Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.14795/j.v8i2
ISSN 2360 – 266X
ISSN–L 2360 – 266X

No. 8.2 /2021
# CONTENTS

## STUDIES

### ANCIENT HISTORY

**Annamária – Izabella PÁZSINT**  
PROSOPOGRAPHIA PONTI EUXINI. BYZANTION  
--- 5

**Ioan Carol OPRIȘ**  
AN ANONYMOUS STATIO OF CLASSIS FLAVIA MOESICA AND LATER FLAVIANA. ALL WE KNOW FOR NOW ABOUT ROMAN RASOVA (CONSTANȚA COUNTY, ROMANIA)  
--- 47

## NUMISMATICS

**Dmitriy N. KHMELEVSKIY, Valeriy V. KRUTILOV †,**  
**Maria V. NOVICHENKOVA**  
AN IMITATION (FOURRÉE) OF ROMAN REPUBLICAN DENARIUS SERRATUS FROM THE «L-1» EXCAVATION AREA IN OLßIA PONTICA (UKRAINE)  
--- 65

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

**Marius-Mihai CIUTĂ, Colin P. QUINN,**  
**Radu V. TOTOIANU**  
RADIOCARBON DATA OF FUNERARY DISCOVERIES FROM MIDDLE BRONZE AGE IN THE MUREȘ VALLEY. THE WIETENBERG CEMETERY FROM LIMBA-OARDA DE JOS (ALBA COUNTY, ROMANIA)  
--- 75

**Victor SAVA, Adrian URSUȚIU**  
THE LATE BRONZE AGE GÁVA POTTERY FROM THE LOWER MUREȘ  
--- 84

**Alexander K. HARIZANOV**  
VAULTING TUBE PRODUCTION IN DACIA MEDITERRANEA: A CASE STUDY FROM THE STRYMON VALLEY IN ITS REGIONAL CONTEXT  
--- 128

**Stanislav GRIGORIEV**  
THE EVOLUTION OF ANTLER AND BONE CHEECKPIECES FROM THE BALKAN–CARPATHIAN REGION TO CENTRAL KAZAKHSTAN: CHRONOLOGY OF “CHARIOT” CULTURES AND MYCENAEAN GREECE  
--- 148

## DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGY

**Valeriu SÎRBU, Dan ŞTEFAN,**  
**Maria-Magdalena ŞTEFAN, Eugen Silviu TEODOR,**  
**Ionel CĂNDEA, Alexandru POPA,**  
**Sebastian MATEI, Dragoş MĂNDESCU,**  
**Lucia SAVU, Roxana MUNTEANU,**  
**Dan BUZEA, Valerii KAVRUK, Costin CROITORU,**  
**Stănica PANDREA, Călin ŞUTEU, Bogdan CIUPERÇĂ,**  
**Daniel GARVĂN, Aurel VÎLCU, Theodor ISVORANU**  
UNHIDING FORESTED LANDSCAPES. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INDEX OF SOUTH-EASTERN CARPATHIANS  
--- 190

## REVIEWS

**Csaba SZABÓ**  
DAMJAN DONEV, THE BUSY PERIPHERY: URBAN SYSTEMS OF THE BALKAN AND DANUBE PROVINCES (2ND – 3RD C. AD), ARCHAOPRESS, ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY SERIES 61, OXFORD, 2019  
--- 202

**Mihaela GLIGOR**  
FERDINAND ADDIS, ROME: ETERNAL CITY, UK, HEAD OF ZEUS, 2018  
--- 205
AN IMITATION (FOURRÉE) OF ROMAN REPUBLICAN DENARIUS SERRATUS FROM THE «L-1» EXCAVATION AREA IN OLBIA PONTICA (UKRAINE)

Dmitriy N. KHMELEVSKIY
Institute of Archaeology, the National academy of Sciences of Ukraine
hmelevskij68@gmail.com

Valeriy V. KRUTILOV †
Institute of Archaeology, the National academy of Sciences of Ukraine
krutilov70@mail.ru

Maria V. NOVICHENKOVA
Institute of Archaeology, the National academy of Sciences of Ukraine
novichenkovamaria@gmail.com

Abstract: A paper is devoted to a publication of a rare for a Northern Black Sea region find – a half of an imitation of a Roman Republican denarius serratus revealed in Olbia Pontica in 2003 in cultural strata during the excavations of the «L-1» area, a Central part of a Citadel on the plateau the Upper City. The item supposed to be a barbarian imitation of a Roman denarius serratus of 81 BC of a Geto-Dacian minting. The coin find in Olbia, most likely, is connected with the historical events, described by Dio Chrysostom, about the Getae attack on polis took place c. the mid-1st century BC.

Keywords: Olbia Pontica, Upper City, Citadel, Northern Black Sea region, 1st century BC, imitations of Roman Republican denarii, ancient counterfeits, coin forgeries, plated coins, fourrée serrati, monetary imitations, Geto-Dacian coin minting, Barebista.

The social and economic development of Olbia Pontica in the second half of the 1st century BC – the first decades of the 1st century AD is the least studied period in the polis history due to lack of factual sources. One of the last known Olbian lapidary monuments anticipating this period and containing the information about the military-political situation in Olbia1 – the decree in honour of Niceratus, son of Papias2, dated by Yu. G. Vinogradov by the first half of the 2nd century BC3 – mentions a phrase about enemies constantly rushing into the city. According to archaeological data at the beginning of the 1st century BC the inhabited area of the city due to constant barbarian raids was sharply reduced, the population of Olbia

1 About the crisis of the Olbian polis during the Hellenistic era as an integral part of the system of Greek poleis city-states of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea regions, the constant military threats and attacks of barbarians on Olbia already from the middle of the 3rd century BC: VINOGRADOV 1984, 79-80. The war dangers are mentioned in Olbian epigraphic sources – in a decree in honour of Protagoras dated by the second half, possibly the 20-10th of the 3rd century BC about the threat of the invasion of Galatians and Sciri (Παλλατας και Σκριτος) (IOSPE I², No. 32B. 5-8; VINOGRADOV 1989, 182), in a decree in honour of Antestor of the third quarter of the 3rd century BC about numerous war dangers (VINOGRADOV 1984, 54, 57; VINOGRADOV 1989, 180).
2 IOSPE I², No. 34.
3 VINOGRADOV 1989, 186; SKRZHINSKAIA 2000, 213-214; V. Latyschev dated a Niceratus decree by the first decades of the 1st century BC (LATYSHEV 1887, 140); M. I. Rostovtzev – by the end of 2nd century BC (ROSTOVZTEFF 1941, 766).
declined, the borders of the population narrowed and concentrated near the fortress walls. The length of the line of defensive walls during this period was shortened to the limits of the southern end of the “Olbian triangle”. Vivid evidence of such a decline is the cessation of existence of the Eastern temenos, on which the polis cult of Apollo Delphinios was set off. At the final stage of the era of the Mithridates Wars, in the second quarter of the 1st century BC, Olbia is an already drained, decayed city.

The ensuing events – an attack, defeat and massive rout of Olbia Pontica by the Getae, reflected in the Boryszenite speech of Dio Chrysostom⁴, due to their destructive scale led to the practical fading of the later life of the polis at least for a half of a century.⁵ The Dio Chrysostom visited the Olbia in summer in the end of the 1st century AD⁶ and testified that “the city of Borysthenes, as to its size, does not correspond to its ancient fame, because of its ever-repeated seizure and its wars due to constant wars and destruction ... it is always in a state of war and has often been captured, the last and most disastrous capture occurring not more than one hundred and fifty years ago. And the Getae on that occasion seized not only Borysthenes but also the other cities along the left shore of Pontus as far as Apollonia the city... Evidence of the destruction of Borysthenes is visible both in the sorry nature of its buildings and in the contraction of the city within narrow bounds. For it has been built adjacent to one section of the ancient circuit-wall where only a few towers yet remain, not at all in keeping with the original size or power of the city. These, then, are clear tokens where only a few towers yet remain, not at all in keeping with the original size or power of the city. These, then, are clear tokens of the city’s capture, as well as the fact that not a single statue remains undamaged among those that are in the sanctuaries, one and all having suffered mutilation, as is true also of the funerary monuments”³.

Capture and destruction of several Pontic city-states²⁰

¹ VINOGRADOV 1989, 262-263.
² The tense military situation of the city shortly before its destruction under the blows of Burebista’s warriors is evidenced by the repair of the defensive walls at the «R-19» area, where the ruined remains of the wall were hastily assembled from architectural details and pedestals of dedicatory statues transferred here from the defunct temenos. The latest of the initiations carved on the bases dates from around the middle of the 2nd century BC, the construction or strengthening of this wall can hardly date back to the time before Mithridates VI, see VINOGRADOV 1989, 261. About the revealed traces of rapid restoration of the investigated section of the wall in connection with the military threat in that period also see KRAPIVINA 2002, 131.
³ DIO CHRYSTOSOM, Orationes, XXXVI.
⁴ About a gap in the history of the city, the absence of numismatic and epigraphic materials of the second half of the 1st century BC: KRAPIVINA 2014, 63.
⁵ Presumably, c. 95 (CRJSAN 1977, 251) - 98 AD.
⁶ DIO CHRYSTOSOM, Orationes, XXXVI, 4, 6. The military-political situation of the city remained unstable even in the end of the 1st century AD. About the constant military tension in Olbia, the barbarian raids on a city also took place during the stay of Dio Chrysostom in Olbia testify the words of Callistratus, the Boryszenite: “yesterday the Scythians made a raid at noon and put to death some of the outposts who were not on their guard, and in all likelihood took others captive” (DIO CHRYSTOSOM, Orationes, XXXVI, 15).
⁷ The archaeological confirming of a destruction in a short period of time, c. mid-1st century BC of the coastal Olbia, Tytras, Histria, Odessos presumably more precisely correlates with ally relations with the Burebista and the Gnaeus Pompeus, began probably in 61/60 BC, and finally confirmed by some official agreement, presumably, «received from the Romans recognition of his protectorate over the Pontic cities» (DIMITROVA 163,2007) took place, as the Aecorion embassy of Dionysopolis decree, between the Battle of Dryrachium, 10 of July 48 BC and the Battle of Pharsalus, 9th of August 48 BC. DIMITROVA 2007, 160, 162-163. by Getae, took place one hundred fifty years ago, as was mentioned in a Boryszenite speech of Dio Chrysostom of the end of 1st century AD, is coincided with a time of maximum strength of military-political union under the leadership of the Getae King Burebista (82-44 BC)¹¹, who consolidated the Geto-Dacian tribes and subjugated the numerous people;¹² in 70-60-s – 44 BC the union occupied a vast territory stretched from the Danube to Bug (Fig. 1), with the initial center, possibly, in Argedava, than – in the Sarmizegetusa Regia (the Oraste Mountains, Southern Transylvania).

The destruction of Olbia by the Getae finds the archaeological evidences in the stratigraphy of the site¹³ – interlayers of ash – the consequences of powerful fires, marking the pre- and post-Getae periods in a stratigraphy of a site.

A new source related to the Getae period of Olbia is a numismatic find revealed in 2003 in the southern part an Upper City during of a rescue excavation in the Central part of the Roman Citadel of Olbia in 2003-2006 – the “L-1” area¹⁴ (Fig. 2, 3) (excavations of V.V. Krapivina, A. V. Buyskikh, D.N. Khmelevskyi)¹⁵. During the work on the “L-1” in 2003-2006, the remains of several premises of a building, a dirt road, stone pavements, and a kiln of the Roman period were discovered.

During 2003 in the “L-1” excavation area the architectural and construction remains of a stone road or pavement made of lime stock rectangular blocks, under which the earlier remnants of a deepened premise with a four stone steps staircase and a pavement in opus spicatum technique, constructed of roof tiles (Fig. 4) were excavated.¹⁶ In the upper strata layers of the premise¹⁷ a fragment of a bronze item was discovered.

¹¹ STRABO VII.3.11: «Burebistas a Getan, on setting himself in authority over the tribe, restored the people, who had been reduced to an evil plight by numerous wars, and raised them to such a height through training, sobriety, and obedience to his commands that within only a few years he had established a great empire and subordinated to the Getae most of the neighbouring peoples...», «...the Getae and Daci once attained to very great power, so that they actually could send forth an expedition of two hundred thousand men».
¹² About a gap in the history of the city, the absence of numismatic and epigraphic materials of the second half of the 1st century BC: KRAPIVINA 2014, 63.
¹³ See: BUJSKIH 1991, 30-31; KRAPIVINA 1993, 7. “L-1” area is bordered by the «L-1» excavation area (excavations by B. L. Wetshtein, 1954-1955, 1964-1971) where was discovered the building interpreted by investigator as the premises of the Roman garrison or the praetorium: WETSHTIE 1957, 79; WETSHTIE 1967, 134-137.
¹⁴ KRAPIVINA/BUJSKIH 2004.
¹⁵ Presumably dates by the last third of the 1st - the first half of 2nd centuries AD according to the nearest site with the use of this construction technique – the opus spicatum floor of the natatio basin in the North part of Flavian legionary baths dated by the last third of the 1st century AD of castrum Novae, Moesia Inferior: DYCZEK 1996, 51; LEMKE 2011, 191-193, Pl. 199, Fig. 1; DYCZEK 2009, 1477-1485; DYCZEK 2011, 103, 110, 114. The «L-1» excavation area needs the further research for a clarification of chronological data and the types of the building structures of Roman period. About the planning of the Olbia Citadel of the Roman period, the Roman building techniques used in its construction: BUJSKIH/NOVICHENKOVA 2021.
¹⁶ The material of premise dates by investigators not later than the 1st – 2nd centuries AD, including the red-clay pottery fragments, the amphora neck
The product is a half of a coin with a serrated edge, with the core made of copper, the surface plated with a white metal (Fig. 5). The coin obverse and reverse legends are done schematically. The coin was cut on a half. The diameter of a specimen is 18 mm. The weight of a piece is 0.86 gr. The legends of obverse and reverse of Olbian coin were stamped at different degree angle (at 45°) relation to each other. In a fragment of a plated coin on obverse is seen stamped a lower part of a bust, on reverse – the upper part of a figure standing left with a raised hand, the Roman eagle.

Further research led to the conclusion that the coin is an antique imitation of the Roman Republican denarius serratus of the moneyer A. Postumius A. f. Sp. n. Albinus of 81 BC (Fig. 6). It refers to the one of barbarian plated imitations of the Roman Republican coins, the finds of which in the cultural strata of the ancient city-states of the Northern Black Sea region remained previously unknown.

The original denarius serratus of A. Postumius A. f. Sp. n. Albinus of 81 BC refer to Class 4 of Roman Republican type Zeest 90 / Dressel 24, see KRAPIVINA/BUJSKIKH 2004, 73.

Further research led to the conclusion that the coin is an antique imitation of the Roman Republican denarius serratus of the moneyer A. Postumius A. f. Sp. n. Albinus of 81 BC (Fig. 6). It refers to the one of barbarian plated imitations of the Roman Republican coins, the finds of which in the cultural strata of the ancient city-states of the Northern Black Sea region remained previously unknown.

The original denarius serratus of A. Postumius A. f. Sp. n. Albinus of 81 BC refer to Class 4 of Roman Republican type Zeest 90 / Dressel 24, see KRAPIVINA/BUJSKIKH 2004, 73.

Fig. 1. Map of Burebista state, 60-44 BC.

Further research led to the conclusion that the coin is an antique imitation of the Roman Republican denarius serratus of the moneyer A. Postumius A. f. Sp. n. Albinus of 81 BC (Fig. 6). It refers to the one of barbarian plated imitations of the Roman Republican coins, the finds of which in the cultural strata of the ancient city-states of the Northern Black Sea region remained previously unknown.

Further research led to the conclusion that the coin is an antique imitation of the Roman Republican denarius serratus of the moneyer A. Postumius A. f. Sp. n. Albinus of 81 BC (Fig. 6). It refers to the one of barbarian plated imitations of the Roman Republican coins, the finds of which in the cultural strata of the ancient city-states of the Northern Black Sea region remained previously unknown.

Further research led to the conclusion that the coin is an antique imitation of the Roman Republican denarius serratus of the moneyer A. Postumius A. f. Sp. n. Albinus of 81 BC (Fig. 6). It refers to the one of barbarian plated imitations of the Roman Republican coins, the finds of which in the cultural strata of the ancient city-states of the Northern Black Sea region remained previously unknown.
Fig. 2. 1. Plan of Olbia Pontica, by S. D. Kryzyhetskiy, O. V. Kariaka (after KRYZHYTSKYY/KARIAKA 2017, fig. 7) with a position of «L-1» excavation area, the south part of an Upper City. 2. Olbia Pontica Citadel of the Roman period and its borders in the 1st- first half of the 2nd century AD, by V. V. Krapivina (after KRAPIVINA 1993, fig. 3, 1).
Fig. 3. «L1» excavation area, by V. V. Krapivina (after KRAPIVINA 2014, fig. 179).

Fig. 4. «L1», excavations 2003. A pavement in opus spicatum technique, constructed of roof tiles, bordering with a premise where the fourrée was found, by V. V. Krapivina (after KRAPIVINA 2014, fig. 10).
denarii serrati by H. Mattingly\textsuperscript{23}, minted in 87-71 BC, the major period of which is relating to Gaius Marius and Lucius Cornelius Sulla Civil Wars of 88-80 BC; the minting of serrati in this period was under control of Marius party, non-serrati – of Sulla’s.\textsuperscript{24}

\textsuperscript{23} The main denarii serrati minting of the Roman Republic, in except of serrati issue of the 3\textsuperscript{rd} century BC, dates back to 125-49 BC: MATTINGLY 1924, 31-52. The issues were aimed to solve a problem with the number of counterfeits in the state, to contribute to reducing the number of forgeries in the total money supply. The serrati, the «pecuniam probant veterem et diu notam, serratos bigatosque» (TACITUS, Germania, 5) were also preferred by Gallic and Germanian tribes as the old, high quality, not counterfeited coins, as «the apparent guarantee of the honesty of the coinage»: MATTINGLY 1924, 45. M. Chiţescu mentioned that in Dacia were found more finds of Dacian imitations of serrated denarii than of the original ones because the Geto-Dacians, as well as the Germanians had a preference for coins with a serrated edge, indentation which characterizes their own coins, see CHIŢESCU 1980, 126.

\textsuperscript{24} MATTINGLY 1924, 38-40, 47. The promulgation in 84 BC of a law of the Marius nephew, the praetor M. Marius Gratidianus, stabilized the monetary circulation in Republic, including, presumably, through the reduction of the number of false denarii in a currency. By Plinius, «a method was devised of assaying the denarius: the law ordaining which was so much to the taste of the plebeians, that in every quarter of the City there was a full-length statue erected in honour of Marius Gratidianus»: PLINIUS XXXIII, 9.46; GĂZDAC/GĂZDAC-ALFÖLDY 2001, 137-154.

\textsuperscript{25} H. Grueber and H. Mattingly (GRUEBER 1910, 42; MATTINGLY 1924, 43-44) supposed that there were two official mints of plated denarii in Roman Republic, the first – after Trasimene Battle 217 BC, the lex Flaminia which authorized to include in every issue a number of plated coins (nummi mixti), and the second – by Sulla party when in 91 BC the tribune M. Livius Drusus promoted a law which authorized that one-eighth of each issue should consist of coins of debased metal, PLINIUS XXXIII. 3.13; after his win Sulla officially re-established the currency of plated coins as part of issues lasted possibly till his death: GRUEBER 1910, 42; LAWRENCE/SYDENHAM 1940, 194. M. H. Crawford was sure that plated denarii were not issued officially, being all the forgeries: CRAWFORD 1968,
of Roman Republican denarii, including imitations of denarii serrati, originate from the Carpathian-Balkan area, a territory of Dacia, where also one of the largest37 number of Roman Republican denarii was revealed.27 The counterfeits along with Roman Republican coins were found in Dacia predominantly as part of hoards,28 less in camps, necropoleis or on trade routes29 Percentage of counterfeits in Dacian hoards in some cases reached up to 45%.30

The majority of known imitations of Roman Republican denarii supposed to be produced in pre-Roman Dacia33; the imitations, silver struck and bronze plated struck and cast32 copies, presumably were produced by official Dacian workshops. The producing of counterfeits of Roman Republican denarii by Geto-Dacians and Celts is confirmed by finds of dies for their manufacture on sites Tilișca, Ludești, Brașov, Pecica, Sarmizegetusa Regia two dies for Roman Republican denarii and Geto-Dacian coin minting were found in a Dacian fortress Poiana.33

The most of hoards of Roman Republican denarii in Dacia dates by the first half of 1st century BC.34 M. Chițescu 55, 59; he noted that they are almost unknown in hoards but were found predominantly as site-finds because of the prohibition of the illegal coins in Roman Republican monetary circulation (CICERO, De officiis, 3, 91), being considered by many as forgers, including the use of punch-marks for revealing the false with the bronze or copper core. The forgeries were thrown away when they could no longer be passed, see CRAWFORD 55, 59, 77. There are known hoards of plated imitations of Roman Republican coins from Forli, Apulia, Vidy, Athens: CRAWFORD 1968, 55; a hoard of 89 bronze plated denarii of Late Republican and Augustus-Clodius periods occurred from London, probably was produced by locals, see LAWRENCE 1940, 185-189.

26 The second by common amount after the Italy: CHIȚESCU 1980, 124.
27 About this phenomenon (MITREA 1968, 53-64; CHIȚESCU 1980, 123-136) and the main versions about the reasons of circulation of Republican denarii and their counterfeits on the territory of pre-Roman Dacia and adjacent territories as commercial activity (MITREA 1968, 53-54; GLODARIU 1974, 88-99; LOCKYEAR 2008, 148), as the changes in monetary policy in accordance with new political and economic conjuncture (PREDA 1973, 348-349), trade-in Dacian slaves during the Spartacus uprising (CRAWFORD 1977, 118), as the stipendaries to Geto-Dacian chiefs from Greek dynasts, later from Roman commanders (such as Gnaeus Pompeius and Marcus Antonius); because of a workshop mass imitating the Roman currency by Geto-Dacians, also as the Celts, the Gauls, the Iberians and the Belgians (CHIȚESCU 1980, 124).
29 CHIȚESCU 1980, 123.
30 LOCKYEAR 2008, 150.
31 About the Geto-Dacian imitations of the Roman Republican denarii, see RUZICKA 1913, 81-85; RUZICKA 1921, 266-268; CHIȚESCU 1971, 209-258; PREDA 1973, 345-352; CHIȚESCU 1980, 125-129; SĂȘIANU 1980, 96-97; DAVIS 2006, 321-356; DAVIS/PAUNOV 2012, 389-413; WOYTEK et alii 2012, 133-162. M. H. Crawford had an opposite thought that the main part of coins were not copies but genuine, CRAWFORD 1980, 51-52.
32 see, e.g., the cast coins of Breaza hoard (LOCKYEAR 2008, 155). The bronze core made by casting also had the Dacian plated imitations of Roman Imperial denarii: GÂZDAC/OARĂ/AŁFÓDY–GÂZDAC 2015, 12.
33 PREDA 1973, 347; CHIȚESCU 1980, 125; GLODARIU et alii 1992, 57-68; MITREA 2011, 187-192; PAUNOV 2014, 29-35; LOCKYEAR 2008, 154-155. Dies for striking of Roman Republican denarii of 123-31 BC were also found in Montana, Vratsa, North-Western Bulgaria, PAUNOV 2014, 29-35, Fig. 11,8-4,3.
34 In case of Romania finds in can be seen that there are the most chronological groups of Roman Republican coins found there: of the 2nd century BC, the first decades of the 1st century BC, of 68-51 BC; of 49-40, 39-31 BC with the prevailing of Marcus Antonius legion denarii (CHIȚESCU 1980, 123). A. Sășianu mentions that in case of North-Western Romania wrote that the counterfeits of Roman Republican types, copies and imitations, possibly started to be produced in official Geto-Dacian workshops from the first decades of the 1st century BC, were performed from originals of 90-80 BC; became more widespread coping in the 70-50 BC, coinciding with the Burebista period. In the 70s BC on a base of existed Geto-Dacian currency a single monetary type was provided – the Geto-Dacian coinage of the Roman Republican type of universal value, which could circulate throughout the space occupied by Burebista, capable of paying for any commodity.35 In the territory of Ukraine the Dacian and Celtic Eravisci36 imitations of Roman Republican coins were found at Malaya Kopanya site in the Upper Tisza.27

The imitations made of copper core plated with silver or lead are not numerous for a Dacia of pre-Roman period, accounted for a small part of the total number of the Geto-Dacian counterfeits. The barbarian monetary imitations includes copies with stylized effigies and legends, sometimes even to the extreme, made crudely, the depictions are done schematically, often with barbarian features.38 A specimen from Olbia is done in the same manner.

The Geto-Dacian coins of the Roman Republican type continue to have currency after the death of Burebista until the first half of the 1st century AD adopted to the Roman Imperial type. The currency of the Geto-Dacians including counterfeits was possible in areas not under Roman official control, in the north of Danube; the Celtic populations like the Dacians had copied the Roman currency at the time of their free development. The activity of monetary counterfeiting of the Geto-Dacian people continued in the eastern part of Dacia after the foundation of Dacia Trajana. The series of counterfeits of the Imperial Roman currency executed in the eastern part of Dacia39, the local currency emissions issued from the official workshops of the State of the Free Dacians (the Carps) and dated to the 2nd, 3rd centuries AD.40
The find of an imitation of the Roman Republican denarius in Olbia serves an important material source, marking the entry of Olbia into the orbit of influence of the Geto-Dacian state of Burebista around the middle of the 1st century BC, which is fully correlated with the events described by Dio Chrysostom.

Till now, a central part of the Citadel of Olbia of the Roman period in southern part of an Upper City stays excavated partially. Nevertheless, presumably, exactly the area of the central and northern parts of a Citadel was mostly occupied by Olbiopolitians in a period from the Mithridates Wars till the end of the 1st century AD. A further investigation and a detailed explore of this area are one of the promising questions for obtaining information about the life of the Olbia city in the second half of the 1st century BC – the first half of the 1st century AD.

REFERENCES
BÂRCĂ 2014

BUISKIKH 1991
Bujskikh, S. B., Fortifikatsiya Ol’vishkogo gosudarstva (pervye veka nashei ery) (Kyiv: Naukova dumka).

BUISKIKH/NOVICHENKOVA 2021

CHIŢESCU 1971
Chiţescu, M., Copii și imitaţii de denari romani republicani în Dacia, Memoria Antiquitatis 1, 209-258.

CIŢESCU 1980
Chiţescu, M., Les monnaies géo-daces de type roman républicain en Thrace (in the suburbs of the city), Dialogues d’histoire ancienne 6, 123-138.

CRAWFORD 1968

CRAWFORD 1974

CRAWFORD 1977

CRAWFORD 1980
Crawford, M. H., Imitation of Roman Republican Denarii in Dacia, Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică 7, 51-52.

CRIŞAN 1977
Crişan, I. H., Burebista și epoca sa, 2nd ed. (București: Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică).

DAVIS 2006
Davis, P., Dacian imitations of Roman Republican denarii, Apulum 43/1, 321-356.

DAVIS/PAUNOV 2012
Davis, P./Paunov, E., Imitations of Republican denarii from Moesia and Thrace, In: Paunov E./Filipova S. (eds.), НРАКЛЕОУ СΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΑΣΙΩΝ. Studia in honorem Iliae Prokopov sexagenario ab amicis et discipulis dedicata (Veliko Tarnovo), 389-413.

DIMITROVA 2007
Dimitrova, S., The Military-Political and Diplomatic Activities of Burebista in the Lower Danube Region, Thracia 17, 159-172.

DYCZEK 1996

DYCZEK 2009

DYCZEK 2011

GASPAR 2015

GAVRILOV 2010
Gavrilov, A. V., Numizmaticheskij material selishcha Kuru Bash (lager) i nekotorye voprosy istorii Feodosii kontsa II–I vv. do n. e., Stratum plus 6, 141-157.

GÂZDAC 2001

GÂZDAC/GÂZDAC-ÂLFÖLDY 2001

GÂZDAC/OARGĂ/ÂLFÖLDY-GÂZDAC 2015

GÂZDAC/GHEMİŞ/BARBU-TUDORAN 2020

GLODARIU 1974
Glodariu, I., Relații comerciale ale Daciei cu lumea elenistică și romană (Cluj: Dacia).

GLODARIU/IAROSLAVSCHI/RUSSU 1992
GRUEBER 1910

JAWORSKI 2019
Jaworski, P., Wpływ izolacji Olbii Pontyjskiej na rozprzestrzenienie się procederu fragmentacji monet brązowych w okresie rzymskim, Ad Rem 4, 10-17.

KOLNIKOV/KOTIGOROSHKO 2007

KRAPIVINA 1993
Krapivina, V. V., Ol’viya. Material’naya kul’tura I-IV vv. n. e. (Kiev: Naukova Dumka).

KRAPIVINA 2002
Krapivina, V. V., Ol’viya, Tira i Berehista. Carpathica–Karpatika 15 (Uzhgorod: Vidavntstvo UzhNU “Goverla”), 129-134.

KRAPIVINA 2014
Krapivina, V. V., Ol’viya Pontijska. Hreko-rymskiy ta piznoantychnyi periody (Kyiv: Vydavets Oleh Filiuk).

KROPOTKIN 1961
Kropotkin, V. V., Klady rimskikh monet na territorii SSSR (Moskva: Izdatelstvo Akademii Nauk SSSR) [Svod arkheologicheskikh istochnikov, Vyp. G4-04].

KRYZHYTSKYI/KARIAKA 2017
Kryzyhts’kyi, S. D./Kariaka, O.V., Do istorii stvorennya zahalnoho planu arkhitekturno-budivelnynh zalyshkiv Olvii, Arkheolohiia 1, 66-80.

LATYSHEV 1887
Latyshev, V.V., Issledovaniy ob istorii i gosudarstvennom stroe goroda (Sankt-Peterburg: Tipografiya V.S. Balasheva) [Zurnal Ministerstva narodnogo prosveshcheniia].

LAWRENCE 1940

LAWRENCE/SYDENHAM 1940

LEMEK 2011

LOCKYEAR 2008

LYSENKO 2014

MATTINGLY 1924

MITREA 1968

MITREA 2011

NOVICHENKOVA/NOVICHENKOVA 2017

PAUNOV 2014
Paunov, E., Dies for striking Republican and early Imperial coins from Moesia and Thrace: ancient forgeries or something else? Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology 1/1, 29-35. DOI: 10.14795/j.v1i1.12

PAUNOV/PROKOPOV 2002

POENARU-BORDEA 2002
Poénaru-Bordea, G., Câteva date noi privind circulația denarilor romani republicani in Dobrogea, Pontica 7, 219-238.

PREDA 1973
Preda, C., Monedele Geto-Dacilor (București: Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România).

ROSTOVTZEFF 1941

ROZICKA 1913

ROZICKA 1921

ŞAŞIANU 1980
Şaşianu, A., Moneda antică în Dacia in pre-Roman Dacia. A reexamination of the evidence, Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology No. 8.2/2021 73
SUCIU 1980
Suciu, V., Monedele Romane Republican din colecția bibliotecii bibliotec Batthyaneum, Apulum 18, 89-99.

SYDENHAM 1952

TALMAŢCHI 2003
Talmaţchi, G., Aspects concerning the circulation of the Roman Republican Denar in Dobrudja, Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica 9, 273-284.

TALMAŢCHI 2007

TOLSTIKOV 1987
Tolstikov, V. P., Sviatilishche na akropole Pantikapeya, Vestnik drevnei istorii 1, 88-114.

VINOGRAĐOV 1984
Vinogradov, Yu. G., Dekret v chest Antesteriya i krizis Ol'viiskogo polisa v epokhu ellinizma, Vestnik drevnej istorii 1, 51-80.

VINOGRAĐOV 1989

WETSHEIN 1957
Wetshtein, R. I., Raskopki na rimskoj tcitadeli Olvii, Kratkie soobscheniya Instituta arkeologii AN USSR 7, 78-80.

WETSHEIN 1967

WOYTEK/RODRIGUES/CAPPA/SCHREINER/RADTKE/REINHOLZ 2012

Written sources
CORNELII TACITI, De Origine Et Sitv Germanorvm Liber, Edited by Alfred Holder (Lipsiae: B. G. Teubner, 1878).

Epigraphic sources

Archaeological reports
KRAPIVINA/BUJSKIKH 2004
Krapivina V. V./Bujskikh A. V., Otchet o rabotakh na uchastke L-1 v Olvii v 2003 g. (Kyiv: IA NAN Ukrainy, f. arkh. 2003/157).