



# JOURNAL OF ANCIENT HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Institute of Archeology and Art History of  
Romanian Academy Cluj-Napoca  
Technical University Of Cluj-Napoca



**JAHA**  
JOURNAL OF ANCIENT HISTORY  
AND ARCHAEOLOGY

# Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14795/j.v9i1>

ISSN 2360 266x

ISSN-L 2360 266x



Scopus®



**Clarivate  
Analytics**



Central and Eastern European Online Library



**DOAJ** DIRECTORY OF  
OPEN ACCESS  
JOURNALS

**No. 9.1 /2022**

# CONTENTS

## STUDIES

### ANCIENT HISTORY

#### Stanislav GRIGORIEV

ORIGINS OF THE GREEKS AND GREEK DIALECTS ..... 5

#### Anna LAZAROU, Ioannis LIRITZIS

GORGONEION AND GORGON-MEDUSA:  
A CRITICAL RESEARCH REVIEW ..... 47

#### Valerij GOUŠCHIN

PERICLES, CLEON AND THE ANDRAGATHIZOMENOI ..... 63

#### Diego CHAPINAL-HERAS, Panagiotis KAPLANIS

QUARRYING ACTIVITY IN THE SANCTUARY  
OF DODONA ..... 71

#### Denver GRANINGER

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE IN A SACRED LANDSCAPE:  
THE THESSALIAN PELORIA ..... 87

### NUMISMATICS

#### Cristian GĂZDAC, Dan MATEI

THE ROMAN IMPERIAL HOARD POTAISSA III  
(ROMAN DACIA) OR... WHEN WE ALL MAKE BOTH  
PERFORMANCE AND MISTAKES! The peculiar coins ..... 93

### ARCHAEOLOGY

#### Akiko MOROO

KEEPING THE SACRED LANDSCAPE BEAUTIFUL  
AND ELABORATE: MAINTENANCE OF SANCTUARIES  
IN ANCIENT GREECE ..... 105

#### Lucrețiu MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA

ROMAN ARMY AND SALT EXPLOITATION  
IN SÂNPAUL-MĂRTINIȘ-OCLAND AREA ..... 111

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

#### Cătălin BORANGIC, Vitalie JOSANU

A GREEK CORINTHIAN HELMET ACCIDENTALLY  
DISCOVERED IN IAȘI COUNTY, ROMANIA ..... 125

#### Manolis I. STEFANAKIS, Stella SPANTIDAKI, Ioannis MPARDANIS

HISTIA: NAVAL HISTORY AND TEXTILE ARCHAEOLOGY.  
INVESTIGATING THE SAILS  
OF THE ANCIENT RHODIAN NAVY ..... 141

#### Andronike MAKRES, Adele SCAFURO

ARCHAIC INSCRIBED VOTIVES ON THE ATHENIAN  
ACROPOLIS: DATING THE DEDICATIONS  
OF ORDINARY MEN AND WOMEN ..... 149

#### Ștefan VASILACHE

A SARMATIAN HORSE-RIDER AT THE COURT  
OF THE DACIAN KINGS. THE TYPOLOGY (I). ..... 159

### VIRTUAL ARCHAEOLOGY

#### Laurențiu-Marian ANGHELUȚĂ, Ovidiu ȚENȚEA, Luminița GHERVASE, Ioana Maria CORTEA, Monica DINU, Lucian Cristian RATOIU, Anca Constantina PĂRĂU

INTEGRATED MULTI-ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE BRONZE  
VESSEL FROM MĂLĂIEȘTI ROMAN FORT ..... 185

### CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION

#### Tiberiu MOLDOVAN

TERRORISM FUNDING AND ANCIENT ARTIFACTS,  
PARTNERSHIP FOR PROFIT ..... 199

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### Li YONGBIN, Li RONG

A NEW INTERACTIVE PARADIGM FOR THE STUDY OF  
ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS ..... 213

## REVIEWS

#### Sofia ANDREEVA

REVIEW: ALEXEY V. BELOUSOV, *DEFIXIONES OLbiae  
PONTICAE*, PEETERS, LEUVEN [COLLOQUIA ANTIQUA.  
SUPPLEMENTS TO THE JOURNAL ANCIENT  
WEST & EAST 30], 2021 ..... 223

Design & layout:  
Petru Ureche

### THE ROMAN IMPERIAL HOARD POTAISSA III (ROMAN DACIA) OR... WHEN WE ALL MAKE BOTH PERFORMANCE AND MISTAKES! The peculiar coins

**Abstract:** The present paper is dealing with the possibility offered by a Roman imperial coin hoard to discover, on one hand, the constant feature of human nature to make mistakes during working activity, and on the other hand, the fact that any new hoard may come up with new coin types or variants.

The hoard Potaissa III (in Roman Dacia; nowadays, Turda, Romania) brought up various peculiar coins, that are discussed in detail here, that reveal: tricky monetary policy; engraving mistakes; engraver's skill; new coin types; new coin type variants and post-minting human behaviour upon the coin

**Keywords:** *Roman imperial coin hoard, plated coin, coin-die striking errors, graffito on coin, new coin types and variants.*

**T**he discovery of a coin hoard is always a moment of both scientific and aesthetic euphoria. Furthermore, when such a monetary assembly is entirely recovered, including the container, and within an excellent archaeological context, then, for certain, we reach the academic Eden (sic!).

This is the case of the Roman Imperial hoard Potaissa III<sup>1</sup> which comprises 543 imperial denarii ranging from Nero (coins issued in AD 64-65) to Macrinus (AD 218).

#### THE SITE

Following the strong menace coming from the populations at the northern and western borders of Roman Dacia (broadly, nowadays, Romania) during the Marcomanic wars, in AD 168-170, the 5th *Macedonica* legion was transferred from *Troesmis* (Lower Moesia, nowadays, Iglița, Romania) to *Potaissa* (nowadays, Turda, Romania) (maps 1-2). As often occurred, the new garrison became the nucleus for the development of the future urban settlement.

Surpassed only by the complex settlement of *Apulum* (nowadays, Alba Iulia, Romania; with one *colonia*, one *municipium* and the *castra* of the 13<sup>th</sup> *Gemina* legion) and *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa* (nowadays, Sarmizegetusa,

<sup>1</sup> The hoard was conventionally named following two previous discovered Roman coin hoards at Turda (Roman Potaissa): Potaissa I found in 1932; Potaissa II found in 1981-1982 (GĂZDAC 2010, catalogue of hoards from Dacia; PÎSLARU 2009, 117-120).

**Cristian GĂZDAC**

University 'Babeș-Bolyai' Cluj-Napoca  
cgazdac2000@yahoo.co.uk

**Dan MATEI**

History Museum Turda  
danmatei\_mail@yahoo.com

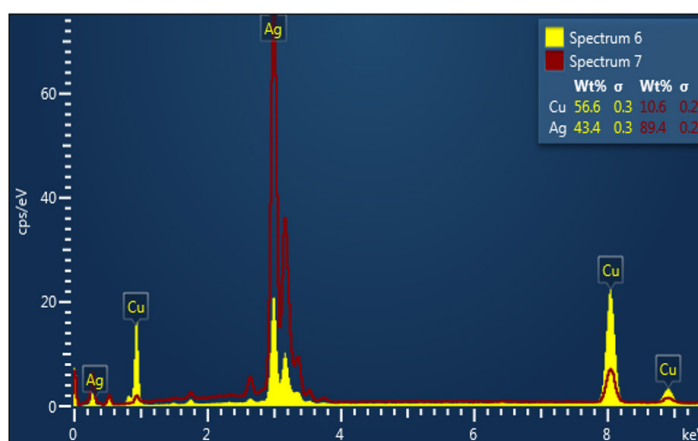
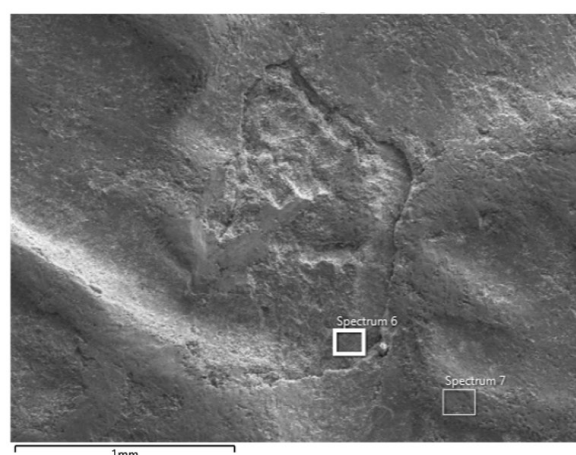
DOI: 10.14795/j.v9i1.719

ISSN 2360 – 266X

ISSN-L 2360 – 266X



**Fig. 1.** Denarius Septimius Severus. The minuscule spot with the missing silver foil reveals the copper core.



**Fig. 2a-b.** The results following the use of SEM and EDS methods.

Romania) in terms of living intensity, *Potaissa* held a leading position during the province existence<sup>2</sup>.

### THE FINDSPOT<sup>3</sup>

The hoard came to light on the 12<sup>th</sup> of November 2015, following mechanical excavation of a ditch for a future fence.

The findspot of the coin hoard lies at approximately 240 m north-westward the NW bastion of the legionary fortress, thus, presumably, within the location area of the civil habitation entity where soldier families, craftsmen and traders lived (the *canabae legionis*)<sup>4</sup> (map 3).

The coins were placed in a ceramic vessel partially destroyed by the machine at the time of discovery. The rescue excavations that followed revealed that the container was, most likely, placed right beneath the floor of a Roman building, that may have served as a storage, shed or outhouse. Unfortunately, due to the limits of the terrain it was impossible to unveil the entire Roman construction.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup> cf. RUSSU 1955, 101; BĂRBULESCU 1994, 8; BĂRBULESCU 1987, 39-40.

<sup>3</sup> We express here our gratitude to our colleagues from the Turda History Museum, Costel Golfin, Dragoș Trif, Daniel Pleșa and Alina Călugăr for their self-abnegation during excavation and documentation at the place to make this hoard available for research.

<sup>4</sup> On recently highlighted structures nearby the hoard findspot: NEMETI *et alii* 2019a; NEMETI *et alii* 2019b; NEMETI *et alii* 2020; NEMETI *et alii* 2021; PIȘLARU/MATEI/BLAGA 2010 (forthcoming).

<sup>5</sup> ANDONE-ROTARU 2020, 8-9; MATEI 2021, 152; MATEI/MĂRINCEAN

### THE PECULIAR COINS

The present paper is a sequence of the forthcoming monograph dedicated to this hoard. The aim is to present the constant features of the human nature, from the Antiquity to nowadays, when we all can make mistakes, besides, to point out, aspects such as monetary politics, new coin types etc.

The study piece by piece on all 543 has revealed a series of errors of different nature: mutual monetary politics; aesthetical errors; technical skill; knowledge on the design-type combination; fatigue vs negligence; post-minting habits (e.g. graffiti on coin) etc.

The same approach allowed us to identify new variants of coin types or even a new coin type.

The following categories of peculiar coins have been identified within the hoard Potaissa III:

#### 1. A mutual monetary policy

As it has been already demonstrated,<sup>6</sup> mainly, starting with the Severan dynasty, the state seems to have regularly moved towards a tricky monetary policy issuing coins with a core of ordinary metal dressed in precious metal foil (mostly, silver, but gold, too). In most of the cases, the chance to identify such coins was simply the total or partial missing foil that covered the coin's core.

2021, 14-19.

<sup>6</sup> PETER 1990; KING 1996; GĂZDAC/ALFÖLDY-GĂZDAC 2001.





**Fig. 3.** Plated denarius of Caracalla. The silver foil is heavily damaged on both sides of the coin.



**Fig. 4.** Cast denarius of Septimius Severus.

In the hoard Potaissa III, two such coins were identified as being plated, only because the silver foil has cracked and went partially missing. In one of the cases, there was only a microscopic spot where the foil is absent. The results following the use of SEM and EDS methods on the coin surface have clearly confirm the copper core (fig. 2a-b).<sup>7</sup>

**a. Plated denarius, bearing the portrait of Septimius Severus (fig. 1).**

*Obverse:* SEVERVS - PIVS AVG

Head of Septimius Severus, laureate, right.

*Reverse:* P M TR P XVIII - COS III P P

Salus, draped, seated left, feeding out of patera in right hand snake coiled in lap.

*Catalogue:* RIC IV.1, 236 (Rome?, AD 209)

This plated coin is an excellent starting point to ask ourselves whether the number of Roman plated coins – and, for certain, not only in the case of the present hoard – is much larger that we can imagine, but because the covering foil is still entirely preserved such coins may pass

<sup>7</sup> We used the JSM-7800F scanning electron microscope that allows analysis of the morphological structure of nanomaterial at a magnification range up to 1.000.000x and a resolution from under 1nm to 3nm, [http://www.jeolusa.com/PRODUCTS/ElectronOptics/ScanningElectronMicroscopes\(SEM\)/FESEM/JSM7800F/tabid/869/Default.aspx](http://www.jeolusa.com/PRODUCTS/ElectronOptics/ScanningElectronMicroscopes(SEM)/FESEM/JSM7800F/tabid/869/Default.aspx). We are grateful to Assoc. Prof. Lucian Barbu-Tudoran, Faculty of Biology and Geology Cluj-Napoca, for his help.

as genuine? Like the coin above, the aesthetic quality is very high.

**b. Plated denarius, bearing the portrait of Caracalla (fig. 3).**

*Obverse:* ANTONINVS PIVS - AVG BRIT

Head of Caracalla, laureate, right.

*Reverse:* [resti]TVTOR - VRBIS

Roma, helmeted, draped, seated left, holding Victory in extended right hand and spear in left hand; beside her, shield.

*Catalogue:* RIC IV.1, 228 (Rome?, AD 210-213)

**2. Cast denarius bearing the portrait of Septimius Severus (fig. 4)**

*Obverse:* L SEP[t sev pert] - AVG IMP VIII

Head of Septimius Severus, laureate, right.

*Reverse:* [profe]C-T-IO AVG

Septimius Severus, in military attire, on horse prancing right, holding spear in right hand.

*Catalogue (prototype):* RIC IV.1, 91 (Rome, AD 196-197)

The faded design indicates a cast coin.

Unlike plated ones, the Roman cast coins seem to have been products of local workshops more or less clandestine.<sup>8</sup>



**Fig. 5a.** Denarius of Commodus, hoard Potaissa III. Modius with six grain stalks.



**Fig. 5b.** Denarius of Commodus. Modius with seven grain stalks<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> KING 1996; ALFÖLDI 1971.

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.acsearch.info/search.html?id=2560550> (accessed on 04.02.2022).





**Fig. 6.** Denarius Publius Septimius Geta. The 'tear' on Geta's eye.

### 3. Engraving errors

#### a. Missing details/new variants

Denarius of Commodus (**fig. 5a**).

*Obverse:* M COMMODVS - ANTON AVG PIVS

Head of Commodus, laureate, right.

P M TR P VIII - IMP VII COS III P P

Modius with six grain stalks.

*Catalogue:* cf. RIC III, 94a (but seven grain stalks)

The catalogued coin type states a modius with seven grain stalks (**fig. 5b**), while the coin from the hoard, illustrated here (**fig. 5a**) clearly depicts six stalks. An engraving error or a new variant?

#### 4. Engraving mistake followed by redesign.

Denarius of Caracalla for Julia Domna (**fig. 7**)

*Obverse:* IVLIA PIA - FELIX AVG

Bust of Julia Domna, hair elaborately waved in ridges and turned up low at the back, draped, right.

*Reverse:* MATRI - DEVM

Cybele, towered, draped, standing front, head left, holding drum in right hand and sceptre in left hand, resting left arm on column; at feet, left, lion.

*Catalogue:* RIC IV.1, 382 (Rome, AD 211-217)

Following the exergue line and the column being misplaced, thus, the letter 'D' from DEVM was placed over the sceptre's head.



**Fig. 7.** Denarius Julia Domna. 'D' letter Plasarea greșită a liniei de exergă și a coloanei a dus la plasarea literei "D" peste sceptru.

#### 5. Striking error.

Denarius of Commodus (**fig. 8**).

*Obverse:* NOBILIT AVG [m comm an] T P - FEL AVG BRIT

Head of Commodus, laureate, right.

NOBILIT AVG P M TR P XI [imp viii cos v p p] FEL AVG BR

Nobilitas, draped, standing right, holding sceptre in right hand and statuette of Minerva in extended left hand.

*Catalogue:* RIC III, 139 (Rome, AD 185)

A double struck coin due to coin-die

#### b. Deformation of the coin design

Denarius of Septimius Severus for P. Septimius Geta (as Caesar) (**fig. 6**).

*Obverse:* P SEPT GETA - CAES PONT

Bust of Geta, bare-headed, draped, right.

*Reverse:* PRI-NC I-VVENT-VTIS

Geta, in military attire, standing left, holding branch in right hand and spear in left hand; behind, trophy.

*Catalogue:* RIC IV.1, 18 (Rome, AD 200-202)

Due to an engraving mistake, one can notice a 'tear' on Geta's eye.



**Fig. 8.** Denarius Commodus. A part of the obverse inscription - FEL AVG BR - is visible on the reverse, while a part of the reverse inscription is noticeable on the obverse - NOBILIT AVG.





**Fig. 9.** Denar Commodus. Double striking.



**Fig. 10.** Denarius Caracalla (Caesar). Coin-die sliding.

misplacing. Part of the obverse inscription is also visible on the reverse - FEL AVG BR, while part of the reverse inscription can be seen on the obverse - NOBILIT AVG.

**6. Double striking** following the misplacing of the coin-die on the coin blank

Denarius of Commodus (**fig. 9**)

*Obverse:* L AEL AVREL CO-MM AVG P FEL

Head of Commodus, laureate, right.

*Reverse:* P M TR P XVII IMP VIII COS VII P P

Pietas, veiled, draped, seated left, extending right hand to child and holding transverse sceptre in left hand; in field, star.

*Catalogue:* RIC III, 236 (Rome, AD 192)

## 7. Coin-die sliding during striking

Denarius of Septimius Severus for Caracalla (as Caesar) (**fig. 10**)

M AVR ANTO-NINVS CAES

Bust of Caracalla, bare-headed, draped, cuirassed, right.

SEVERI AVG PII FIL

Lituus, axe, jug, simpulum, and sprinkler.

*Catalogue:* RIC IV.1, 4 (Rome, AD 196).

## 8. Low quality design due to the minuscule area, but, no barbarous type

Denarius of Septimius Severus (**fig. 11**)

SEVERVS AVG - PART MAX

Head of Septimius Severus, laureate, right.

FVNDATO-R - PACIS

Septimius Severus, veiled, togate, standing left, holding branch in extended right hand and roll in left hand.

*Catalogue:* RIC IV.1, 160 (Rome, AD 200-201)

The engraver's skill went down when it came to the emperor's face on the reverse. Most likely, the lilliputian design of the emperor's standing Fig., required an extreme skill of the engraver.

## 9. Post-minting intervention

Denarius of P. Helvius Pertinax (**fig. 12**)

IMP CAES P HELV PERTIN AVG

Head of Pertinax, laureate, right.

LAETITIA TEM-POR COS II

Laetitia, draped, standing left, holding wreath in right hand and sceptre in left hand.

*Catalogue:* RIC IV.1, 4 (Rome, AD 193)

One can easily notice a graffito letter 'A' on the reverse.

The presence of a graffito on Roman coins is not a unique aspect. It has been already demonstrated the



**Fig. 11.** Denarius Septimius Severus. On the reverse, a 'mutant' face of the emperor!





**Fig. 12.** Denarius Pertinax. A letter 'A' graffito on the reverse.

presence of graffiti on Republican as well as early Imperial issues up to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.<sup>10</sup>

As it has been mentioned: "Le graffito este un pratique graphique minimale que l'on rencontre dans toutes les sociétés, de l'antiquité à nos jours...".<sup>11</sup>

However, at the moment, this denarius from the hoard Potaissa III is the only one known coin with graffito discovered in Dacia. For certain, there may be other similar cases in Dacia, as well as throughout the Roman Empire, but the size of graffiti, the period of circulation that may worn out the graffiti, and the scholars paying attention to such details, may not offer a real image of this habit.<sup>12</sup>

The individually marking coins in the Roman Empire is considered, so far, to have three main purposes: ownership, money change and votive reasons.<sup>13</sup> As it has been demonstrated, the graffiti on coins for votive offerings may have certain messages (e.g. *Seipena*, *Diovis/stipe*, *MI/NE(R)/VA*),<sup>14</sup> beside being found in certain environments (e.g. temples, springs, graves).

In the cases of money changers or ownership, the known cases indicate the presence of one or more letters.

Regarding the coin presented here, the graffito, the archaeological environment, the fact that the coin was still worth hoarding, clearly indicate that we are not facing a case of votive offering.

However, it is difficult to suggest whether the graffito "A" is a symbol of a money changer or the owner.

Still, an important aspect is the state of preservation of this graffito on the coin. While the coin design elements (the representations and the inscriptions) indicate some worn out signs, the good state of the graffito's preservation indicate that it has been scratched quite sometime after the minting date of the coin.

While the practice of graffiti on coins has been considered 'a phenomenon confined to Levant',<sup>15</sup> recent

analyses, the present coin including, may suggest a much wider area of this human habit.<sup>16</sup>

### 10. Hybrid type.

Denarius of Marcus Aurelius (**fig. 13**)

*Obverse:* IMP M ANTONINVS - AVG TR P XXV

Head of Marcus Aurelius, laureate, right.

*Reverse:* COS - III

Roma, helmeted, draped, seated left on cuirass, left foot on helmet, holding Victory on extended right hand and vertical spear in left hand.

*Catalogue:* RIC III, 228 (for obverse); RIC III, 233 (for reverse) (Rome, AD 170-171)

A hybrid coin has a mis-matched obverse and reverse according to the official catalogues. A 'normal' reverse should have depicted Jupiter seated left instead of goddess Rome.

In the case of such a good quality hybrid type, close design and chronology of the coin it is always a question whether it is an engraver mistake or a new coin type?



**Fig. 13.** Denarius Marcus Aurelius, hybrid type.

### 11. New variants of the coin types

**a.** Denarius of Septimius Severus (**fig. 14a**)

SEVERVS - PIVS AVG

Head of Septimius Severus, laureate, right.

P·M·TR P XI-COS III P P

Fortuna, draped, seated left on low seat, holding rudder set on globe in right hand and cornucopiae in left hand.

*Catalogue:* cf. RIC IV.1, 189B

<sup>10</sup> KEMMERS/SCHOLZ 2017, 124-128.

<sup>11</sup> ELAYI/LEMAIRE 1998, 15, apud GITLER/PONTING 2003, 97.

<sup>12</sup> For a similar opinion: KEMMERS/SCHOLZ 2017, 126.

<sup>13</sup> KEMMERS/SCHOLZ 2017, 126-128.

<sup>14</sup> KEMMERS/SCHOLZ 2017, 126.

<sup>15</sup> GITLER/PONTING 2003, 97.

<sup>16</sup> KEMMERS/SCHOLZ 2017, 126-128.





**Fig. 14a-b.** Denarii Septimius Severus. The new variant: missing wheel under the chair (14a) hoard Potaissa III; the established typed: wheel under the chair (14b).



**Fig. 15.** Denarius Geta (as Caesar). On the obverse, the bust depiction clearly indicates the presence of the cuirass (the pteryges on the shoulder) beside draping.



**Fig. 16.** Denarius Antoninus Pius. Roman Imperial Coins does not have it, and is uncertain in the BMCRE.

One can notice the missing wheel under the chair, as in the established coin type (**fig. 14b**).

b) Denarius of Septimius Severus for P. Septimius Geta (as Caesar) (**fig. 14a**)

Obverse: P SEPT GETA - CAES PONT

Bust of Geta, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed, right.

Reverse: PRIN-C-IV-VENT-VTIS

Geta, in military attire, standing left, holding branch in right hand and spear in left hand; behind, trophy.

Catalogue: cf. RIC IV.1, 18 (Rome, AD 200-202).

The pteryges of the cuirass are clearly visible on the Geta's shoulder on the reverse, although the RIC mentions only draped bust for this coin type.

## 12). New/confirmed coin type

Denarius of Antoninus Pius (**fig. 16**)

ANTONINVS AVG PI-VS P P TR P XIII

Head of Antoninus Pius, laureate, right.

COS - IIII

Tranquilitas, draped, standing right, resting right hand on rudder set on ground and holding two corn-ears downwards in left.

Catalogue: RIC III, non habet; BMCRE IV, p. 104, no. \* (Rome, AD 150-151)

This coin type is not included in the RIC III, while the BMCRE is placing it under questionable type as the coin of this type known, at the time, was coming from the hoard of Reka Devnia.<sup>17</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS

The detailed analysis of a large Roman Imperial coin hoard of 543 denarii beside composition, archaeological context, historical aspects, may also reveal the variety of human behaviour. The analysed coins revealed that individuals, no matter the time and place, are tributary to human nature, making deliberately mistakes (e.g. plated coins); mistakes caused by negligence or skill (e.g. striking errors). On the other hand, the same analysis piece by piece may reveal to us new coin variants or types, and the post-minting human behaviour regarding the coin (e.g. the graffito).

<sup>17</sup> BMCRE IV, p. 104 and note \*.

## REFERENCES

ALFÖLDI 1971

Alföldi, M., Die GuBformen und gegossenen <Fälschungen>, kaiserzeitlicher Münzen, *Chiron* 1, 351-363.

ANDONE-ROTARU 2020

Andone-Rotaru, M., The Roman hoard from Turda (Potaissa III). In: Găzdac, C. (ed.): *Group and individual tragedies in Roman Europe. The evidence of hoards, epigraphic and literary sources* [Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology Monographic Series 1] (Cluj-Napoca: Mega), 7-21.

BĂRBULESCU 1987

Bărbulescu, M., *Din istoria militară a Daciei romane. Legiunea V Macedonica și castrul de la Potaissa*. I (Cluj-Napoca: Dacia).

BĂRBULESCU 1994

Bărbulescu, M., *Potaissa. Studiu monografic* [Dissertationes Musei Potaissensis 1] (Turda: Muzeul de Istorie).

BMCRE IV

Mattingly, H., *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum. Volume IV. Antoninus Pius to Commodus* (London 1940: The British Museum)

ELAYI/LEMAIRE 1998

Elayi, J./Lemaire, A., *Graffiti et contremarques ouest-sémitiques sur les monnaies grecques et proche-orientales* [Glaux 13] (Milano: Ennerre).

GĂZDAC 2010

Găzdac, C., *Monetary circulation in Dacia and the provinces from the Middle and Lower Danube from Trajan to Constantine I (AD 106–337)* [Coins from Roman Sites and Collections of Roman Coins from Romania 7] (Cluj-Napoca: Mega).

GĂZDAC/ALFÖLDY-GĂZDAC 2001

Găzdac, C./Alföldy-Găzdac, Á., The Roman law against counterfeiting between theory and practice: the case of Roman Dacia, *Acta Musei Napocensis* 38/1, 137-154.

HAIM/PONTING 2003

Haim, G./Ponting, M.: *The silver coinage of Septimius Severus and his family, 193–211 A.D. A study of the chemical composition of the Roman and Eastern issues* [Glaux 16] (Milano: Ennerre).

KEMMERS/SCHOLZ 2017

Kemmers, F./Scholy, M., Ein spezifischer Wert: ein republikanischer Denar mit Graffiti aus Groß-Rohrheim (Lkr. Bergstraße), *Jahrbuch für Archäologie und Paläontologie in Hessen* [Special issue 5], 124-128.

KING 1996

King, C., Roman copies. In: King, C./Wigg, D. (eds.): *Coin finds and coin use in the Roman world. The 13<sup>th</sup> Oxford Symposium Coinage Monetary History* [Studien zu Fundmünzen der Antike 10] (Berlin: G. Mann), 237–263.

MATEI 2021

Matei, D., *Castrele Daciei după părăsirea lor de către armata romană* [Dissertationes Musei Potaissensis 2] (Cluj-Napoca: Mega).

MATEI/MĂRINCEAN 2021

Matei, D./Mărincean, I., Contextul arheologic al descoperirii tezaurului monetar *Potaissa III*. In: Carte program și rezumate ale comunicărilor. Sesiune științifică 50 de cercetări arheologice în castrul de la Potaissa. Cercetările castrense în România, *Muzeul de Istorie Turda*, 26-27 *Noiembrie 2021(online)* (Cluj-Napoca: Mega), 14-19.

NEMETI *et alii* 2019a

Nemeti, S./Bărbulescu, M./Fodorean, F./Varga, T./Matei, D./Andone-Rotaru, M./Mărincean, I./Fabian, I./Nemeti, S./Huszarik, P., [nr.] 21 (campania 2017). Turda, jud. Cluj [Castrul legiunii a V-a Macedonica Potaissa]; punct: Dealul Cetății. In: Institutul Național al Patrimoniului/Muzeul Național Brukenthal (ed.), *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2018* [/Campania 2017]. A LIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, *Muzeul Național Brukenthal, Sibiu, 13-15 Septembrie 2019* (București/Sibiu: Muzeul Brukenthal), 382-384.

NEMETI *et alii* 2019b

Nemeti, S./Bărbulescu, M./Fodorean, F./Varga, T./Andone-Rotaru, M./Mărincean, I./Fabian, I./Nemeti, I., [nr.] 87. Turda, jud. Cluj [Potaissa – Castrul legiunii a V-a Macedonica]; punct: Dealul Cetății. În: Institutul Național al Patrimoniului/Muzeul Național Brukenthal (ed.), *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2018* [/Campania 2017]. A LIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, *Muzeul Național Brukenthal, Sibiu, 13-15 Septembrie 2019* (București/Sibiu: Muzeul Brukenthal), 234-237.

NEMETI *et alii* 2020

Nemeti, S./Bărbulescu, M./Fodorean, F./Nedelea, L./Varga, T./Andone-Rotaru, M./Mărincean, I./Fabian, I./Nemeti, I., [nr.] 87. Turda, jud. Cluj [Potaissa]; punct: Dealul Cetății; Castrul legiunii a V-a Macedonica/Canabae. În: Institutul Național al Patrimoniului/Muzeul Județean Buzău (ed.), *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România 2020. Campania 2019. A LIV-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, 25-27 Noiembrie 2019* [Biblioteca Mousaios 17] (București/Buzău: CIMEC), 410-413.

NEMETI *et alii* 2021

Nemeti, S./Bărbulescu, M./Fodorean, F./Nedelea, L./Varga, T./Andone-Rotaru, M./Chiorean, P./Fabian, I./Nemeti, I., [nr.] 57. Turda, jud. Cluj [Potaissa – Castrul legiunii a V-a Macedonica/Canabae]; punct: Dealul Cetății. În: Institutul Național al Patrimoniului/Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu/Centrul de Cercetare a Patrimoniului și Istoriei Socio-Culturale (eds.): *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România 2021. Campania 2020. A LV-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, 29-31 Octombrie 2020*. [Biblioteca Mousaios 18] (București/Sibiu: CIMEC), 317-322.

PETER 1990

Peter, M., *Eine Werkstatt zur Herstellung von subaeraten Denaren in Augusta Raurica* [Studien zu Fundmünzen der Antike 7] (Berlin: G. Mann).

RIC

*The Roman Imperial Coinage* (London: Spink).

PÎSLARU 2009

Pislaru, M., *The Roman coins from Potaissa. Legionary fortress and ancient town* (Cluj-Napoca: Mega).

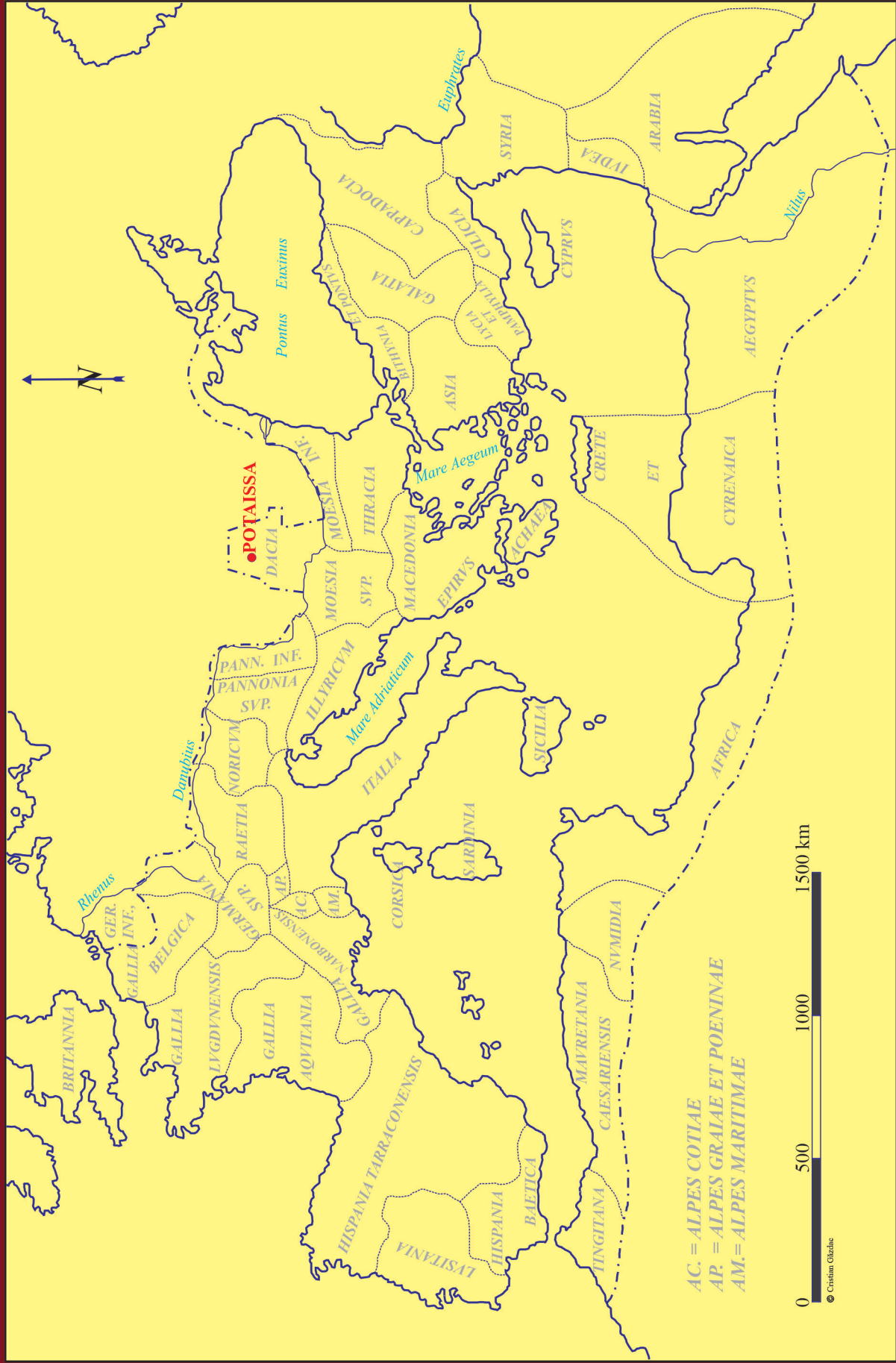
PÎSLARU/MATEI/BLAGA 2010

Pislaru, M./Matei, D./Blaga, D., Descoperiri numismatice și arheologice la vest de castrul legionar de la Potaissa, *Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române* 158 (keeps forthcoming)

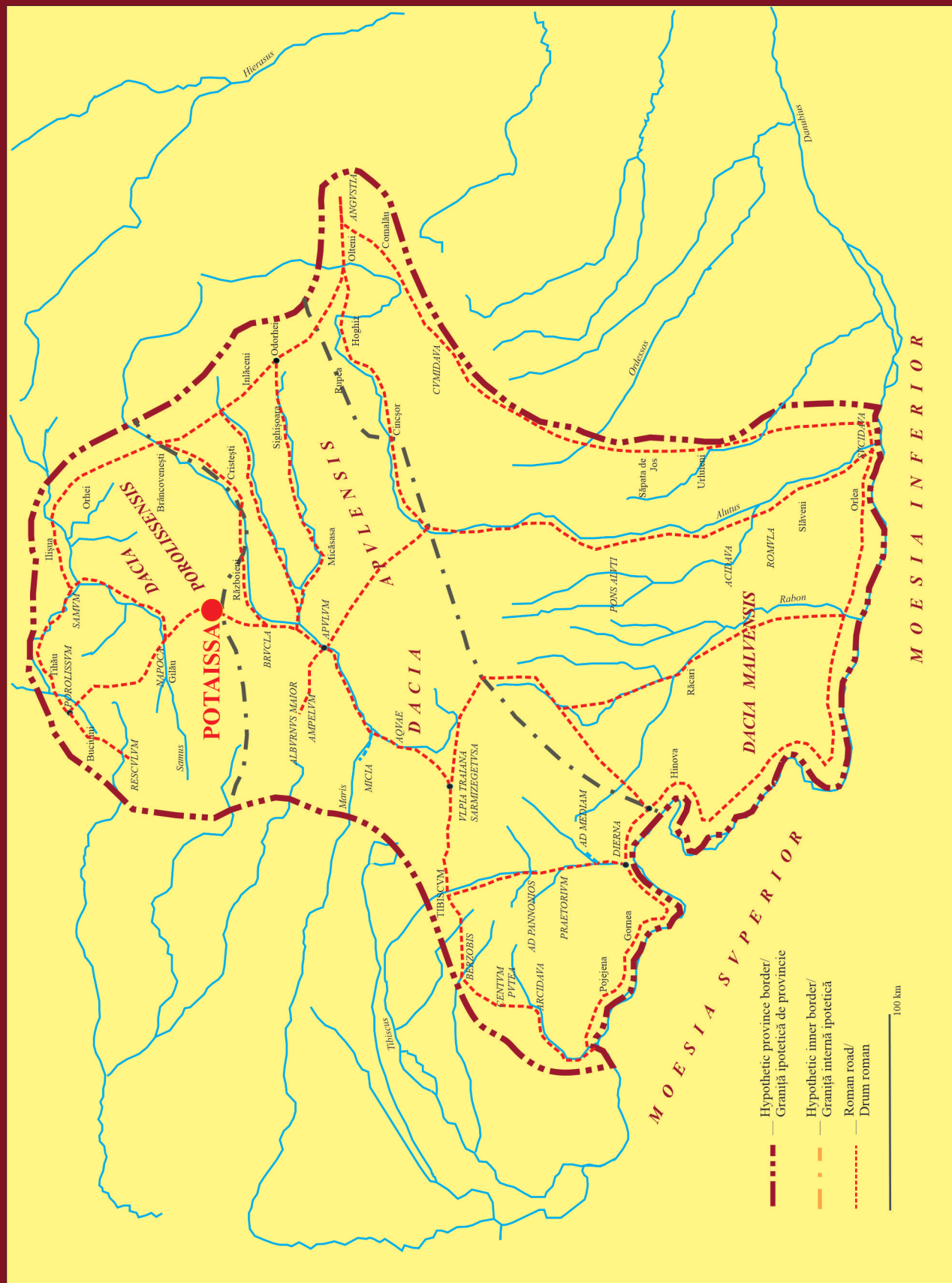
RUSSU 1955

Russu, I.I., Descoperiri și achiziții ale Muzeului Raional Turda, *Activitatea Muzeelor* (Cluj) 1, 100-106.





Map 1. The Roman Empire, mid-2nd century AD, pointing the location of POTAISSA



Map 2. Roman Dacia, pointing the location of POTAISSA.





Map 3. The legionary fortress of the 5th Macedonica Legion, pointing the hoard findspot (after ANDONE-ROTARU 2020, 19, pl. 3).



