureat, spre dreapta. Pe reversul lor, sunt redată două tipuri de reprezentări: prima cu o măciucă și trei spice de grâu, cea de-a doua cu o măciucă și o tolbă de săgeți cu arc. Monedele cu prima reprezentare au dimensiuni mai mari decât celelalte și de aceea sunt socotite multipli (echivalentul a 2 assaria). Piesele imprimate cu o măciucă și o tolbă pe revers sunt mai mici și de aceea pot fi considerate unități (un assarion). Grupele II-IX sunt situate în perioada dintre Vespasian și Nerva inclusiv. Cea de-a X-a serie este datată începând cu domnia lui Traian pe baza inventarului funerar de la Mangalia, jud. Constanța. Grupele XI-XII ar fi localizate în perioada domniei lui Hadrian. Grupele XIII-XIV pot fi încadrate în vremea lui Antoninus Pius, circulând în paralel cu prima grupă de monede pseudo-autonome de tip KTICTHC.

The Callatis mint issued numerous pseudo-autonomous coins featuring the head of Herakles on the obverse and the attributes of the city and the hero on the reverse. In most instances these have been rather confusingly edited in the literature as either autonomous or pseudo-autonomous coinage, without any clear dating.

While not claiming to offer an exhaustive analysis of the material, this paper presents 47 coins, 40 belonging to the V. Ioniță collection and the remaining seven to the Dr. George Severeanu collection,

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preserved in the Bucharest Municipality Museum. The other 50 coins are described in the literature or on internet, on the websites of auction houses. They were published here in order to support the argument of the homogeneity and coherence of these types of issues.

The first coin in the catalogue, classified as group I is stylistically different from the rest of the sample, which appears as a homogeneous structure. The coin seems to predate the rest, being similar in ways with bronze coins from Callatis in the first half of the 1st century BC. The following groups are made up of coins struck with a stencil-image of a bearded Herakles, wearing the laurel wreath and looking towards the right on the obverse. On the reverse, two types of representations appear: the first is a club and three wheat ears, the other a club together with a bow in case. A closer look reveals that the first type is larger in size and it is, probably, a multiple. The coins featuring a club with a bow in case, being smaller, can be considered units. In creating the catalogue an attempt has been made to classify the coins based on stylistic similarities, allowing the creation of more or less dated groups (units and multiples).

GROUP I

UNIT

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛΛΑΤΙ / ΑΝΩΝ, in the center, between a club in the upper right and a wheat ear in the lower left. Border of dots.

AE ← 3.31 g; 17.2 × 17.9 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. I, 1.

The coin is so far unique in the literature. It has similar features with a very rare 1st century BC emission. The latter featured a beardless head without the laurel wreath on the obverse, identified as Augustus, while on the reverse a bow in case with a club is represented. For this reason the coin has been dated shortly after Publius Vinicius' mission in the Western Pontus region (years 3-2 BC), after his negotiations with the eponymous Ariston I regarding the city's status¹. This coin is followed by another one showing the laurelled head of the first Roman emperor, from the early 1st century AD. However, a difference between the attributes on the reverse of the coins described above and our own is observable. A club and a wheat ear appear on ours, which can be found on two one-sided specimens, dated after the reign of Augustus. Based on these analogies, we suggest dating the first piece of our catalogue during the first half of the 1st century AD.

GROUP II

MULTIPLE

Callatis coin, Nero overstruck with a pseudo-autonomous emission.

Obv. Old type:  [NERO C]AESAR AVG IM[P], starting in the lower right, reading from the exterior. Emperor's head, to the right. Border of dots.

New type: Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. Old type: Κ[Α]Λ / ΛΑΤ[ΙΑ] / [ΝΩΝ] inside a wheat ear wreath, with a ● shaped ornament above. Border of dots.

New type: Κ[ΑΛ] / ΛΑΤΙ above. A club on the left and three bound wheat ears on the right. Border of dots.

AE ↓ 6.28 g; 22 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. I, 2.

UNIT

Obv. Bust of Herakles, bearded, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛ, below. A club on the left, five rays star and a bow in case on the right. Border of dots.

¹ Gramaticu, Ioniță 2007, p. 43-45, pl. 6.

Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 322, 12th March 2014, no. 86: AE ⚡ 2.87 g; 15 mm. Pl. I, 3.
Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung. Auction 176, 10th March 2009, no. 1512: AE 2.41 g. Pl. I, 4.

For the second group, a Callatian bronze piece from Nero was chosen, which was overstruck with representations typical of pseudo-autonomous coins: Herakles/club and wheat ears.

On the obverse, the head of Nero is visible to the right together with the partially visible obverse legend, while on the reverse, traces of the wheat ear bundle are visible, especially in the upper part around the ● shaped ornament. The city's legend can be seen here in both its imperial and pseudo-imperial form (KAAΛATI). The coin weighs 6.28 g and shows little wear considering the average coin weight during this emperor's reign is 6.59 g. Its weight and representations make it likely it is a multiple. At the moment, the exact date of the overstriking is unknown, but it is likely to have taken place at a later date, during the reign of Vespasian.

Regarding units, we can try attributing two coins found on the on-line market to the period following Nero. These have similar characteristics with the overstruck face. The presence of a five-rayed star on the reverse, while novel, is not unique. Both their weights of 2.64 g as well as the struck images indicate it was a main unit. Stylistically, it should be placed after the middle of the 1st century AD.

GROUP III

MULTIPLE

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to right. Border of dots.

Rev. KAA / ΛATI above. A club on the left and three bound wheat ears on the right. Border of dots.

AE ⚡ 4.86 g; 18.4 × 19.4 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. I, 5.

Other pieces:

Sutzu 1913, p. 363, no. 11: AE 6.15 g; 20 mm. The coin was introduced here by virtue of the legend found on the reverse, because it had no pictures. We must keep in mind that in the absence of a photo it might belong to the other groups, which have similar legends and descriptions.

Münzen & Medaillen Deutschland GmbH. Auction 30, 28th May 2009, no. 90, from the Roland Müller collection, St. Gallen (formerly from the D. Klein collection): AE 5.14 g; 19 mm. Pl. I, 6.

Wildwinds, 7th September 2005: AE without technical specifications. Pl. I, 7.

UNIT

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to right. Border of dots.

Rev. KAA, below. A club on the left, a prominent dot ornament and a bow in case on the right. Border of dots.

AE ⚡ 2.14 g; 12.8 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. I, 8.

AE ⚡ 1.80 g; 12.8 × 13.3 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. I, 9.

AE ⚡ 1.80 g; 13.6 × 14.9 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. I, 10.

AE ⚡ 1.56 g; 13.3 × 14.4 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. I, 11.

AE ⚡ 1.51 g; 12.1 × 13.1 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. I, 12.

In the absence of any chronological clues we grouped this type of coins based exclusively on stylistic criteria. This is why we have continued with a group that has similar characteristics to the image on the overstruck obverse belonging to Nero's coin. Because of the poor preservation of the coin from our catalogue, two items from the antique market have been added. Overall, as multiples, they have an average weight of 5.00 g.

The above can be completed by a series of units presenting a continuation of the style involving the prominent dot instead of the five-ray star between the club and quiver, averaging a weight of 1.76 g.

GROUP IV

MULTIPLE

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to right. Border of dots.

Rev. KAA / ΛATI above. A club on the left and three bound wheat ears on the right. Border of dots.

AE ↑ 5.87 g; 20.8 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. II, 13.

AE ↑ 5.28 g; 21 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. II, 14.

Other pieces:

SNG Stancomb, no. 861: AE ↑ 4.91 g; see Pick 1898, 277.

Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung. Auction 122, 10th March 2003, no. 1138: AE 6.17 g. Pl. II, 15.

Vcoins – Forum Ancient Coins, 16th February 2008, no. 2457: AE ↑ 6.05 g; 21 mm. Pl. II, 16.

UNIT

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to right. Border of dots.

Rev. KAAAA / TI below. A club on the left and a bow in case on the right. Border of dots.

SNG Stancomb, no. 862: AE ↑ 4.12 g; 17 mm. Pl. II, 17.

Group IV contains the coins (multiples) similar to those of the preceding series but a lot heavier, weighting around 5.73 g. In regard to units, a single specimen is known in the W. Stancomb collection, with a weight of 4.12 g. It closely resembles the features of the head of Herakles found on the multiples.

GROUP V

MULTIPLE

A1 – R1

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. On the right side, the letter **K**. Border of dots.

Rev. KAA / ΛATIA above. A club on the left and three bound wheat ears on the right. Border of dots.

Pick 1898, 277/1; pl. II, 6.

AE ↗ 4.02 g; 17.4 × 19 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. II, 18.

AE ↗ 2.82 g; 16.6 × 17.2 mm; inv. MMB 1431. Pl. II, 19.

AE ↗ 2.48 g; 16.4 × 18.4 mm; the letter **K** slightly visible; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. II, 20.

Other coins:

Pick 1898, 277/1; pl. II, 6 – describes a coin from the Dr. Weber collection², which had been recorded earlier in Billoin 1886, no. 279: AE ↑ 3.47 g; 17 mm. G.F. Hill mentions in 1922 that the coin ultimately was purchased by the British Museum³, being reedited in SNG BM Black Sea, no. 216 (AE 3.44 g).

Moisil 1912, p. 248, no. 45: AE 3.88 g; 17 mm; very well preserved, see Pick 1898, 277.

Ruzicka 1917, p. 90, no. 277b, no illustration, mentions a piece from the L. Ruzicka collection: AE 3.25 g; 16 mm. We have classified the coin in this group because of its low weight and the presence of the letter **K** on the obverse. It is however possible that the coin belongs to group X because of the reverse, which is described as being struck with the legend KAAA /... above, with three wheat ears and a club below.

Vcoins – Ancient Caesar. Classical Numismatics, 23th December 2010, no. 40277: AE 3.79 g; 17 mm. Pl. II, 21.

Vcoins – Nemesis Ancients and Antiquities, 23th May 2013, no. 9387: AE 3.60 g; 19 mm. Pl. II, 22.

E-bay, 17th May 2009, no. 220413077000: AE 3.30 g; 17 mm. Pl. II, 23.

² The piece was presented in Forrer 1924, p. 168, no. 2633, pl. 101 as well.

³ Hill 1922, p. 154.

Münzen & Medaillen Deutschland GmbH. Auction 16, 19th May 2005, no. 189, from the J.-P. Righetti coll., Teil V, no. 189: AE 2.78 g; 17 mm, dated rather late by the authors, in the 3rd century AD. Pl. II, 24.

Vcoins – Wayne C. Phillips. Rare Coins, 14th January 2011, no. 31128: AE 2.78 g; 16 mm. Pl. II, 25.

A2 – R1

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. On the right side, the letter **K**. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛ / ΛΑΤΙΑ above. A club on the left and three bound wheat ears on the right. Border of dots.

AE 3.50 g; 17 mm; E-bay, 6th June 2009, no. 220427044810. Pl. II, 26.

UNIT

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. On the right side, the letter **K**. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛΛΑ / ΤΙ below. A club on the left and a bow in case on the right. Border of dots.

AE ↑ 1.84 g; 14.2 × 15.1 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. II, 27.

Other pieces:

Sutzu 1907, p. 5, no. 5: AE 1.45 g; 14 mm. The piece was eventually presented in Moisil 1912, p. 248, no. 44, as well as in Sutzu 1913, p. 363, no. 10.

Following this list we should mention a different group, characterized by the striking of the letter **K** on the obverse, on the right. This group is represented by an important number of specimens as well as the small weight of the multiples, averaging 3.29 g. The units have the letter **K** on the obverse and a light average weight of 1.64 g share the same style with the multiples. The challenging nature of dating these items can be seen in the literature. If M.J. Price dates them between the 3rd and 1st centuries BC⁴, the editors of the Righetti coll. piece date it to the 3rd century AD.⁵

GROUP VI

MULTIPLE

A1 – R1

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛ / ΛΑΤΙΑ above. A club on the left and three bound wheat ears on the right. Border of dots.

AE ↑ 3.89 g; 19.3 mm; but ΚΑΛ / [ΛΑΤΙ]Α; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. III, 28.

AE ↑ 3.65 g; 18.3 × 19.4 mm; but [ΚΑΛ / ΛΑΤΙΑ]; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. III, 29.

Other pieces:

Vcoins – Forum Ancient Coins, 21st May 2013, no. BB49040: AE 4.871 g; 19.5 mm. The coin seems to have the same die as the others in this group, but poor preservation make it impossible to be certain. Pl. III, 30.

A1 – R2

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛΛΑ / ΤΙΑ above. A club on the left and three bound wheat ears on the right. Border of dots.

Talmațchi 2011 illustrates on one of the covers of this book such a coin, with a different reverse than the one presented here. Pl. III, 31.

⁴ SNG BM Black Sea, no. 216.

⁵ Münzen & Medaillen Deutschland GmbH. Auction 16, 19th May 2005, J.-P. Righetti collection, part V, no. 189.

UNIT**A1 – R1**

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛΛΑ / TI below. A club on the left and a bow in case on the right. Border of dots.

AE ↓ 3.26 g; 13.2 × 14.2 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. III, 32.

AE ↓ 2.61 g; 15.1 × 17 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. III, 33.

Other pieces:

Okazii.ro, 23rd January 2011, no. 52044945 / 56083382: AE 3.40 g; 16 mm. Pl. III, 34.

E-bay – Ancient Caesar. Classical Numismatics, 25th October 2009, no. 200396839851: AE 3.29 g; 16 mm. Pl. III, 35.

SNG Stancomb, no. 863: AE ↑ 2.27 g; 16 mm.

A2 – R2

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛΛΑ / TIA (?) below. A club on the left and a bow in case on the right. Border of dots.

Ruzicka 1917, p. 90, no. 276b, pl. 27: AE 2.60 g; 17 mm, from the author's collection, with the ΚΑΛΛΑ / TIA legend on the reverse below, with the last letter undistinguishable. Pl. III, 36.

Group VI with two dies for the reverse, no longer strikes the letter **K** on the obverse, but retains the same style of representation. The average weight of the multiples is higher, reaching 4.13 g. The units belonging to the group share the same type of representation. Their average weight is 2.90 g.

GROUP VII**MULTIPLE**

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛ / ΛΑΤΙ above. A club on the left and three bound wheat ears on the right. Border of dots.

E-bay – Ancient Empire, 31st October 2008, no. 360111545949: AE 4.44 g; 21 mm. Pl. III, 37.

UNIT

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛ[...] below. A club on the left and a bow in case on the right. Border of dots.

Ruzicka 1917, p. 90, no. 276c, pl. 27, publishes a piece from his collection: AE 1.36 g; 13 × 14 mm. Pl. III, 38.

We have included in group VII a coin singular in the literature and the antiques market (as a multiple), which by its characteristics marks the transition to the next group. The unit edited by L. Ruzicka, weighing just 1.36 g, could have been minted by Callatis during this period.

GROUP VIII**MULTIPLE****A1 – R1**

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛ/ΛΑΤΙ, above. A club on the left and three bound wheat ears on the right. Border of dots.

Pick 1898, 277/2 (without the letter **K** on the obverse).

AE 5.05 g; 23 mm. Pecunem. Numismatik Naumann (formerly Gitbud & Naumann) Auction 42, 3rd April 2016, Lot number: 64. Pl. III, 39.

A2 – R2

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. KAA/ΛATI, above. A club on the left and three bound wheat ears on the right. Border of dots.

Pick 1898, 277/2 (without the letter **K** on the obverse).

AE ↑ 4.58 g; 20 × 21 mm; from the V. Canarache coll.; inv. MINAC 525/88753. Pl. III, 40.

Other pieces:

Pick 1898, 277/2 – mentions a coin which belonged to the Michael A. Wiczay collection⁶ and which would ultimately end up in the museum in Vienna: AE ⚮ 3.65 g; 19.2 mm; inv. GR 7808⁷. This was first edited by Eckel 1792-1798, no. 52 and later presented in several catalogues: Sestini 1818, p. 43, no. 10; Sestini 1830, p. 22, no. 6; Mionnet 1822, p. 54, no. 5 and Arneth 1852, p. 888, no. 3b. Regarding this piece, Pick remarked that the identification of the letter **K** on the obverse is uncertain, as well as the letter **A** on the reverse and the wheat ears which are not clearly distinguishable. Pl. III, 41.

Munteanu, Ocheșeanu 1975, p. 195, no. 33, briefly records a coin discovered at Pecineaga, Constanța County: AE ↑ 4.41 g; 19 mm; a little worn; inv. MINAC 1104; see Pick 1898, 277/2. By virtue of the author's reference of this catalogue, we have included this coin here. However we cannot exclude that it belongs to the other groups with similar descriptions: without the letter **K** on the obverse and the letter **A** at the end of the reverse legend (KAA/ΛATI).

Vcoins – Forum Ancient Coins, 21st May 2013, no. GB54192: AE ↑ 5.065 g; 20.2 mm. Pl. III, 42.

Wildwinds– Barry & Darling. Ancient Coins, 4th June 2002, illustrates a coin: AE 4.19 g; 17 mm. Pl. III, 43.

Vcoins – Guy Clark. Ancient Coins, 18th March 2011, no. GB406: AE 18 mm. Pl. III, 44.

UNIT

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. KAAA below. A club on the left and a bow in case on the right. Border of dots.

Vcoins – Dave and Jenny's Ancient Worlds, 12th May 2013, no. 421: AE 16 mm. Pl. III, 45.

In group VIII we have multiples struck with two obverse dies, the first one much better executed. The second dies are represented by a piece which Pick references in his work (Pick 1898, 277/2) together with a coin from the V. Canarache collection, preserved in the National History and Archaeology Museum in Constanța. Another coin which might belong to this group was discovered at Pecineaga, Constanța County⁸, while three more come from internet auctions. With an average weight of 4.37 g, group VIII fits in the weight standards of this emission of multiples. The unit included in this group here is, so far, unique in the antiques market.

GROUP IX**MULTIPLE**

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots. In the center, a rectangular countermark, 5 × 8 mm, with the letters **TPA**.

Rev. KA[Λ/ΛATI] above. A club on the left and three bound wheat ears on the right. Border of dots.

AE 5.93 g; 21 mm. E-bay (30th July 2015), no. 400907498779. Pl. IV, 46.

In group IX we placed only one piece, a particular one, which we have noticed online. Its reverse seems to make the transition from earlier issues, with the legend present above and the club in case on the

⁶ Wiczay 1814, p. 78, no. 2118; pl. VII, 151.

⁷ We wish to thank our colleague, Klaus Vondroveč, curator of the ancient coins collection of the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, who kindly provided us with this information.

⁸ Munteanu, Ocheșeanu 1975, p. 195, no. 33.

left. The hero's features on the obverse are stylistically different preceding the image's subsequent changes. The presence of the rectangular countermark with the letters TPA contributed decisively in placing it in this group. The countermark was struck at Tomis during the reign of Trajan⁹ thus offering a *post quem* date to this issue.

GROUP X

MULTIPLE

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛΛΑ below. A club on the left and three bound wheat ears on the right. Border of dots.

AE ↑ 4.39 g; 19.6 × 20.7 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. IV, 47.

AE ↑ 2.97 g; 19.7 mm; inv. MMB 1479. The coin is part of a tomb discovered in Mangalia¹⁰. Pl. IV, 48.

Other pieces:

Ruzicka 1917, p. 90, no. 277a, pl. 27, mentions two coins, one belonging to the National Museum of Antiquities from Bucharest which he illustrates: AE 6.58 g; 23 mm and a second one from his own collection: AE 4.68 g; 23 mm.

Munteanu, Ocheșeanu 1975, p. 194, no. 34, records a coin found at Pecineaga, Constanța County: AE ↓ 5.66 g; 21 mm; inv. 578. This has been included here by virtue of the Ruzicka 1917, p. 90, no. 277a being referenced by the authors.

Numismatik Lanz München. Auction 102, 28th May 2001, no. 91: AE 6.09 g. This piece seems to have been illustrated by Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger. Auctions 407/408, 7th November 2012, no. 294, in a six coins sample, next to a bronze coin with the Istros wheel. Unfortunately, technical data is missing. Pl. IV, 49.

La galerie numismatique, p. 53, no. 222: AE 6.18 g; 17 mm, dated by the authors at the end of the 1st century AD. - beginning of the 2nd century AD.

Vcoins – Gerhard Rohde, 24th December 2008: AE 4.53 g; 21 mm. Pl. IV, 50.

UNIT

A1 – R1

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛΛΑ below. A club on the left and a bow in case on the right. Border of dots.

Pick 1898, 276; pl. II, 5.

AE ⚡ 3.88 g; 17 × 18.1 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. IV, 51.

AE ⚡ 3.47 g; 17.7 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. IV, 52.

AE ⚡ 2.98 g; 16.9 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. IV, 53.

Other pieces:

Pick 1898, 276 – mentions two coins, one from Copenhagen which he illustrates in his catalogue and the other piece from Moscow. The Copenhagen piece would be re-published in SNG Copenhagen 2, no. 180: AE ⚡ 3.28 g; 18 mm.

Karyškovskij 1965, p. 58, pl. 3, 3, signals the discovery of a coin belonging to this type in 1947 in Olbia: AE 3.56 g. The author dates it around the beginning of the 2nd century AD.

Talmațchi 2003-2005, p. 20, mentions two coins with this die, which were found here:

- no. 18: AE ⚡ 3.76 g; 16.5 mm; inv. 69929.

- no. 19: AE ↑ 3.28 g; 15.5 mm; inv. 69930.

⁹ S. Gramaticu, V. Ioniță, *Monede grecești contramarcate cu TPA și AAPI (Greek coins countermarked with TPA and AAPI)*, communication held at the XXV National Symposium of Numismatics, organized by the Romanian Numismatic Society in Alexandria, May 29-31, 2008.

¹⁰ Severeanu 1929; Oța, Gramaticu 2003, p. 66, no. 1, pl. I.

Internet – Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., Electronic Auction 345, 25th February 2015, lot number 135: AE ↑ 3.23 g; 16.5 mm. It was mentioned in Freeman & Sear 5, 14th May 1999, lot 84. Pl. IV, 54.

A1 – R2

Obv. See above.

Rev. See above, but stylistically different.

AE ↑ 3.17 g; 16 × 17.3 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. IV, 55.

Other unidentified coins:

Moisil 1912, p. 248, no. 43: AE 18 mm; badly preserved, see Pick 1898, 276.

Gramatopol 1967, p. 7, no. 18: AE 2.74 g; 16 mm; inv. I/53/18, same reference.

Group X is distinguished by a large number of specimens and a high degree of expressivity of Herakles' features on the obverse. In regards to multiples, the two pieces found at Pecineaga and Mangalia, Constanța County stand out. The coin from Mangalia came from a funerary offering belonging to a tomb discovered in 1927, which would be edited for the first time by Dr. G. Severeanu¹¹. The 2.97 g weight reveals its long circulation before it became part of the funerary deposit, which is why we have considered it the oldest coin in the offering. In the case of the Pecineaga discovery, only the coin type was briefly mentioned¹², with no reference to the funerary context. The weight of the multiples is 5.13 g.

The units of this group, with two dies for the reverse, follow closely the style of the multiples. Two pieces are mentioned in the literature, found at Adâncata - *Floriile*, Aliman commune, Constanța County¹³ and further north, at Olbia¹⁴. Average weight of group IX is 3.40 g.

GROUP XI

MULTIPLE

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. On the left, behind the head, the horizontally mirrored letter χ . Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛ / ΛΑΤΙ above. A club on the left and three bound wheat ears on the right. Border of dots.

AE ↗ 4.95 g; 19.6 × 20.5 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. IV, 56.

Other pieces:

Preda 1998, pl. III, 12, considered by the author an autonomous emission. Pl. IV, 57.

Talmațchi 2011, pl. XLV, no. 20, illustrates a piece of this type from the Constanța museum.

Group XI is represented by one coin, to which we can add two more from the literature. In terms of weight, it follows the standards of the other emissions. No units associated with the multiples group have been found yet.

GROUP XII

MULTIPLE

A1 – R1

Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛΛ / ΑΤΙΑ above. Three wheat ears on the left and a club on the right. Border of dots.

¹¹ Severeanu 1929.

¹² Munteanu, Ocheșeanu 1975, p. 194, no. 34.

¹³ Talmațchi 2003-2005, p. 20, no. 18-19.

¹⁴ Karyškovskij 1965, p. 58, pl. 3, 3.

AE ← 5.89 g; 19.6 × 20 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. IV, 58.
 AE → 5.56 g; 21.7 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. IV, 59.
 AE ↓ 5.48 g; 20.4 × 21.3 mm; inv. MMB 1519. Pl. IV, 60.
 AE → 4.06 g; 20.3 × 21.3 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. IV, 61.
 AE → 3.09 g; 18 × 19.4 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. V, 62.

Other pieces:

Gramatopol 1967, p. 7, no. 19: AE 3.97 g; 20 mm; inv. I/60/2, referencing Pick 1898, 277, with the description indicating it is this type.

Donoiu 1997, p. 77, no. 122, illustrates such a coin but without technical data.

Münzen und Medaillen A.G. Basel. Auktion 29. 12th and 13th June 2003, p. 18, no. 151, pl. 7: AE 4.93 g; it would be republished in Classical Numismatic Group. Electronic Auction 215, 29th July 2009, no. 31: AE → 4.93 g; 21 mm. The coin belongs to the J.P. Righetti collection, II, 8460. Pl. V, 63.

Vcoins - WCNC online coin dealer (7th September 2005): AE 6.40 g; 20.39 mm. Pl. V, 64.

A1 – R2

Obv. See above.

Rev. ΚΑΛΛ / ATIA above. See above, but stylistically different, with the three wheat ears from the left side bundled on the bottom part.

AE ↓ 5.58 g; 21.4 × 22.7 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. V, 65.

AE ↑ 5.01 g; 21 mm; inv. MMB 1480. The piece belongs to a tomb inventory found in Mangalia¹⁵. Pl. V, 66.

AE ↑ 4.85 g; 18.6 × 20.3 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. V, 67.

AE ↑ 4.50 g; 19.5 × 20.9 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. V, 68.

AE ↑ 4.41 g; 19 × 20 mm; inv. MMB 1522. With a very faded reverse, the coin was included here by virtue of the axis, but there is the possibility that it belongs to the first reverse die. Pl. V, 69.

Other pieces:

Sutzu 1907, p. 4-5, no. 3-4, describes and illustrates two coins with the common pattern: AE 5.30 g; 21 mm and AE 3.90 g; 18 mm.

Moisil 1912, p. 248, no. 46-47, reiterates the items described above, referencing the previous publication, together with two new pieces probably of the same type (they are not illustrated): AE 7.00 g; 23 mm and AE 4.14 g; 20 mm.

Ruzicka 1917, p. 90, no. 277c, pl. 27, illustrates a coin from his collection: AE 4.84 g; 22 mm.

Pippidi, Berciu 1965, pl. III, no. 13, pl. VI/16 (Rev.), illustrates a piece of this type: AE 21 × 23 mm.

Vcoins – Forum Ancient Coins, 21st May 2013, no. GB48243: AE ↑ 5.135 g; 21.2 mm. Pl. V, 70.

Vcoins – Shick Coins. Ancient coins and Antiquities, 5th December 2016, no. vb1532: AE 18 mm. Pl. V, 71.

A1 – R3

Obv. See above.

Rev. ΚΑΛΛ / ATIA above. Three wheat ears on the left and a club on the right. Border of dots.

AE ↓ 4.00 g; 18.8 × 20 mm; col. V. Ioniță. Pl. V, 72.

Other pieces:

Vcoins – Time Machine. Ancient Coins Greek / Celtic, 14th April 2000, no. 36: AE 20 mm. Pl. V, 73.

A1 – R4

Obv. See above.

¹⁵ Severeanu 1929; Oța, Gramaticu 2003, p. 67, no. 2, pl. I.

Rev. ΚΑΛ / ΛΑΤΙΑ above. See above, but different stylistically, with the three wheat years bundled towards the bottom part.

Vcoins – Ancient Imports, 16th February 2007, no. 10122TN: AE 6.00 g; 19.97 mm. Pl. V, 74.

UNIT

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛΛΑ below. A club on the left and a bow in case on the right. Border of dots.

AE ↓ 2.71 g; 16.7 mm; but [KA]ΛΛΑ; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. V, 75.

AE ↓ 2.57 g; 15.4 mm; but [K]ΑΛΛΑ; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. V, 76.

Group XII is the largest of the pseudo-autonomous emissions. The multiples have been struck with a die on the obverse and four patterns for the reverse, different due to the changing positions of the attributes. Their average weight is 5.00 g. Particularly interesting is the fact that a piece from this emission comes from the funerary inventory discovered at Mangalia¹⁶. Regarding the units, we've included two coins, stylistically related to the multiples and weighting an average 2.64 g.

GROUP XIII

MULTIPLE

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛ / ΛΑΤΙΑ. Three wheat ears on the left and a club on the right. Border of dots.

Hill 1922, p. 153, no. 9; SNG BM Black Sea, no. 215.

AE ↗ 3.87 g; 19 mm. Pl. VI, 77.

Other pieces:

Sutzu 1915, p. 159, no. 2, fig. 5: AE 19 mm. Pl. VI, 78.

Classical Numismatic Group. Electronic Auction 310, 4th September 2013, no. 20: AE ↗ 3.94 g; 18 mm. Pl. VI, 79.

UNIT

A1 – R1

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛΛΑ below. A club on the left and a bow in case on the right. Border of dots.

AE ↘ 3.45 g; 15.8 × 17.3 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. VI, 80.

AE ↘ 3.35 g; 17.1 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. VI, 81.

AE ↓ 3.09 g; 16.3 × 17 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. VI, 82.

AE ↓ 2.80 g; 16.7 × 17.7 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. VI, 83.

Other pieces:

Ocheșeanu, Dicu 1981-1982, p. 443, no. 12, pl. I, edits a coin found at Mangalia, Constanța County, during excavations for the construction of apartment buildings next to the railway station in 1962: AE ↓ 2.25 g; 16.5 mm.

Auktionshaus H.D. Rauch GmbH, Vienna. Numismata Auction 2011, 15th April 2011, no. 117: AE 2.70 g. Pl. VI, 84.

Vcoins – Gerhard Rohde. Ancient Coins, 29th June 2009, no. 8734: AE 3.19 g; 18.1 mm. Pl. VI, 85.

Wildwinds – 5th December 2016, the piece was added in July 2013 with the permission of Roland Müller: AE 3.33 g; 16 mm. Pl. VI, 86.

¹⁶ Severeanu 1929; Oța, Gramaticu 2003, p. 67, no. 2, pl. I.

CoinArchives.com - Roma Numismatics Ltd. E-Sale 31. Auction date: 26th November 2016, Lot number 96: AE ⚡ 2.30 g; 17 mm. Pl. VI, 87.

A2 – R1

Obv. See above, but stylistically different.

Rev. See above.

MA-Shops – Davila. La galerie numismatique Sarl, 23rd May 2013, no. SKU 8396: AE 2.65 g; 16 mm. Pl. VI, 88.

In group XIII we have included a coin (as a multiple) from the British Museum collection. Weighing 3.87 g its obverse differs stylistically slightly from the group, indicating a new emission. It was published in 1922 by G.F. Hill where it was erroneously described as having two barley ears between a quiver and a club¹⁷. Later, the coin was published by M.J. Price in a new catalogue, where it is correctly described and illustrated¹⁸. A second piece was edited by M.C. Sutz in his collection¹⁹. His description does not indicate any resemblance to the British Museum coin. On the contrary, the author suggests that on the lower part, under the attributes, a five-ray star was embossed. No star is visible on the British Museum coin, but similarities between the reverses of the two coins can be seen, which might have been struck with the same die. One argument for the succession of this emission, after group XII, is the obvious resemblance with the reverse number 4 of the previous series.

We have associated a much larger group of units to the group, amongst which is a piece discovered in Mangalia during construction works²⁰. The last coin, with another obverse die, seems to be a failed variant, an imitation of the original obverse²¹. Average weight is 2.93 g.

GROUP XIV

MULTIPLES – Group I pseudo-autonomous coins of the KTICTHC²² type.

The coins associated with this group of units, the KTICTHC type, have been described in detail in another study. They were struck with two obverse dies and six reverse dies thus revealing one of the most abundant pseudo-autonomous Callatian issues. The average weight of 5.13 g falls within the weight standards of previous emissions.

UNIT

A1 – R1

Obv. Head of Herakles, bearded, laureate, to the right. Border of dots.

Rev. ΚΑΛΑ (sic) below. A club on the left, a cluster of grapes and a bow in case on the right. Border of dots.

Pick 1898, 275; pl. II, 4.

AE ⚡ 1.93 g; 15 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. VI, 89.

AE ⚡ 1.64 g; 14.3 mm; inv. MMB 1418. Pl. VI, 90.

AE ⚡ 1.54 g; 13.7 mm; inv. MMB 1495. Pl. VI, 91.

Other pieces:

Pick 1898, 275 – mentions a single coin from Moscow: AE 15 mm.

¹⁷ Hill 1922, p. 153, no. 9: AE 3.85 g.

¹⁸ SNG BM Black Sea, no. 215: AE 3.87 g.

¹⁹ Sutz 1915, p. 159, nr. 2, fig. 5.

²⁰ Ocheșeanu, Dicu 1981-1982, p. 443, no. 12, pl. I.

²¹ MA-Shops – Davila. La galerie numismatique Sarl, 23rd May 2013, no. SKU 8396.

²² Gramaticu, Ioniță 1998-2003, p. 47-50.

Mušmov 1912, p. 23, no. 226, pl. II, 20, edits a piece from the Sofia museum's collection. The photo shows it to have the same pattern on the obverse and reverse as the coin illustrated by Pick 1898, 275.

Vcoins – Ancient Caesar Classical Numismatics, 23rd December 2010, no. 40468: AE 1.83 g; 14 mm. Pl. VI, 92.

Vcoins – David Connors. Ancient worlds, 7th January 2004, no. rq16: AE 15 mm. Pl. VI, 93.

A1 – R2

Obv. See above.

Rev. ΚΑΛΑ (sic) below. See above, but stylistically different.

AE ↓ 2.12 g; 13.3 × 14 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. VI, 94.

AE ↓ 1.69 g; 14.4 mm; V. Ioniță coll. Pl. VI, 95.

Other pieces:

Vcoins – Ancient Caesar Classical Numismatics, 23rd December 2010, no. 40442: AE 1.85 g; 13 mm. Pl. VI, 96.

Vcoins – Ancient Caesar Classical Numismatics, 18th March 2011, no. 40561: AE 1.60 g; 14 mm. Pl. VI, 97.

Other unidentified coins, with reverse dies R1-R2:

Moisil 1912, p. 248, no. 42: AE 15 mm, poorly preserved.

Ruzicka 1913, p. 301, no. 275a, edits a coin with the following specifications: AE 1.95 g; 14 mm.

The author mentions it again in a new study with the observation that the coin data has been corrected: AE 2.10 g; 14 mm²³.

Group XIV only includes one group of units, different from all the others by the presence on the reverse of a cluster of grapes between the traditional attributes: the club and the bow in case, together with the misspelled abbreviation of the city's name (ΚΑΛΛΑ) with a single lambda. A stylistic resemblance of the Herakles image on the obverse of these pieces with the hero's image from the coins belonging to the first KTICTHC group is noticeable. Because of this the theory may be put forward that these units were circulating simultaneously with the first KTICTHC type coins.

A close connection between the two types of coin, struck with two types of representation, can be seen in the catalogue. This suggests they were issued according to a denomination system. This fact has been noted at the city of Tomis as well by K. Regling himself in his introduction referring to the city²⁴, as well as in considerations on the mints of Moesia Inferior²⁵. Earlier, P. Gardner noted the presence of denomination numbers on the reverse of coins around the Black Sea, proposing the hypothesis of a currency alliance between certain cities²⁶. Particularly interesting is the fact that this functions in more mints than the five which would belong to cities that were part of this alliance: Odessos, Istros, Callatis, Tomis and Dionysopolis.

Looking at denomination numbers, it appears that the main unit is a small bronze coin, varying in time between 1.8-3.5 g in weight and 13-17 mm in size. It has been identified by B. Pick as the assarion (το'ασσάριον)²⁷, frequently confused in the literature for the Roman as²⁸.

After the Papiria law in 89 BC., the as coin, which represented the main bronze unit in imperial currency, was the equivalent of half an ounce (half-ounce as), meaning 13.64 g²⁹. Its sub-units were:

²³ Ruzicka 1917, p. 90, no. 275a.

²⁴ Pick, Regling 1910, p. 622-625.

²⁵ Pick 1898, p. 74-78.

²⁶ Gardner 1876.

²⁷ Pick 1898, p. 75.

²⁸ Gardner 1876, p. 311-312; RPC I, p. 370; Howgego 1985, p. 54.

²⁹ Blanchet 1896, p. 9-11; Gnechi 1900, p. 104, exposes the reforms of the Roman as throughout time; BMC, I, p. xliv-lvii.

Table 1. Weight distribution of coins from groups I-XIV.

Group No.	MULTIPLE / 2 assaria		UNIT / assarion			DATING		
	Number of pieces	Average weight ¹	Number of pieces	Average weight				
I			1	3.31 g	3.31 g	First half of 1 st century AD.		
II	1	6.28 g	6.28 g	1	2.41 g 2.87 g	2.64 g	Vespasian - Nerva	
III	3	5.14 g 4.86 g	5.00 g	5	2.14 g 1.80 g 1.80 g 1.56 g 1.51 g	1.76 g		
IV	6	6.17 g 6.15 g 6.05 g 5.87 g 5.28 g 4.91 g	5.73 g	1	4.12 g	4.12 g		
V	11	4.02 g 3.88 g 3.79 g 3.60 g 3.50 g 3.30 g 3.25 g 2.82 g 2.78 g 2.78 g 2.48 g	3.29 g	2	1.84 g 1.45 g	1.64 g		
VI	3	4.871 g 3.89 g 3.65 g	4.137 g	6	3.40 g 3.29 g 3.26 g 2.61 g 2.60 g 2.27 g	2.90 g		
VII	1	4.44 g	4.44 g	1	1.36 g	1.36 g		
VIII	5	5.065 g 5.05 g 4.58 g 4.19 g 3.65 g	4.50 g	1	–	–		
IX	1	5.93 g	5.93 g	–	–	–		
X	8	6.58 g 6.18 g 6.09 g 5.66 g 4.68 g 4.53 g 4.39 g 2.97 g	5.13 g	9	3.88 g 3.76 g 3.56 g 3.47 g 3.28 g 3.28 g 3.23 g 3.17 g 2.98 g	3.40 g		Trajan
XI	1	4.95 g	4.95 g	–	–	–		Hadrian
XII	23	7.00 g 6.40 g 6.00 g 5.89 g 5.58 g 5.56 g 5.48 g 5.29 g 5.135 g	5.00 g	2	2.71 g 2.57 g	2.64 g		

¹ Average weight was calculated for the coins which had their weight specified.

Group No.	MULTIPLE / 2 assaria			UNIT / assarion		DATING	
	Number of pieces	Average weight ¹		Number of pieces	Average weight		
		5.01 g 4.93 g 4.85 g 4.84 g 4.50 g 4.41 g 4.14 g 4.06 g 4.00 g 3.92 g 3.09 g				Hadrian	
XIII	2	3.87 g	3.87 g	10	3.45 g 3.35 g 3.33 g 3.19 g 3.09 g 2.80 g 2.70 g 2.65 g 2.30 g 2.25 g	2.91 g	Antoninus Pius
XIV		Group I KTICTHC	5,13 g	14	2.12 g 2.10 g 1.95 g 1.93 g 1.85 g 1.83 g 1.69 g 1.64 g 1.60 g 1.54 g	1.82 g	

- semis = 1/4 ounce = 6.82 g
- triens = 1/6 ounce = 4.54 g
- quadrans = 1/8 ounce = 3.41 g
- sestans = 1/12 ounce = 2.27 g

As we can see above, there can be no equivalence between the Roman as of 13.64 g and the Greek assarion with a variable weight of ± 3 g³⁰. If we were to find the Roman equivalent for the Greek unit for bronze, the most likely candidate would be the Roman quadrans (1/8 ounce), meaning 3.41 g.

In regard to Greek currency based on the bronze assarion, the following bronze multiples are known:

- Coins with the letter B = 2 assaria, with size = 18-21 mm.
- Coins with the letter Γ = 3 assaria, with size = 22-23 mm.
- Coins with the letter Δ = 4 assaria, with size = 23-25 mm.
- Coins with the letter E = 5 assaria, with size = 25-28 mm.

The weight and size of these coins is fairly flexible, increasing and decreasing depending on the economic conditions of the age. We must consider that an attempt to establish the weight limits of denominations is extremely difficult. They are relative, directly influenced by the workshop's interest to maintain the standard's accuracy. The average weight of a significant number of issues from the same emission would be much more relevant. During the 1st and 2nd century AD we notice a greater care in keeping

³⁰ Spoerri Butcher 2009, points out the difficulties of identifying the Greek nominal system and finding its Roman equivalent.

to the standard-weight³¹. Later, the great weight variations within the same emissions³², struck with a pair of obverse and reverse dies, suggest that they were made *al marco*: a certain number of coins were minted from a certain quantity of metal without attention to the weight of each flan.

The stereotypical nature of the images with which the coins in the present catalogue were struck with indicates they were used in Callatis even before the use of denomination numbers, a practice which begins with the reign of Marcus Aurelius. At the beginning of the 1st century AD, during the reign of Augustus, the Callatis mint was striking two types of bronze coins, an early one with the bare head of the emperor and a later one representing him with the laurel wreath. Both types are the same denomination, identical to the assarion, weighting between 2.17 and 2.99 g and with the size of 17 mm and 14 × 16 mm respectively³³.

There are no further Greek coins from Callatis featuring the imperial portrait until the time of Nero. During his reign the mint struck coins with Greek and Latin legends, of a higher denomination, with a bronze piece of around 21-24 mm and weights between 5.24 and 8.68 g³⁴, which can be seen as coins representing 2 assaria. The weight variation of the coins issued using the same die reveals certain carelessness in keeping with the standard.

With the exception of a coin from Vespasian hesitantly attributed to the Heraklean city based on the letters KA on the reverse³⁵, no emissions with the imperial effigy are known from Callatis until the time of Antoninus Pius. Starting with his reign, the mint would issue coins with the emperor's portrait constantly until the middle of the 3rd century AD. A gradual and constant decrease of the 2 assaria coin weights is revealed by the analysis of the Vespasian's 4.96 g coin, as well as the emissions, with several dies, during the first Antonine emperor³⁶. This process of decrease maintains until the end of the mint activity.

Parallel to imperial emissions, the city's authorities issued pseudo-autonomous coins with a regularity still unknown to us, which can however be inferred from the multitude of dies. In an article on the Herakles KTICTHC pseudo-autonomous coins³⁷, which began with the reign of Antoninus Pius, the sporadic striking of coins featuring the letter B, denoting 2 assaria, can be seen. From this, one can deduce that the pseudo-autonomous coins were struck according to the same nominal system, parallel with the imperial portrait emissions. The latter were struck with denomination numbers (B, Γ, Δ, E) beginning with the reign of Marcus Aurelius and continuing sporadically until the time of Septimius Sever. After this, the denomination number appears on all imperial emissions until the mint goes out of use.

In regard to the pseudo-autonomous emissions, the Callatian mint used standard images indicating the denomination for the obverse, even in the absence of the letter on the reverse. Thus, the 3 assaria pieces were struck exclusively with the head of Demeter on the obverse. These are sometimes struck on the reverse, especially during the 3rd century AD, with the letter Γ. On the obverse of the 2 assaria coins the head of Herakles, the city's mythical hero is represented. The one unit (1 assarion) coins are stylistically the most varied, featuring images of Herakles, as seen in the present catalogue, and especially of Athena. A singular case is a piece featuring the head of Ares (Pick 1898, 269), known from several specimens, while an exception in repetition of images is represented by a coin featuring the head of Demeter and Eros riding a lion on the reverse (Pick 1898, 288).

Following these observations, the units in our catalogue can be considered one assarion pieces, with the multiples representing two assaria coins. Finally, we must highlight the fact that the two assaria multiples have an uneven weight evolution, the lowest level being recorded in group V with an average of 3.29 g (11 pieces) while the highest is of 6.28 g in group II (1 piece). In the case of the one assarion coins, the

³¹ At Odessos, during the reign of Trajan, bronze coins were issued, with the emperor's image on the obverse and a representation of the Great God on the reverse, which fall within the limits of an assarion, ± 3 g, according to Regling 1910, 2232, pl. IV, 23, but also on the internet, on the site acsearch.info.

³² Dima 2005, p. 35.

³³ Gramaticu, Ioniță 2007, p. 42-45.

³⁴ S. Gramaticu, V. Ioniță, *Atelierul monetar de la Callatis în vremea lui Nero*, mss.

³⁵ RPC II, p. 342, no. 2810 (*incerti*).

³⁶ Gramaticu, Ioniță 2003. The coins of Antoninus Pius, more or less worn, weight between 2.80 and 6.09 g (mean 4.56 g).

³⁷ Gramaticu, Ioniță 1998-2003, p. 47-73.



Pl. I. Pseudo-autonomous coins of Herakles type issued at Callatis: group I (no. 1); group II (nos. 2-4); group III (nos. 5-12).

Group IV



Group V



Pl. II. Pseudo-autonomous coins of Herakles type issued at Callatis: group IV (nos. 13-17); group V (nos. 18-27).



Pl. III. Pseudo-autonomous coins of Herakles type issued at Callatis: group VI (nos. 28-36); group VII (nos. 37-38); group VIII (nos. 39-45).



Pl. IV. Pseudo-autonomous coins of Herakles type issued at Callatis: group IX (no. 46), group X (nos. 47-55); group XI (nos. 56-57); group XII (nos. 58-61).

Group XII



Pl. V. Pseudo-autonomous coins of Herakles type issued at Callatis: group XII (nos. 62-76).



Pl. VI. Pseudo-autonomous coins of Herakles type issued at Callatis: group XIII (nos. 77-88); group XIV (nos. 89-97).

smallest coin is the one from group VII, with 1.36 g, while the biggest one is from group IV, with 4.12 g. The value of the units can be subjective because they are each given by one piece.

Dating the pseudo-autonomous coins is difficult without information on the context of their discovery, and remains open to debate. The Herakles head coins from this catalogue have often been mentioned in the literature as autonomous emissions, without any supporting argument. The overstriking of the Nero piece with the typical image for this denomination, from group II, points them out as pseudo-autonomous emissions beyond any doubt. The fact that a coin with the emperor's effigy was overstruck is unique in Callatis as no other specimens of this type have been noted until now. This event could be the result of a *damnatio memoriae* operation during the time of Vespasian³⁸. A different motive could be economic, as Nero's coins have circulated later under this form, overstruck or countermarked, as we can see in specimens from Thessalonica³⁹. L. Ruzicka describes two coins belonging to this city, issued under Nero, which show clear signs of erasing the emperor's name, as well as a countermark with the abbreviated name of his successor, Domitian. The group I coin was dated during the first half of the 1st century AD. based on similarities with coins from the time of Augustus. The following groups (III-IX) were catalogued mainly on style criteria and can be placed in the Vespasian-Nerva interval, including their reigns. The countermarked coin from group IX, with the TPA abbreviation, seems to have been issued in the period preceding the rule of Trajan when the respective puncheon was applied.

The dating of group X at the beginning of Trajan's reign is suggested by the presence of a multiple (a 2 assaria piece) from this series in the funerary inventory discovered in Mangalia, Constanța County⁴⁰. This inventory includes glass objects, ceramics and bronze, as well as five pseudo-autonomous coins from Callatis, three of which are of the KTICTHC type. Our study reveals that the first two pieces are anterior to Antoninus Pius, one coin can be dated during his reign and the last two were issued a little later, during Marcus Aurelius. The group IX coin found in the funerary deposit is much worn and should be considered the oldest coin of the offering. On the other hand, P.O. Karyškovskij presents a coin sample discovered in Roman Olbia in which a unit (assarion) from this group is found, which the author dates at the beginning of the 2nd century AD⁴¹. Similarly, a piece described by *La galerie numismatique* is dated by the authors around the end of the 1st century AD or beginning of the 2nd century AD⁴². Based on these clues, we might assume that group X belongs to the reign of Trajan.

After group XI which for now is only represented by multiples (2 assaria) comes group XII, the largest one. The two are stylistically similar. The presence of a multiple from group XII in the funerary deposit discovered in Mangalia in 1927 allows us to date this series during the time of Hadrian.

In terms of representation, group XIII seems to be situated at the beginning of Antoninus Pius' reign, following which, during the second half of his reign, the Callatis mint starts the production of type KTICTHC pseudo-autonomous coins. Its absence from the funerary offering at Mangalia can be explained only by the rarity of this emission known only by two multiples.

Group XIV, the final one, is represented exclusively by units (assarion) which stylistically fit in the second half of Antoninus Pius' reign. They were in circulation parallel with the first group of type KTICTHC pseudo-autonomous coins, being considered 2 assaria multiples.

Dating these items represents a challenge, as no information on the archaeological context in which they were discovered exists. The difficulty is compounded by the brief information found in the literature, publishing the coins without illustrations as well as the representation of the standard attributes of the hero and the city on the coins themselves. Such a case is the emission recorded by Pick 1898, 278 (pl. II. 7)⁴³, which can only be dated within a very wide range, 1st to 3rd century AD. Similarly, L. Ruzicka describes a coin with the typical image of an assarion (club and bow in case), but unusually heavy for its type: AE 6.10 g;

³⁸ Howgego 1985, p. 13.

³⁹ Ruzicka 1924.

⁴⁰ Severeanu 1929; Oța, Gramaticu 2003, p. 66, no. 1, pl. I.

⁴¹ Karyškovskij 1965, p. 58, pl. 3, 3.

⁴² *La galerie numismatique*, p. 53, no. 222.

⁴³ The same coin was also described by Mušmov 1912, p. 24, no. 233, pl. V, 1.

19 mm⁴⁴. Mentioning the figure of Herakles on the obverse with a club on his shoulder and the ΚΑΛΛΑ/TIA legend above on the reverse classifies the coin as a new emission, difficult to identify without an illustration. At Mangalia, between 1974 and 1976, a funerary offering made up of two coins was discovered. The author describes them as being Pick 1898, 276 general type, dated during the Antonine age⁴⁵. Their faulty presentation, with no details or photographs but only technical data does not allow their precise inclusion in the pseudo-autonomous type series.

Considering that new types of dies with these representations continue to appear on the antiques market, researching these emissions is just in its early stages.

Abbreviations

E-bay - internet page: <http://www.ebay.com/>

J.-P. Righetti coll - J.-P. Righetti private collection

MA-Shops - MA-Shops. Coin, Banknote and Medal Collectors's Online Mall (internet page: <https://www.ma-shops.de/>)

MMB - Bucharest Municipality Museum.

MINAC - Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța

Okazii.ro - Cel mai mare site de comerț online din România (internet page: <https://www.okazii.ro/>)

V. Canarache coll. - Vasile Canarache private collection

Vcoins - The online coin show (internet page: <https://www.vcoins.com/>)

V. Ioniță coll. - Virgil Ioniță private collection.

Wildwinds - Ancient Coins: Roman, Greek, Byzantine and Celtic (internet page: <http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/>).

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⁴⁴ Ruzicka 1913, p. 301, no. 276a.

⁴⁵ Bărlădeanu - Zavatin 1977, p. 132, M 4, no. 1-2 (AE $\overrightarrow{\text{A}}$ 5,65 g; 21 mm; AE $\overrightarrow{\text{A}}$ 4,40 g; 20 mm).

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ABRÉVIATIONS

- AA – Archäologischer Anzeiger. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Darmstadt, München, Tübingen – Berlin
AAIN – Annali dell’Istituto Italiano di Numismatica, Roma
AARMSI – Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice, București
Academica – Academica. Revistă editată de Academia Română, București
ACSS – Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia, Bordeaux – Moscow
ActaArchCop – Acta Archaeologica, Copenhagen
ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
ActaMM – Acta Moldaviae Meridionalis, Vaslui
ActaMN – Acta Musei Napocensis. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca
ActaMP – Acta Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă, Zalău
ActaMV – Acta Musei Varnaensis, Varna
ActaMT – Acta Musei Tutovens, Muzeul „Vasile Pârvan”, Bârlad
ActaPraehArch – Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica, Berlin
ActaTS – Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis. Institutul pentru Cercetarea Patrimoniului Cultural Transilvănean în Context European, Sibiu
AÉ – L’Année Épigraphique, Paris
AEM – Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn, Wien
AISC – Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj-Napoca
AJA – American Journal of Archaeology, Boston
AJS – The American Journal of Sociology, Chicago
Alba Regia – Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani regis, Székesfehérvár
Aluta – Muzeul Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe
Alt-Hildesheim – Alt-Hildesheim. Jahrbuch für Stadt und Stift Hildesheim, Hildesheim
AM – Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Athenische Abteilung, Athen
American Anthropologist – American Anthropologist. Journal of the American Anthropological Association, ([http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1548-1433](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1548-1433))
American Antiquity – American Antiquity. Society for American Archaeology, Washington
Anatolia Antiqua – Anatolia Antiqua, Istanbul
AnB – Analele Banatului, Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara
Ancient Philosophy – Ancient Philosophy, Duquesne University, Pittsburg
AncWestEast – Ancient West & East, Leiden
AnnalesESC – Annales. Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations, Paris
AnnalesHSS – Annales. Histoire, Sciences Sociales, Paris
Annals of Science – Annals of Science, Taylor and Francis Online (<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tasc20>)
ANSNS – American Numismatic Society. Numismatic Studies, New York
AnUA-SH – Annales Universitatis Apulensis, Series Historica, Alba Iulia
AnUBucurești – Analele Universității București, București
Angustia – Angustia. Arheologie, Etnografie, Sfântu Gheorghe
ANSMN – American Numismatic Society; Museum Notes, New York
AntCl – L’antiquité Classique, Revue interuniversitaire d’études classiques
Antik Tanulmányok – Antik Tanulmányok. Studia Antiqua, Eötvös József Collegium, Budapest
Antiquitas – Antiquitas, Museo Historico Municipal de Priego, Cordoba
Antiquités Nationales – Antiquités Nationales, Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye
Antiquity – Antiquity. A Review of World Archaeology, Durham
AO – Arhivele Olteniei, Craiova
APS News – The American Physical Society News
Apulum – Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia
Archaeological Dialogues – Archaeological Dialogues, Cambridge

- Archaeometry – Archaeometry, The Society for Archaeological Science, Gesellschaft für Naturwissenschaftliche, Associazione Italiana di Archeometria, University of Oxford, Wiley
- ArchBulg – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
- ArchÉrt – Archeológiai Értesítő, Budapest
- ArchHung – Archaeologia Hungarica, Acta Archaeologica Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest
- ArchKorr – Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Mainz
- ArchRozhledy – Archeologické Rozhledy, Praha
- ArheologijaSSSR – Arheologija Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik, Moskova
- ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie, Iași
- ArhSofia – Arheologija. Organ na Arheologičeskija i Muzej, Sofia
- Arqueologia y Territorio Medieval – Arqueologia y Territorio Medieval, Universidad de Jaén, Jaén
- Ausgrabungen und Funde – Ausgrabungen und Funde, Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Sektion für Vor- und Frühgeschichte; Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR. Zentralinstitut für Alte Geschichte und Archäologie
- BARIntSer – British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford
- BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
- BCH – Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, Athènes – Paris
- BHAUT – Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis, Timișoara Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis, Timișoara
- Bibliotheca Ephemeris Napocensis – Bibliotheca Ephemeris Napocensis, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei al Academiei Române, Cluj-Napoca
- Bibliotheca Historica Romaniae. Monographies – Bibliotheca Historica Romaniae. Monographies, Academia Republicii Socialiste România, Secția Științe Istorice, București
- Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis – Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei al Academiei Române, Cluj-Napoca
- BJb – Bonner Jahrbücher des Rheinischen Landesmuseums in Bonn, Bonn
- BMC, I – H. Mattingly, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, I, Augustus to Vittelius*, London, 1923.
- BMC, II – H. Mattingly, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, II, Vespasian to Domitian*, London, 1930.
- BMC, III – H. Mattingly, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, III, Nerva to Hadrian*, London, 1936
- BMC, IV – H. Mattingly, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, IV, Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, London, 1940.
- BMC, V – H. Mattingly, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, V, Pertinax to Elagabalus*, London, 1950.
- BMC, VI – R. A. G. Carson, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, VI, Severus Alexander to Balbinus and Pupienus*, London, 1962.
- BMI – Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București
- BMJT – Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman, Alexandria
- BMTAGiurgiu – Buletinul Muzeului „Teohari Antonescu”, Giurgiu
- Bosporskie issledovanija – Bosporskie Issledovanija (Études bosporaines), Académie nationale ukrainienne des sciences, Simferopol
- BSFN – Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique, Paris
- BSNR – Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București
- BTM Mühely – BTM Mühely, Budapesti Történeti Múzeum, Budapest
- Budapest Régiségei – Budapest Régiségei, Budapesti Történeti Múzeum, Budapest
- BulBOR – Buletinul Bisericii Ortodoxe Române, București
- Buridava – Buridava. Muzeul Județean Vâlcea, Râmnicu Vâlcea
- CA – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- CAB – Cercetări Arheologice în București, Muzeul Municipiului București, București
- Caiete ARA – Caiete ARA. Arhitectură, Restaurare, Arheologie. Asociația ARA, București
- Cahiers des Sciences Humaines – Cahiers des Sciences Humaines, O.R.S.T.O.M. (Agency: France)

- CAJ – Cambridge Archaeological Journal
 CANT – Cercetări arheologice în aria nord-tracă, București (I – 1995, II – 1997, III - 1999)
 Carpica – Carpica, Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Julian Antonescu” Bacău, Bacău
 CCA, campania – Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București
 CCDJ – Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos, Muzeul “Dunării de Jos”, Călărași
 CCGG – Cahiers du Centre Gustav-Glotz, Publications de la Sorbonne, Paris
 Centaurus – Centaurus, European Society for the History of Science, John Wiley & Sons Ltd
 CercIst – Cercetări Istorice, Iași
 Chiron – Mitteilungen der Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, München
 Chronica Valachica – Chronica Valachica. Studii și materiale de istorie și istorie a culturii, Târgoviște
 Chronométriphilia – Chronométriphilia, La Chaux-de-Fonds
 CICSA – Centrul de Istorie Comparată a Societăților Antice, Universitatea București, București
 CIL – *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berlin, 1862-.
 CIS – *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*, Paris, 1881-.
 Classica et Christiana – Classica et Christiana, Centrul de Studii Clasice și Creștine al Facultății de Istorie a Universității „Al.I. Cuza”, Iași
 CIQ – The Classical Quaterly, The Classical Association, Cambridge
 CN – Cercetări Numismatice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
 CNM – Corpus Nummorum Moldaviae
 Collection de la Maison de l’Orient méditerranéen. Série Épigraphique – Collection de la Maison de l’Orient méditerranéen. Série Épigraphique, Maison de l’Orient et de la Méditerranée Jean Pouilloux, Fédération de recherche sur les sociétés anciennes, Université Lumière Lyon 2 - CNRS
 Communications – Communications. EHESS/CNRS-Centre Edgar Morin, Paris
 Comparative Criticism – Comparative Criticism, Cambridge University Press
 Corviniana – Corviniana. Acta Musei Corviniensis, Hunedoara
 CRAI – Comptes Rendus des Séances de l’Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, Paris
 Crisia – Crisia. Muzeului Țării Crișurilor, Oradea
 Critica Storica – Critica Storica, Associazione degli storici europei, Firenze
 CSA – Current Swedish Archaeology, Swedish Archaeological Society
 Current Anthropology – Current Anthropology. University of California, Merced
 Dacia N.S. – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d’archéologie et d’histoire ancienne. Académie Roumaine. Institut d’archéologie « V. Pârvan », București
 Danubius – Danubius, Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați, Galați
 Das Altertum – Das Altertum, Berlin – Amsterdam – Oldenburg
 Das Mittelalter – Das Mittelalter, UTB GmbH, Stuttgart
 Der Anschnitt – Der Anschnitt, Vereinigung der Freunde von Kunst und Kultur im Bergbau, Bochum
 DHA – Dialogues d’Histoire ancienne, Université de Franche-Comté, Paris
 Die Kunde – Die Kunde. Zeitschrift für niedersächsische Archäologie, Hannover
 DissArch – Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Budapest
 DissPann – Disertationes Pannonicae. Ex Instituto Numismatico et Archaeologico Universitatis de Petro Pázmány nominatae Budapestensis provenientes, Budapest
 DIVR – D.M. Pippidi (ed.), *Dicționar de istorie veche a României (Paleolitic – sec. X)*, București, 1976.
 Documenta Praehistorica – Documenta Praehistorica, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Archaeology
 Documenta Valachica – Documenta Valachica. Studii și materiale de istorie și istorie a culturii, Târgoviște
 Drobeta – Drobeta. Muzeul Regiunii Porțile de Fier, Drobeta-Turnu Severin
 EAIVR – Enciclopedia Arheologiei și Istoriei Vechi a României (ed. C. Preda), București, 1994
 EJS – European Journal of Sociology
 Epigraphische Studien – Epigraphische Studien, Rheinisches Landesmuseum Bonn, Köln
 EphemDAC – Ephemeris Dacoromana. Annuario della Scuola Romana di Roma
 EphemNap – Ephemeris Napocensis. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca
 Ethnic and Racial Studies – Ethnic and Racial Studies, London : Routledge & Kegan Paul

- EurAnt – Eurasia Antiqua. Deutsche Archäologisches Institut, Berlin
- FI – File de Istorie. Muzeul Județean Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- FolArch – Folia Archaeologica, Budapest
- Fontes I – V. Iliescu, V. C. Popescu, Gh. Ștefan (ed.), Izvoare privind Istoria României, vol. I, București, 1964.
- Fontes II – H. Mihăescu, Gh. Ștefan, R. Hîncu, V. Iliescu, V. C. Popescu (ed.), Izvoare privind Istoria României, vol. I, București, 1970.
- FrühMitAltSt – Frühmittelalterliche Studien. Jahrbuch des Instituts für Frühmittelalterforschung der Universität Münster, Münster
- Gerión – Gerión. Revista de Historia Antigua
- Germania – Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
- GlasnikSarajevo – Glasnik Zemlinskog Muzeja u Sarajevu, Sarajevo
- Greece & Rome – Greece & Rome, Classical Association, Cambridge University Press
- HispAnt – Hispania Antiqua. Revista de Historia Antigua (digital journal: <https://revistas.uva.es/index.php/hispaanti>)
- Hesperia – Hesperia. The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Athens
- Historia – Historia. Zeitschrift für Alte Geschichte, Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart
- History and Anthropology – History and Anthropology, Taylor & Francis (Routledge)
- History and Theory – History and Theory. Studies in the Philosophy of History, Middletown
- History Compass – History Compass, Wiley-Blackwell
- Histria Antiqua – Histria Antiqua, Institut društvenih znanosti IVO PILAR, Zagreb
- HNE – M. Lidzbarski, *Handbuch der Nordsemitischen Epigraphik*, Weimar, 1898.
- HPQ – History of Philosophy Quarterly, University of Illinois Press
- IDR II – G. Florescu, C.C. Petolescu, *Inscripțiile Daciei Romane*, vol. II: *Oltenia și Muntenia*, Editura Academiei Române, București, 1977.
- IDR III/1 – I.I. Russu, N. Gudea, V. Wollmann, M. Dușanic, *Inscripțiile Daciei Romane*, vol. III/1: *Dacia Superior. Zona de sud-vest*, Editura Academiei Române, București, 1977.
- IDRE – C.C. Petolescu, *Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae. Inscriptions externes concernant l'histoire de la Dacie*, I-II, București, 1996-2000.
- IG XII 6.2 – K. Hallof, A.P. Matthaiou, *Inscriptiones Graecae XII 6. Inscriptiones Chii et Sami cum Corassiis Icariaque. Pars 2. Inscriptiones Sami insulae. Dedicaciones. Tituli sepulcrales. Tituli Christiani, Byzantini, Iudaei. Varia. Tituli graphio incisi. Incerta. Tituli alieni. Inscriptiones Corassiarum. Inscriptiones Icariae insulae*, Berlin – New York, 2003.
- IGB – G. Mihailov, *Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria Repertae*, 5 vol., Sofia, 1958–2001.
- IGLN – V. Božilova, J. Kolendo (eds.), *Inscriptions grecques et latines de Novae (Mésie inférieure)*, Ausonius, Bordeaux, 1997.
- IGLR – E. Popescu, *Inscripțiile grecești și latinești descoperite pe teritoriul României*, București, 1976.
- IGLS VI – J.-P. Rey-Coquais, *Inscriptions Grecques et Latines de la Syrie. VI. Baalbek et Beqa'.* Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique 78, Paris, 1967.
- IGLS XVII.1 – J.-B. Yon, *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie. XVII/1. Palmyre* Bibliothèque archéologique et historique 195; Beirut, 2012.
- ILB – B. Gerov, *Inscriptiones Latinae in Bulgaria Repertae*, Sofia, 1989.
- Il Mar Nero – Il mar nero: annali di archeologia e storia, Roma
- ILS – H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, Berlin, I (1892), II (1902), III (1916).
- ISSJ – International Social Science Journal
- Interpretation – Interpretation. A Journal of Political Philosophy, Waco
- ISM I – D.M. Pippidi, *Inscripțiile din Scythia Minor*, vol. I. *Histria și împrejurimile*, București, 1983.
- ISM II – I. Stoian, *Inscripțiile din Scythia Minor grecești și latine*, vol. II. *Tomis și teritoriul său*, Bucarest, 1987.
- ISM III – A. Avram, *Inscriptions grecques et latines de Scythie Mineure*, vol. III. *Callatis et son territoire*, Bucharest–Paris, 1999.
- ISM IV – E. Popescu, *Inscriptions de Scythie Mineure*, vol. IV. *Tropaeum – Durostorum – Axiopolis*, Bucharest–Paris, 2015.

- ISM V – E. Doruțiu Boilă, *Inscripțiile din Scythia Minor*, vol. V. *Capidava – Troesmis – Noviodunum*, București, 1980.
- IstMitt – Istanbuler Mitteilungen, Istanbul
- Istros – Istros, Muzeul Brăilei „Carol I”, Brăila
- IzvestijaSofia – Izvestija na Nacionalnija Arheologičeski Institut, Sofia
- JAMT – Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory, Springer
- JHS – Journal of Hellenic Studies, London
- JIES – Journal of Indo-European Studies, Washington
- JFA – Journal of Field Archaeology, Boston University, Taylor & Francis
- JMC – Journal of Material Culture, SAGE Publications Ltd.
- JNG – Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte, Bayerische Numismatische Gesellschaft, München
- JÖAI – Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Wien
- Journal of Value Inquiry – The Journal of Value Inquiry, Springer
- JRA – Journal of Roman Archaeology, Portsmouth, Rhode Island
- JRAI – Journal of Royal Anthropological Institute, London
- JRAI (N.S.) – The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London
- JRAI-GBI – Journal of Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, London
- JRGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
- JRS – Journal of Roman Studies, London
- Kadmos – Kadmos. Zeitschrift für vor- und frühgriechische Epigraphik, Berlin
- Klio – Klio. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte, Berlin
- La Cultura – La Cultura. Rivista de Filosofia, Letteratura e Storia
- LIMC – Lexicon iconographicum mythologiae classicae, Zürich, 1981-1999
- Lucerna – Lucerna. The Roman Finds Group Newsletter, Stevenage, UK
- Marmația – Marmația, Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Baia Mare, Baia Mare
- MASP – Materiali po Arheologii Severnogo Pričernomorja, Odesa
- MCA – Materiale și cercetări arheologice. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- MemAnt – Memoria Antiquitatis, Acta Musei Petrodavensis, Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț, Piatra-Neamț
- MFME – A Móra Ferenc Múzeum évkönyve. Móra Ferenc Múzeum, Szeged
- MIA – Materialy i issledovanija po arheologii SSSR, Moskva – Sk. Petersburg
- MitteilungenBerlin – Mitteilungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, Berlin
- Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Aegyptischen Gesellschaft – Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Aegyptischen Gesellschaft, Leipzig
- MN – Muzeul Național, București
- MonographRGZM – Monographies des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz
- Montana II – V. Velkov, G. Aleksandrov, *Epigrafski pametnitsi ot Montana i raiona*, Montana, 1994.
- Mousaios – Mousaios. Buletinul Științific al Muzeului Județean Buzău, Bacău
- MSȘIA – Academia Română. Memoriile Secției de Științe Istorice și Arheologie, București
- MusHelv – Museum Helveticum: schweizerische Zeitschrift für klassische Altertumswissenschaft = Revue suisse pour l'étude de l'antiquité classique = Rivista svizzera di filologia classica, Schwabe-Verlag
- NAC – Numismatica et Antichità Classiche. Quaderni Ticinesi, Lugano
- Nestor – Nestor, University of Cincinnati, Department of Classics, Cincinnati
- NC – Numismatic Chronicle, London
- NNM – Numismatic Notes and Monographs, New York
- Novensia – Novensia, Antiquity of Southeastern Europe Research Centre, University of Warsaw, Warsaw
- NZ – Numismatische Zeitschrift. Österreichische Numismatische Gesellschaft, Wien
- Oltenia – Oltenia. Studii și comunicări, Craiova
- Orientalia – Orientalia, Pontificio Istituto biblico, Roma
- Pact – Pact. Journal of the European Study Group on Physical, Chemical, Biological & Mathematical Techniques Applied to Archaeology, Strasbourg
- PAS – Praehistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa, Berlin

- PAT – Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum
 PAT – D.R. Hillers, E. Cussini, *Palmyrene Aramaic Texts*, The Comprehensive Aramaic Lexicon Project, Baltimore, 1996.
- PBF – Prähistorische Bronzefunde. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz, Seminar für Vor- und Frühgeschichte der Goethe-Universität Frankfurt a. M, Abteilung für Ur- und Frühgeschichtliche Archäologie des Historischen Seminars der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität, Münster
- PCPhS – Proceedings of the Cambridge Philological Society, Cambridge
- Peuce – Peuce. Studii și Note de Istorie Veche și Arheologie. Muzeul Delta Dunării / Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Simion Gavrilă”, Tulcea
- Peuce S.N. – Peuce, serie nouă. Studii și Cercetări de Istorie și Arheologie. Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Simion Gavrilă”, Tulcea
- Philosophie – Philosophie, Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris
- Phronesis – Phronesis. A Journal for Ancient Philosophy, Leiden
- PIR² – *Prosopographia Imperii Romani, saec. I-III*, ed. II, Berlin–Leipzig
- PNAS – Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Washington DC
- Poetics Today – Poetics Today, Duke University, Columbus, USA
- Polis – Polis. The Journal for Ancient Greek Political Thought, Exeter
- Pontica / Pontice – Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie, Constanța
- PPS – Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Cambridge
- PZ – Praehistorische Zeitschrift. Freie Universität, Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Berlin
- QS – Quaderni di storia, Roma
- RAN – Repertoriul Arheologic Național (<http://ran.cimec.ro/>)
- RE – *Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaften*, Stuttgart, 1893-
- REA – Revue des Études Anciennes. Maison de l'Archéologie, Université Bordeaux Montaigne, Pessac
- RES – *Répertoire d'épigraphie sémitique*, Paris, 1900-1968.
- RÉSEE – Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes. Academia Română, Institutul de Studii Sud-Est Europeene, București
- RevBistr – Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- Review of Metaphysics – The Review of Metaphysics. A Philosophical Quarterly, Washington DC
- Revista Arheologică – Revista Arheologică, Academia de Științe a Moldovei, Institutul Patrimoniului Cultural, Centrul de Arheologie, Chișinău
- Revista d'arqueologia de Ponent – Revista d'arqueologia de Ponent, Unitat d'Arqueologia, Prehistòria i Història Antiga del Departament d'Història de la Universitat de Lleida, Lleida
- RevMuz – Revista Muzeelor, București
- Révue d'Alsace – Révue d'Alsace, Fédération des Sociétés d'Histoire et d'Archéologie d'Alsace, Colmar
- Revue d'Archéométrie - ArchéoSciences, revue d'Archéométrie, Presses universitaires de Rennes
- Revue du Louvre – La Revue du Louvre et des musées de France, Conseil des musées nationaux (France), Paris
- Revue du Nord – Revue du Nord. Archéologie de la Picardie et du Nord de la France, Université de Lille, Villeneuve D'Asco
- RGA – *Reallexicon der Germanischen Altertumskunde*, Berlin
- RGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Bonn
- Rhetorica – Rhetorica. A Journal of the History of Rhetoric, Berkley
- RI – Revista Istorică. Academia Română, Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga”, București
- RIB – Roman Inscriptions of Britain, London
- RIC, II – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, II, Vespasian to Hadrian*, London, 1926.
- RIC, III – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, III, Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, London, 1930.
- RIC, IV/1 – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C.H.V. Shutherland, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, IV/1, Pertinax to Geta*, London, 1936.
- RIC, IV/2 – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Shutherland, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, IV/2, Macrinus to Papienus*, London, 1938.

- RIC, IV/3 – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Shutherland, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, IV/3, Gordian III-Uranus Antoninus*, London, 1949.
- RIC, V/1 – P. H. Webb, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, V/1*, London, 1927.
- RIS – E. Weber (ed.), *Die römischen Inschriften der Steiermark*, Graz, 1969.
- RIU III – L. Barkóczi, S. Soproni, *Die römische Inschriften Ungarns, 3. Liefereng: Brigetio (Fortsetzung) und die Limesstrecke am Donauknie*, Budapest–Bonn, 1981.
- RMD – *Roman Military Diplomas*, London, I (M.M. Roxan, 1978), II (M.M. Roxan, 1985), III (M.M. Roxan, 1993), IV (M.M. Roxan, P.A. Holder, 2003), V (P.A. Holder, 2006)
- RMM-MIA – Revista muzeelor și monumentelor. Monumente istorice și de artă, București
- RPC I – A. Burnett, M. Amandry, P.P. Ripollès, *Roman Provincial Coinage, I. From the death of Caesar to the death of Vitellius (44 BC-AD 69)*, London – Paris, 1992.
- RPC II – A. Burnett, M. Amandry, I. Carradice, *Roman Provincial Coinage, II. From Vespasian to Domitian (AD 69-96)*, London – Paris, 1999.
- SAA – *Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica*. Universitatea „Al. I. Cuza”, Iași
- SAI – *Studii și Articole de Istorie*, București
- Sargetia – *Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane*, Deva
- SchwNumRu – *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Bern
- Science – *Science*, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington DC
- SCIV(A) – *Studii și cercetări de istorie veche (și arheologie)*. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- SCN – *Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică*. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- Scripta Valachica – *Scripta Valachica, Studii și materiale de istorie și istorie a culturii*, Târgoviște
- SEG – *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, Leiden 1923-1971, Alphen aan den Rijn 1979-1980, Amsterdam 1979-2005, Boston 2006-
- Semitica et Classica – *Semitica et Classica. Revue internationale d'études orientales et méditerranéennes. International Journal of Oriental and Mediterranean Studies*, Paris – Turnhout
- SlovArch – *Slovenská Archeológia*, Nitra
- SMA – *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Series*
- SNG Copenhagen 2 – *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Copenhagen. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals. Danish National Museum, Volume 2. Macedonia and Thrace*, reprint of original edition, New Jersey, 1981.
- SNG BM Black Sea – *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume IX, British Museum, Part 1: The Black Sea*, London, 1993.
- SNG Stancomb – *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region*, Oxford, 2000.
- Southwestern Journal of Anthropology – *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, University of Chicago, Chicago
- SP – *Studii de Preistorie*, București
- Starinar – *Starinar, Arheologskog Instituta*, Belgrade
- StCl – *Studii Clasice*, București
- StComPitești – *Studii și Comunicări, Pitești*
- StComBrukenthal – *Studii și Comunicări, Muzeul Național Brukenthal*, Sibiu
- StComSatuMare – *Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare, Satu Mare*
- Stratum plus – *Stratum, Vysshaya Antropologicheskaya Shkola*, Chișinău
- Studia Palmyreńskie – *Studia Palmyreńskie, Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology*, University of Warsaw, Warsaw
- Studia Troica – *Studia Troica, Universität Tübingen, University of Cincinnati, Mainz am Rhein*
- Südost-Forschungen – *Südost-Institut München, Deutsches Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut (Berlin, Germany), Leipzig*
- Symbolae Osloenses – *Symbolae Osloenses. Norwegian Journal of Greek and Latin Studies*, Oslo
- SympThrac 1 – *Symposia Thracologica, I, Institutul de Tracologie, Craiova*, 1983
- SympThrac 2 – *Symposia Thracologica, II, Institutul de Tracologie, Drobeta-Turnu Severin*, 1984
- SympThrac 5 – *Symposia Thracologica, V, Institutul de Tracologie, Miercurea Ciuc*, 1987

- SympThrac 7 – Symposia Thracologica, VII, Institutul de Tracologie, Tulcea, 1989
- Terra Sebus – Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis, Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeş
- The Antiquaries Journal – The Antiquaries Journal, Society of Antiquaries of London
- Theory, Culture and Society – Theory, Culture and Society, Universitz of London, London
- ThesCRA* – *Thesaurus Cultus et Rituum Antiquorum*, Los Angeles, The J. Paul Getty Museum: I-II (2004), III-V (2005), VI (2011), VII-VIII (2012), Index (2014)
- The Numismatist – The Numismatist, The American Numismatic association
- Thracia – Thracia, Bŭlgarska akademiia na naukite, Institut po trakologia, Serdica
- Thracia Pontica 4 – M. Lazarov *et alii* (eds.), *Thracia Pontica. Quatrieme Symposium International, Sozopol 6-12 Octobre 1988*, Sofia, 1991.
- Thraco-Dacica – Thraco-Dacica. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, Bucureşti
- TIR – Tabula Imperii Romani, Romula-Durostorum-Tomis, Bucarest, 1969.
- TPAPhS – Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Society. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore
- TÜBA-AR – Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi Arkeoloji Dergisi
- Tyche – Tyche. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Wien
- Tyragetia – Tyragetia. Anuarul Muzeului Naţional de Istorie a Moldovei, Chişinău
- Tyragetia International – Tyragetia International, Muzeul Naţional de Istorie a Moldovei, Chişinău
- UPA – Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
- Valachica – Studii şi cercetări de istorie şi istoria culturii, Târgovişte
- VDI – Vestnik Drevnej Istorii, Moskva
- World Archaeology – World Archaeology, Taylor & Francis
- ZfE – Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, Berlin
- ZfN – Zeitschrift für Numismatik, Berlin
- ZPE – Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn
- ZSav – Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte. Romanistische Abteilung, Wien