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THIBAUT CASTELLI, CHRISTEL MÜLLER (EDS.), *DE MITHRIDATE VI À ARRIEN DE NICOMÉDIE : CHANGEMENTS ET CONTINUITÉS DANS LE BASSIN DE LA MER NOIRE ENTRE LE IER S. A.C. ET LE IER S. P. C., ACTES DU COLLOQUE DE PARIS NANTERRE, 2 ET 3 MARS 2018*, BORDEAUX, AUSONIUS ÉDITIONS (SCRIPTA ANTIQUA 166), 2022, 278 P., ISBN 978-2-35613-526-1. 208

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REVIEW: *CORPUS SIGNORUM IMPERII ROMANI. NORTH MACEDONIA, VOLUME 1/1. SCULPTURE IN THE ROUND*. EDITED BY VERA BITRAKOVA GROZDANOVA, ALEKSANDRA NIKOLOSKA, MACEDONIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ART AND RESEARCH CENTER FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE “CVETAN GROZDANOV”, SKOPJE, 2022, PP. 302, ISBN 978-608-203-358-7. 210

Onur Sadık KARAKUŞ

ERIKA MANDERS, DANIËLLE SLOOTJES (EDS.), *LEADERSHIP, IDEOLOGY AND CROWDS IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE OF THE FOURTH CENTURY AD, HEIDELBERGER ALTHISTORISCHE BEITRÄGE UND EPIGRAPHISCHE STUDIEN, BAND 62*, FRANZ STEINER VERLAG, STUTTGART 2020, 200 PAGES, ISBN 978-3-515-12407-2. 213

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Reviews

Thibaut Castelli, Christel Müller (eds.), *De Mithridate VI à Arrien de Nicomédie : changements et continuités dans le bassin de la mer Noire entre le I^{er} s. a.C. et le I^{er} s. p. C.*, Actes du colloque de Paris Nanterre, 2 et 3 mars 2018, Bordeaux, Ausonius Éditions (Scripta Antiqua 166), 2022, 278 p., ISBN 978-2-35613-526-1.

The volume edited by Thibaut Castelli and Christel Müller is a welcomed contribution on the history of the Black Sea area, over two centuries, being dedicated to the memory of Professor Alexandru Avram. The 13 papers included in the volume (nine written in French, four in English) provide a comprehensive perspective on the evolution of the area, bringing forward representative moments of a period that was characterized by changes, such as the coming of the Romans, and military confrontations.

Christel Müller and Thibaut Castelli (*La mer Noire en transition : une mise en perspective*, p. 17-28) open the volume with an introductory study that puts into perspective the evolution of the Black Sea over the centuries.

Next, François de Callatay (*L'impact monétaire de l'absorption romaine des rives pontiques (I^{er} s. a.C.-I^{er} s. p. C.)*, p. 29-49) focuses on the numismatic sources that reveal continuity and changes in the cities of the Black Sea. More precisely, it identifies and underlines the continuities specific to “aspects culturels et institutionnels (les types et les poids)” and the changes that revolve around the “aspects financiers (le métal et le volume)” (p. 45). Overall, it results that during the Empire, the cities on the Southern and Western shore come back to the use of coins “comme outil de commémoration et de construction identitaire” (p. 45).

Andrei Opaïț (*Amphorae as proxy for the beginning of Pontic and Mediterranean globalization (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*, p. 51-71) turns to wine and olive oil *amphorae* as indicators of the impact of the arrival of Rome in the area. As such it follows the evolution of all the Pontic shores. In what concerns the Southern shore, while the production of Sinopean amphorae was not influenced too much (p. 65) by this major event (similar to the Eastern coast), the production of Heracleian amphorae was actually reinvigorated (p. 65). In respect to the Western and North Pontic coasts, the author addresses the local wine production, whose role increased after the establishment of the Roman garrisons in the area (p. 66). Beginning with the mid 1st century AD, there is an increase in the “variety of wine and oil imports in these areas” (p. 66), moreover, the Pontic market expanded (p. 67).

Claire Barat (*La côte sud de la mer Noire, I^{er} s. a.C.-I^{er} s. p.C.*, p. 73-90) addresses the southern shore of the Black Sea, summarizing its evolution from the reign of Mithridates VI Eupator and up to AD 117, as this was a period of changes, which ended with the inclusion of the area into several Roman provinces, either through conquest, or through legacy. The change (political and administrative) for this area consisted in the disappearance of the kingdoms of Bithynia and Pontus, while the continuity is represented by the Roman imperialism (p. 89).

**Annamária – Izabella
PÁZSINT**

Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca
aipazsint@gmail.com



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Madalina Dana (La provincialisation du Pont-Bithynie et la seconde vie des intellectuels pontiques, 91-108) reveals the influence that the advent of Rome had on the cultural life and mobility in the province Pontus et Bithynia. Namely, many of the intellectuals of the conquered cities were brought to Rome, where they joined the circle of the “élites cultivées et philhellènes, mais aussi d’autres Grecs arrivés de leur plein gré” (p. 105). There, some of them set up philosophical and rhetorical schools, and consequently, a new Hellenic-speaking elite emerged.

Alexandru Avram (La “seconde fondation” des cités du Pont Gauche : rupture et continuité, p. 109-120) debates the formula “second foundation of the city” (δευτέρα κτίσις τῆς πόλεως) attested at Istros (ISM I 191 = SEG 24, 1105; ISM I 193 = SEG 1, 330) and that of “founder of the city” (κτίστας τᾶς πόλιος) attested at Callatis (ISM III 44 = IG X,3,3,1 32; ISM III 45 = SEG 27, 384 = IG X,3,3,1 33a). The author proves that these make reference to a new age, and the new status of the cities as *ciuitates foederatae*, *ciuitates liberae*, in reference to their Milesian or Megarian foundation. However, there is continuity at a local level, represented by their “large autonomie” (p. 116).

The paper of Florian Matei-Popescu (The Origins of the Province of Moesia: Romans, Greeks and Thracians, p. 121-151) provides a useful and detailed analysis on the origins of the province of Moesia. It follows the key historical moments, from the Mithradatic wars, and up to the reign of Tiberius, who “created a provincial complex, composed of Achaia, Macedoia and Moesia, that lasted up to 45 AD” (p. 250).

Next, the attention is directed towards specific Greek cities. Alexandre Baralis, Dimitar Nedev and Krastina Panayotova (Apollonia du Pont aux I^{er} s. a.C. et I^{er} s. p.C., p. 153-173) tackle the history of Apollonia Pontica with the help of the latest archaeological researches, which reveal local instability and fragility, as well as a growing opposition with the neighboring city of Mesambria.

Departing from iconographic evidence, Adrian Robu (Continuités et transformations institutionnelles dans les cités du Pont-Euxin à l’époque hellénistique : l’exemple des stratégies de Mésambria, p. 175-188) addresses the *strategoï* of Mesambria, as example of institutional continuity and transformation. The *strategoï* were in the Hellenistic period some of the most important magistrates of the city, ensuring security, but being actively involved in the political and religious life of the city. The changes with which the city is faced is reflected in the epigraphic habit, as the military magistrates are well attested in the 2nd-1st century BC and disappear from the inscriptions after Mesambria came under the Roman protectorate.

Thibaut Castelli (Contrôle et exploitation des territoires entre le I^{er} s. a.C. et I^{er} s. p.C. : l’exemple de la chora

d’Istros entre ruptures et continuités, p. 189-203) brings up the case of Istros and its territory, from the perspective of the control of the territory and of its resources, which were significant issues in the 1st century BC and 1st century AD. In what concerns the exploitation of the economic resources, this is a period of transition, with a focus on the resources that were the easiest to exploit (p. 200).

Olbia is studied by Askold Ivantchik (Olbia et Rome a la fin du I^{er} s. a.C et au debut du I^{er} s. p.C. : nouvelles données épigraphiques, p. 205-218) through a newly discovered dedication of *strategoï*, dated between 1 BC and AD 4. Based on it, it seems that after the destruction, the city was probably rebuilt by Greeks with the help of the Romans. After the reconstruction, the city was composed of Greeks – only some descendants of the former citizens of Olbia, others originating from Asia Minor and Thrace – which points to a limited continuity (p. 216).

With the help of new geomorphological and geoarchaeological research in the Taman Peninsula, Hans-Joachim Gehrke (Strabo and the Taman Peninsula: Some observations on the historical geography of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, p. 219-230) reconsiders the historical geography of the area, as there is “evidence for the existence of a second marine passage between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov east of the Strait of Kerch in ancient times” (p. 219). The paper underlines “how the study of Strabo – and other authors as well – can contribute to the interdisciplinary discussion in the field of historical geography and the study of settlements and regions” (p. 228).

Lastly, Georgiy Lomtadze and Denis Zhuravlev (“Bosporan limes” in the 1st century BC: fortifications of the Bosporan kingdom during the reign of kings Asandros, p. 231-246) discuss the new fortification system attested in the Bosporan kingdom in the 1st century BC. The authors believe that during this period, “a united system of deeply defensive constructions existed on the Bosporan borders” – including ramparts, fortresses and small watchtowers, located mostly in former Hellenistic settlements (p. 242). In the Roman period, a “new fortification system was erected here” (p. 242), leading the authors to believe that “the defense system, created in Asandros’ time, was claimed by his successors and successfully maintained in the 1st c. AD” (p. 243).

At the end of the volume one can find the abstracts of each contribution, in French and English (p. 247-254), and a very useful index (p. 255-278: names, geographic, literary, epigraphic and papyrological sources). The volume is very carefully edited, including illustrations of very good quality. Through the approach, the proceedings bring a new and complex perspective on the Black Sea area, being a noteworthy contribution to the history of the region.