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INSTITUT D'ARCHÉOLOGIE « V. PÂRVAN »

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SOMMAIRE
CONTENTS
INHALT

ALEXANDRU AVRAM, MIRCEA ANGELESCU, Le centenaire des fouilles d'Histria.....	5
--	---

ÉTUDES

LAURENT CAROZZA, CRISTIAN MICU, CONSTANTIN HAITĂ, SORIN AILINCĂI, ALBANE BURENS, FLORIAN MIHAIL, JEAN-MICHEL CAROZZA, Reconnaissance par carottages de la stratigraphie des habitats pluri-stratifiés de Taraschina dans le Delta du Danube	13
MONICA MĂRGĂRIT, VALENTIN PARNIC, ADRIAN BĂLĂŞESCU, L'industrie en matières dures animales de l'habitat Gumelniţa de Măriuţa (département de Călăraşji).....	29
DANIEL SPĂNU, Une contribution archéologique à l'étude du trésor du III ^e siècle av. J.-C. d'Epureni (Roumanie)	65
CRISTIAN GĂZDAC, Did Charon read his obol? The message of coin offering in Roman graves from Pannonia.....	95
KARIN MAURER, Der Pontarch des westpontischen Koinons	141

NOTES ET DISCUSSIONS

SORIN COCIŞ, VITALIE BÂRCA, The “Sarmatian” brooches (headknob and full catchplate variant, Almgren Group VII, Series I) in the Dacia province and the Barbarian environment of the Tisza River Basin	189
FLORIN-GHEORGHE FODOREAN, The Danubian road from Viminacium to Durostorum in the Roman itineraries	215
SORIN NEMETI, FELIX MARCU, A funerary <i>aedicula</i> wall from Şoimeni (Cluj county).....	231
IRINA NEMETI, SORIN NEMETI, <i>Heros equitans</i> in the funerary iconography of <i>Dacia Porolissensis</i> . Models and workshops.....	241

ÉPIGRAPHIE

CÉDRIC BRÉLAZ, Inscriptions de Macédoine Orientale dans la correspondance entre Fauvel et Barbié du Bocage.....	257
ALEXANDRU AVRAM, Inscriptions d'Istros.....	271
VALENTIN BOTTEZ, Three new inscriptions from Istros.....	285
CONSTANTIN C. PETOLESCU, Notes prosopographiques (VII).....	293
LUCREȚIU MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, Une nouvelle inscription de Topolog (Mésie Inférieure).....	303

HISTOIRE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE

MIRCEA BABEŞ, CĂTĂLIN I. NICOLAE, Rival archaeological congresses in inter-war Europe	309
RADU-ALEXANDRU DRAGOMAN, SORIN OANȚĂ-MARGHITU, Romanian Archaeology in the Neoliberal era: fragments	325

COMPTES RENDUS

A. V. Simonenko, <i>Rimskij import u sarmatov Severnogo Prichernomor'ya [Roman Import for the Sarmatians of North Pontic Region]</i> , St. Petersburg State University, Faculty of Philology – Nestor Historia, St.-Petersburg, 2011, 271 p., 117 fig. (<i>Vitalie Bârcă</i>)	349
Mihai Bârbulescu, <i>Inscripțiile din castrul legionar de la Potaissa. The Inscriptions of the Legionary Fortress at Potaissa</i> , Editura Academiei Române, Bucharest, 2012, 288 p. (<i>Liviu Petculescu</i>)	358
Michel Sève et Patrick Weber, <i>Guide du forum de Philippes</i> , Sites et monuments 18, École française d'Athènes, Athènes - Paris, 2012, 91 p. avec 60 fig. (<i>Alexandru Avram</i>)	362

NÉCROLOGIE

Mircea Petrescu-Dâmbovița (<i>Alexandru Vulpe</i>)	363
Alexandru Suceveanu (<i>Alexandru Vulpe</i>)	365
Marin Dinu (<i>Nicolae Ursulescu</i>)	373

<i>ERRATA</i>	379
---------------------	-----

<i>ABRÉVIATIONS</i>	381
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<i>NORMES POUR LA RÉDACTION DES ARTICLES DESTINÉS À LA REVUE DACIA N. S.</i>	385
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THREE NEW INSCRIPTIONS FROM ISTROS¹

VALENTIN BOTTEZ*

Keywords: Istros, Apollonia, honorary decree, imperial dedication, territory.

Abstract: The three inscriptions were discovered in the southern part of the city's acropolis (the *Basilica Pârvan Sector*), all in a secondary context connected to the Late Roman defence wall. No. 1 is an honorary decree issued by the assembly in honour of a citizen of Apollonia (early 3rd c. B.C.). As other inscriptions from the Istros and the region show, the period is marked by an alliance and long standing good relations between Apollonia and Istros in the 3rd and 2nd c. B.C., materialized among others in the military aid sent by Istros to Apollonia in the latter's war against Mesambria (2nd c. B.C.). No. 2 is part of a small building inscription or an honorary monument (early 2nd c. A.D.), mentioning an imperial benefaction concerning certain buildings or parts of buildings. No. 3 is a dedication to Iupiter Optimus Maximus and Iunona Regina, set up in one of the Roman veterans' villages in the territory of Istros (second half of the 2nd – first half of the 3rd c. A.D.).

Cuvinte-cheie: Istros, Apollonia, decret onorific, dedicație imperială, teritoriu.

Rezumat: Cele trei inscripții au fost descoperite în partea de sud a acropolei histriene (*Sectorul Basilica Pârvan*), într-un context secundar, în legătură cu incinta romană târzie. Nr. 1 este un decret onorific dedicat de Poporul histrian unui cetățean din Apollonia pentru serviciile continue aduse comunității (începutul sec. III a.Chr.). Cum arată alte inscripții din Istros și din regiune, perioada a fost marcată de conflictul între Apollonia și Mesambria, ce a avut ca rezultat oalianță și bune relații de durată între Apollonia și Istros. Nr. 2 este parte dintr-o clădire de mici dimensiuni sau dintr-un monument onorific (început de sec. II p.Chr.) și menționează o binefacere imperială ce implica anumite clădiri sau părți din clădiri. Nr. 3 este o dedicație către Iupiter Optimus Maximus și Iunona Regina, ce provine din unul din satele de veterani romani din teritoriul histrian (a doua jumătate a sec. II – prima jumătate a sec. III p.Chr.).

In this paper I will present three new additions to the epigraphic corpus of Istros, all of which were discovered during excavations in the *Basilica Pârvan Sector*².

The latter is the conventional name of an excavation sector located roughly in the southern part of the city's acropolis (Fig. 1), where the main research objectives are the Christian basilica discovered by V. Pârvan, as well as the southern side of the Late Roman defence wall. After excavations were conducted in the area by Vasile Pârvan (1914-1916 and 1921) and Marcelle Lambrino (1932-1935), the discoveries were only partially published.³ These include the Christian basilica and the buildings around it, phases A and B of the Late Roman defence wall, the Hellenistic defence wall, as well as a number of

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² I would like to thank Dr. M.V. Angelescu for his permission to publish the inscriptions. I would also like to thank Prof. A. Suceveanu, Prof. A. Avram, Dr. Fl. Matei-Popescu and Dr. Alexandra Lițu for their suggestions, as well as Mrs. Iuliana Barnea for the beautiful drawings of the stones.

³ *Histria I*, 154-162; Lambrino 1938, p. 14-17 and p. 356-360.

structures from the Greek period. In 2001 the excavations were resumed by M. V. Angelescu of the “Vasile Pârvan” Archaeological Institute in Bucharest, in order to clear up a series of problems left open by previous research, as well as to obtain a picture of the urban evolution of this area.⁴

All three inscriptions presented here were discovered in a secondary context, connected to the Late Roman defence wall, which has always been the main “source” of Istrian inscriptions. No. 1 appeared in the debris of the southern side of the Late Roman defence wall, near the SW corner of the Christian basilica. It still bears traces of mortar, as it was re-used as construction material. No. 2 was found in the debris of the Late Roman Wall, in the NE part of room Q of the Roman baths complex of Istros conventionally called Terme I,⁵ located in the SW part of the Late Roman town. No. 3 is still part of phase B (dated to the Diocletianus-Constantinus period)⁶ of the Late Roman defence wall.

1. Fragmentary marble stele (H=0.267; L=0.165; W=0.055m), discovered in 2009 (Figs. 1-3). The text (preserved surface covered by text: 0.182×0.122m) is inscribed inside an aedicule surmounted by pediment and flanked by columns (width 0.045m); its upper and right limits are preserved, but the bottom is broken. Height of letters: 0.010m; distance between rows: 0.007m. Date: the shape of the letters (especially that of the π) indicates the first half of the 3rd c. B.C.

Restoration:

1 [Γ'Εδοξε τῶι] δήμωι·
 [έπιμενιεύοντ]ος Ἰππο-
 [λόχου οἱ ἄρ]χοντες
 [εἰπαν· ἐπει]δὴ Ἀγαθα-
 5 [.]μου Ἀπολ-
 [λωνιάτη]ς χρήσιμον
 [ἀεὶ ἔα]υτὸν παρέ-
 [χεται τῇ π]όλει δοῦ-
 [ναι]E uel Γ[.....]
 [.....]

Translation:

“The People have decided. Under the presidency of Hippolochos, the *archontes* have proposed. As Agatharchos, son ofmos, from Apollonia, keeps proving himself useful to the city, may he be awarded ...”

L. 3: the name of the president of the assembly is mentioned without a patronymic, which is a very rare occurrence in Istros, the only analogy being ISM I 8 (3rd c. B.C.).

L. 4-5: according to the LGPN 4, the names starting with Ἀγαθα... attested in the region are Ἀγαθάγγελος (Pantikapaion,⁷ Thessaloniki,⁸ Byzantium⁹), Ἀγάθανδρος (Tomis),¹⁰ Ἀγαθάνωρ (Beroia)¹¹ and Ἀγάθαρχος (Kalindoia,¹² Asenovgrad,¹³ Olbia,¹⁴ and Apollonia/Sozopol).¹⁵ Although it is very

⁴ For a general view of the sector, see Angelescu – Bottez 2009.

⁵ See Fig. 1; for a general plan, see *Histria VI*, p. 172, Fig. 2.

⁶ *Histria XIII*, p. 90.

⁷ CIRB 476.

⁸ AEMTh 15, 2001, p. 325.

⁹ Ibyz 117B.

¹⁰ ISM II 189.

¹¹ IBer 16A.

¹² MI 2, p. 84-85, no. 62, 1, 16.

¹³ BE 1950, no. 137.

¹⁴ IGDOlbia 25 b, 2.

¹⁵ BMNBurgas 4 (2002), p. 121, no. 6.

difficult to establish the name of the person with certainty, a likely choice would be *Agatharchos*, as the number of letters fits and also because the name is attested in Apollonia in the 4th c. B.C.

L. 5-6: as the word starting with Ἀπολ... follows the person's patronymic, the former clearly indicates the origin, in this case Apollonia. This does not come as a surprise, as the relationship between the two cities was a very strong one – a fact proven by no less than five Istrian inscriptions.

L. 7: ἀεί is a possible solution for the lacuna, as suggested by Prof. Avram.

The two Milesian colonies were political and military allies,¹⁶ as attested by two texts: ISM I 112 (3rd c. B.C.)¹⁷ and 64 (2nd c. B.C.).¹⁸ In both cases an Istrian fleet sailed to help the citizens of Apollonia. As D. M. Pippidi mentions in his commentary to ISM I 112, the legal justification for this action was a friendship and mutual assistance treaty indicated by the use of the verb βοηθεῖν (L. 1). Pippidi recognizes a similar situation in ISM I 64=IGB I² 388b, which tells of the sea and land victories obtained by the Istrians (called φίλοι, συγγενεῖς καὶ σύμμαχοι) commanded by the *nauarchos* Hegesagoras, son of Monimos, against the Mesambrians. The strong relationship between the two cities might also be discerned in ISM III 7 (c. 253 B.C.), in which Stratonax, son of Lygdamis, an ambassador from Apollonia, was honoured for having represented the interests of Kallatis in the peace negotiations with Istros.¹⁹

The relationship cemented by military aid led to each of the two communities granting honours to the other city's citizens. Such a document is ISM I 23 (3rd-2nd c. B.C.), a decree in honour of a citizen of Apollonia that proved himself continuously useful towards the Istrians. In return, the Apolloniatae did the same for certain Istrians, as the Istrian copy of a decree passed by Apollonia shows (ISM I 63; 3rd c. B.C.). Finally, this relationship reached new heights as the trust between the two cities became so strong that a judge from Apollonia was called by the Istrians to solve a local legal matter (ISM I 30; 2nd c. B.C.).

Louis Robert listed all the citizens of Apollonia Pontica mentioned in inscriptions from other cities, noting the difficulty of separating them from the citizens of other cities called Apollonia in the Greek world.²⁰ There is Hephaistion, son of Sosias (IGB I² 308), honoured (probably) by the Mesambrians in the 3rd c. B.C., Philon, son of Hekataios (ISM III 11), honoured by the Kallatians in the second half of the 3rd c. B.C.

Ligia Ruscu²¹ analyzed all the mentions of citizens of Apollonia Pontica in the Greek world, concluding that its network of personal external relations was concentrated in the Pontic area, with only half the number of occurrences outside this space. She added to the list drawn up by L. Robert the epitaph of Telesikles and another Apolloniata (3rd c. B.C.), found in Olbia,²² as well as another person from Apollonia attested in Pistiros (modern Vetrén)²³ in the 4th – 3rd c. B.C.

The present inscription unfortunately does not enlighten us on the reasons the decree was awarded or on what was the precise context of the relations between the two cities at that moment, but it stresses once again their importance for Istros, which at that moment was able to project its force at a regional level in order to fulfil its political and military obligations.

¹⁶ We will not go into the details of this relationship, as the topic was recently analysed in depth (Bounegru 2007).

¹⁷ Avram 2007, no. 112 mentions that Vinogradov, after initially connecting the events in the two inscriptions and dating ISM I 112 to the 2nd c. (Vinogradov 1997, p. 56), finally dated it to the 3rd c. B.C. (Vinogradov 1997, p. 498); *Histria IX*, no. 178 (first half of the 2nd c. B.C.).

¹⁸ IGB I² 388b (first half of the 2nd c. B.C.); Avram 2007, nos. 64 and 34 (the latter being identified as the end part of the first inscription), where the author mentions that Vinogradov dated the inscription to 255/4 B.C., during the second Syrian war (I did not have access to that article, *Der Staatsbesuch der 'Isis' im Bosporos*, Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia 5, 1999, 2, p. 271-302).

¹⁹ There is also the decree from Apollonia, honouring Aisias, from Kallatis (IGB I² 391), which further confirms the good relations between the two communities.

²⁰ Robert 1959, p. 185-186.

²¹ Ruscu 2004.

²² I.Olbia 99. But, as Robert did before her, she stresses the difficulty of identifying the citizens of Pontic Apollonia among those from other cities with the same name (Ruscu 2004, p. 156).

²³ IGB III,1 1067 and 1068 (SEG 43:485).

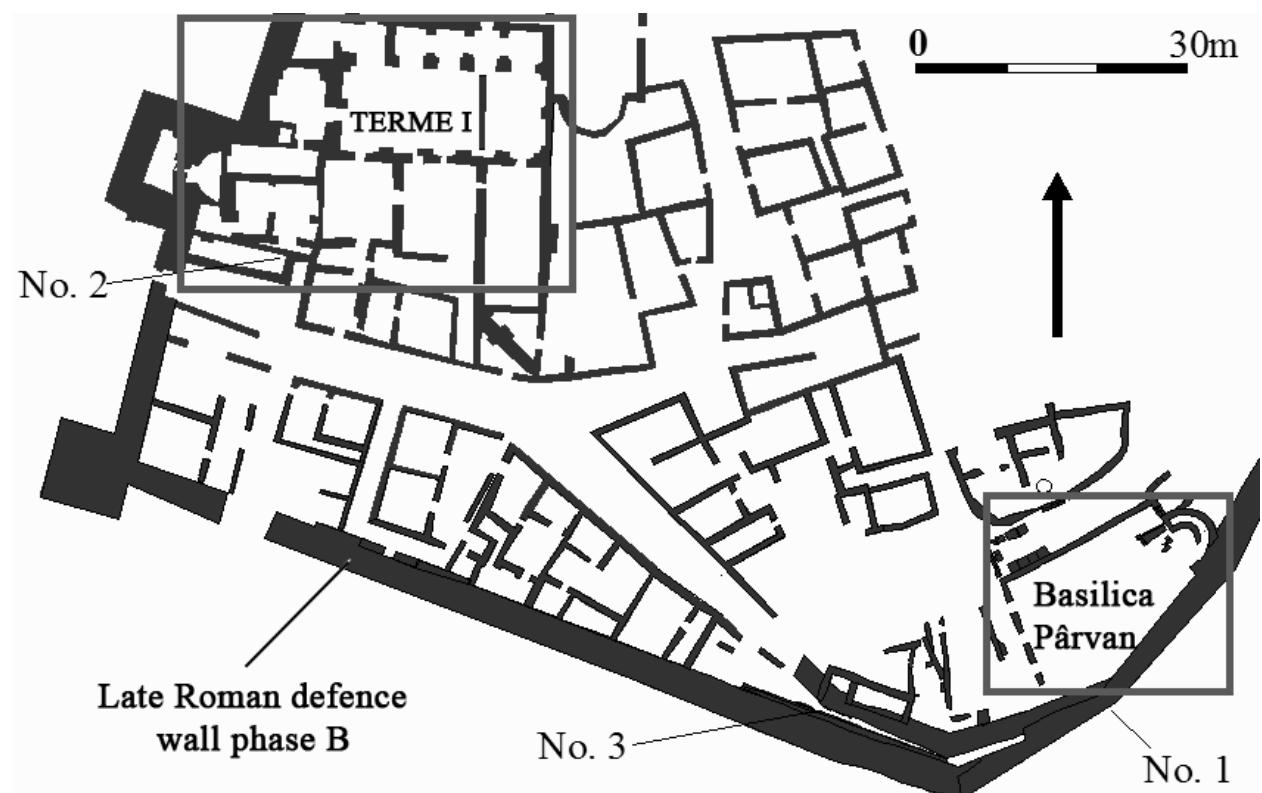


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

2. Fragmentary architectural element ($H=0.150$; $L=0.181$; $W=0.213m$) made of white marble, discovered in 2011 (Figs. 1, 4 & 5). The upper part of the inscribed face had a profile which was sanded off in order for it to fit better when it was re-used as construction material in the Late Roman defence wall. The upper and lower surfaces are smooth, which indicates that the stone was set between two courses of fashioned stones. The rear surface is coarse, as it probably was not visible. On the right hand side surface (as one looks at the inscription), there is a square clamp hole ($0.035 \times 0.035m$) used for fixing the stone in the construction it was part of. Height of letters: $0.020m$. Elegant writing; broken-bar *alpha*. Date: 98-117.

Restoration:

[.....τ]ὸν δόμων
[.....Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Νέρουνας Τραιανὸς Σεβαστὸς Γερμανικός

Translation:

“...of the buildings / houses, Emperor Cesar Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus (has offered).”

L. 1: the article in the accusative singular preceding δόμων indicates that after it, on the following line, followed a noun in the same case and number. The word δόμων is the plural genitive of the noun δόμος –house/building.²⁴ Therefore the benefaction concerned a specific part of certain buildings.

L. 2: the missing noun in the accusative must have represented the object of a benefaction bestowed by the emperor himself, as his name is in the nominative.²⁵ If Γερμανικός is an imperial title, then the full imperial name must have extended considerably to the left.

One unclear issue is whether the inscription was part of the building in question or not; if it were, the inscription could have been part of an Ionic architrave,²⁶ which would indicate a small building. If not, then it must have been part of the honorary monument raised to celebrate the dedication. Another unclear issue is whether the building –clearly a public one– in question did or did not have a religious role.

The inscription can be attributed most likely to Trajan, as the title *Germanicus* and the quality of the writing (early 2nd c. A.D.) indicates.²⁷ If this was part of an architrave –and therefore there would be no next course of stones underneath– then we could date the monument more precisely to 98-102 A.D., as the title *Dacicus* is not mentioned (after the last word in the first line there is enough space for the first letter of the next word, and its absence indicates that the row ended there). But if the inscription was part of an honorary monument made of several courses of stone blocks, then the text could have continued on the next courses.

According to D. M. Pippidi, the editor of the volume of Istrian inscriptions, the only building dedicated by a Roman emperor at Istros is ISM I 158 (2nd c. A.D.). During the reign of Hadrian the local public life clearly took off, as new buildings of public interest were raised, namely the new defence wall,²⁸ the second baths complex²⁹ and two other public buildings (ISM I 147 and 148). Traditional institutions such as the *gerusia* also begin a new, high profile phase of their existence, as the largest inscription at Istros proves (ISM I 193).³⁰ But we must not forget that the basis for this development was

²⁴ According to the Liddel and Scott Lexicon, δόμος refers to a house (or a chamber in a house) or a temple (or a chamber in a temple).

²⁵ The topic is strange though, as most imperial dedications on buildings begin with the emperor's name (Horster 2001, 39).

²⁶ I would like to thank Dr. Monica Mărgineanu-Cârstoiu for this suggestion.

²⁷ Nerva is less likely to have made a benefaction, but Domitian remains a distinct possibility, as he divided Moesia into two provinces and therefore had an impact on the region. His involvement in the area is highlighted by ISM I 177A, the base of his statue; the emperor's name was erased and the stone was reused as the base for the statue of Nerva (face B). Also *Histria VI*, p. 18 dates the first baths complex in Istros at the end of the 1st – beginning of the 2nd c. A.D., which could indicate that it was built during his reign.

²⁸ *Histria I*, p. 292; *Histria XIII*, p. 87.

²⁹ *Histria VI*, p. 30.

³⁰ The list of special benefactors of the *gerusia*, inscribed on such an impressive monument, clearly marks a special moment in the evolution of this institution, probably to be connected to the philhellene policies applied during Hadrian's reign, which resulted in the building of all the monuments mentioned above. The *gerusia* though

the reorganization of the province by Trajan in view of the Dacian War, when the Greek cities on the western Black Sea coast played an important supply role. It is possible that, as mentioned, during Trajan's reign the first –and largest– baths complex was built at Istros,³¹ and it is precisely in the layers covering these baths that the present inscription was discovered. It is therefore likely that the inscription was either part of a structure inside the baths complex, or it was an honorary monument attesting the dedication by the emperor himself of such a structure.

On the other hand, Γερμανικός can also be the name of a simple Istrian citizen that offered a benefaction. This is plausible, as a M. Οὐλ(πιος) Γερμάνικος is attested among the notables of an association that organized sacred contests (ISM I 207; 140-160 A.D.).³²

3. Votive altar made of Turonian gritstone (visible H=0.210; L=0.330; W=0.330m) discovered in 2002 (Figs. 1 & 6). H. of letters: 0.035m. Initially above the first line visible in the photograph there was another line, containing the letters *IOM*. Unfortunately, due to the bad quality of the stone, this part of the stone was damaged by the weather and these letters have since disappeared. The altar was reused as a construction block, and most of its surface is still covered by the defence wall's elevation. Date: second half of the 2nd-first half of the 3rd c. A.D.

Restoration:

[*I(oui) O(ptimo) M(aximo) et]
Iunoni re-
[ginae...]*

Translation:

“To Iupiter Optimus Maximus and to Iunona Regina...”

Even if the inscription was discovered at Istros, it is clearly a monument that was set up in the city's territory, probably by Roman veterans, as were similar monuments dedicated at Vicus Quintionis,³³ Vicus Secundini,³⁴ Panduru³⁵ and Neatîrnarea.³⁶ As most of the inscriptions dedicated to Iupiter Optimus Maximus and to Iunona Regina, the present inscription was probably also dedicated to the well-being of the emperor by the local community of Roman citizens or its representative(s).

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was probably created sometimes around the middle of the 1st c. A.D. (Musielak 1993a; Musielak 1993b; ISM III, p. 62), as indicated by the number of special benefactors listed, the presence of four generations of one family in the same inscription or that of certain persons mentioned in documents from the reign of Claudius. There is also the possibility that the gerusia was created even earlier, at the beginning of the 1st c. A.D. or during the autonomous period, as the formula Γερουσίας φιλότεμοι οἱ μετὰ τὴν δευτέραν κτίσιν suggests.

³¹ *Histria VI*, p. 18 dates the complex at the end of the 1st – beginning of the 2nd c. A.D.

³² I would like to thank Dr. Fl. Matei-Popescu for suggesting this possibility.

³³ Dedications to Iupiter Optimus Maximus: ISM I 326, 327?, 328, 330, 331 and 332; there is also a dedication to Iupiter Optimus Maximus Dolichenus and Iunona Regina (ISM I 340) and one to Iupiter Optimus Maximus and Iunona Regina (ISM I 329).

³⁴ Dedications to Iupiter Optimus Maximus: ISM I 343, 344 and 345; dedications to Iupiter Optimus Maximus and Iunona Regina: ISM I 346, 347, 349 and 351.

³⁵ ISM I 367.

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ABRÉVIATIONS

- ActaArchCarp – Acta Archaeologica Carpathica, Cracovia
ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
ArchRozhledy – Archeologické rozhledy, Praga
ACMIT – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti
ActaMN (AMN) – Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj
ActaMP – Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
AD – Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον. Μελέτες. Athina : Tameio Archaiologikon Poron kai Apallotrioseon.
AÉ – Année Épigraphique, Paris
AEM – Archäologisch-Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn, Wien
AEMTh – Το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και Θράκη
AIA – Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie, Iași
AION Annali dell’Istituto Orientale di Napoli, Napoli
AISC – Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj
AJA – American Journal of Archaeology, Boston
AJPH – American Journal of Philology, Baltimore
AMNG I.1 – B. Pick, *Die Antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands I.1. Die Antiken Münzen von Daciene und Moesien*, Berlin, 1898.
AMNG I.2 – B. Pick, K. Regling, *Die antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands I.2. Die antiken Münzen von Daciene und Moesien*, Berlin, 1910.
Analı – Analı. Spisania za istorija, clasičeska kultura i iskustvoznanja, Sofia
AncWestEast – Ancient West & East, Leiden
AnnBolland – Annalecta Bollandiana, Bruxelles
ANRW – *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt. Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung*, Berlin – New York, 1972–1998
Apulum – Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
ArchWarszawa – Archeologia. Rocznik Instytutu Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa
ArchAnz – Archäologischer Anzeiger, Berlin
ArchBulgarica – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
ArchÉrt – Archaeologai Értesítő, Budapest
ArchKorr – Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Mainz
ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei, Iași
Arkheologiya (Kyiv) – Arkheologiya. Natsional’na akademiya nauk Ukrainsi. Institut Arkheologii, Kyiv.
ArhPregled – Arheološki Pregled, Belgrad
ArheologijaSofia – Arheologija. Organ na Arheologičeskija i Muzej, Sofia
ASGE – Arheologicheskij sbornik Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, Leningrad.
AÚSNitra – Archeologický ústav SAV, Nitra
Balcanica – Balcanica. Annuaire de l’Institut des Études Balkaniques, Bucarest
BAR Int. Ser. – British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford.
BBKL – *Biographisch-Bibliographisches Kirchenlexikon*, 20 vols., Herzberg, 1975–2002
BCH – Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, Athènes, Paris
BCMI – Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti
BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
BHAUT – Biblioteca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis, Timișoara

- BMC – H. Mattingly, *Coins of Roman Empire in the British Museum*, London, 6 vol., 1923–1962
 BMI – Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti
 BNSR – Buletinul Societăţii Numismatice Române, Bucureşti
 BNF – Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris
 Broughton, *Magistrates* – T. Robert S. Broughton, *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic*, I-II, New York, 1952; *Supplement*, New York, 1960
 BSNR – Buletinul Societăţii Numismatice Române, Bucureşti
 BS – *Bibliotheca Sanctorum*, 12 vol., Roma, 1961–1970
 BS Acad. – Buletin Ştiinţific al Academiei Republicii Populare Române. Seria Ştiinţe istorice, filologice şi economico-juridice, Bucureşti
 BullÉp (BÉ) – Bulletin Épigraphique, Paris
 ByzZ – Byzantinische Zeitschrift, München
 CAB – Cercetări Arheologice în Bucureşti, Muzeul Municipiului Bucureşti, Bucureşti
 CArch – Cahiers Archéologiques, Paris
 CCG – Cahiers du Centre Gustav-Glotz, Publications de la Sorbonne, Paris
 Cercetări Arheologice – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Naţional de Istorie a României, Bucureşti
 CIL – *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berlin
 CIMRM – J. M. Vermaseren, *Corpus Inscriptionum et Monumentorum Religionis Mithriacae*, 2. vol., 1956–1960.
 CIRB – V. V. Struve et al., *Corpus Inscriptionum Regni Bosporani*, Leningrad, 1965
 CJ – The Clasical Journal, Athens
 CN – Cercetări numismatice, Muzeul Naţional de Istorie a României, Bucureşti
 CIAnt – Classical Antiquity, Berkeley, California
 CRAI – Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris
 CRR (Grueber) – H. A. Grueber, *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum*, 3 vol., London, 1910
 Dacia – Dacia. Fouilles et recherches archéologiques en Roumanie, Bucureşti
 Dacia N.S. – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne, Bucureşti
 DACL – *Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie*, 15 vols., Paris, 1899
 DECA – *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique du Christianisme Ancien*, Paris, 1990
 DHA – Dialogues d'Histoire ancienne, Université de Franche-Comté, Paris
 DNP – Der neue Pauli, Stuttgart
 DID – *Din Istoria Dobrogei*, Bucureşti, 1965–1971
 DissPann – Dissertationes 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)*, Bucureşti, 1976
 DHGE – *Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastiques*, 29 vols, Paris, 1912–2008
 Dolgozatok – Régészeti Dolgozatok Dissertationes Archaeologicae, Budapest
 EDR – *Ephemeris Dacoromana*. Annuario della Scuola Romena di Roma
 Epigr.-Travaux – *Epigraphica. Travaux dédiés au VIIe Congrès international d'épigraphie grecque et latine (Constantza, 9-15 septembre 1977)*, recueillis et publiés par D. M. Pippidi et Em. Popescu, Bucureşti, 1977
 EphemNap (EN) – Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
 FHDR I – II – *Fontes ad historiam Dacoromaniae pertinentes*, I-II, Bucureşti, 1964–1970
 File de Istorie – File de Istorie, Muzeul Judeţean Bistriţa Năsăud, Bistriţa
 EAIVR – Enciclopedia Arheologiei şi Istoriei Vechi a României (ed. C. Preda), Bucureşti, 1994
 ED – Ephemeris Daco-Romana, Annuario della Scuola Romena di Roma, Bucureşti–Roma
 ÉPRO – Études préliminaires aux religion orientales dans l'Empire romain, Leiden
 FHG – C. Müller (ed.), *Fragmenta historicorum Graecorum*, 6 vol., Paris, 1855–1878
 File de Istorie – File de Istorie, Muzeul Judeţean Bistriţa Năsăud, Bistriţa
 FÖ – Fundberichte aus Österreich, Wien.
 GGM – C. Müller (ed.), *Geographi Graeci minores*, Paris, 1882
 GRBS – Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies, Duke.
 IDR – *Inscripţiile Daciei romane*, 1977–2001
 IDRE – C. C. Petolescu, *Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae. Inscriptions externes concernant l'histoire de la Dacie*, I-II, Bucureşti, 1996–2000

- IGB – G. Mihailov, *Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria Repertae*, 5 vol., Sofia, 1958–2001.
- IG VII – W. Dittenberger (éd.), *Inscriptiones Graecae VII : Megaridis, Oropiae, Boeotiae*, Berlin 1892.
- IGR – *Inscriptiones Graecae ad Res Romanas Pertinentes*, Paris
- IGUR – *Inscriptiones Graecae Urbis Romae*, Rom
- IK – *Inschriften griechischer Städte aus Kleinasiens*, Bonn
- ILB – B. Gerov, *Inscriptiones Latinae in Bulgaria Repertae*, Sofia, 1989
- ILD – C. C. Ptolescu, *Inscripții Latine din Dacia*, București, 2010
- ILS – H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, Berlin, I (1892), II (1902), III (1916)
- INHA – Institut national d'histoire de l'art, Paris
- ISM – *Inscripțiile din Scythia Minor*, București, I (1983), II (1987), III (1999), V (1980)
- ISTA – Institut des Sciences et Techniques de l'Antiquité, Université de Franche-Comté, Besançon
- IzvestijaSofia – Izvestija na Arheologičeskija Institut, Sofia
- IzvestijaŠumen – Izvestija na Narodniya Muzej, Šumen
- JAMÉ – A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeums von Nyíregyháza, Nyíregyháza
- JGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz
- JÖAI (ÖJh) – Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Wien, Wien
- JHS – Journal of Hellenic Studies, London
- JRS – Journal of Roman Studies, London
- KSIIMK – Kraskie Soobščenija Instituta Istorii Material'noj Kul'tury Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moskva – St. Petersburg
- KSIAU – Kraskie Soobščenja Instituta Arheologii Ukrayny, Kyiv
- LEC – *Les Études Classiques*, Bruxelles
- LGPN – *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*, Oxford
- MAN – Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institut, London
- MCA – Materiale și Cercetari Arheologice, București
- MitrArd – *Mitropolia Ardealului*, Sibiu
- MRR – E. Babelon, *Description historique et chronologique des monnaies de la république romaine vulgarement appelées monnaies consulaires*, 2 vols., Paris, 1885–1886.
- Mühlhäuser Beiträge – Mühlhäuser Beiträge, Mühlhausen
- NK – Numizmatikai Közlöny, Budapest
- ODB – *The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium*, 3 vols., New York–Oxford, 1991
- OPEL – *Onomasticon Provinciarum Europae Latinarum*, Wien
- OrChrPer – *Orientalia Christiana Periodica*, Roma
- QS – Quaderni di storia, Roma
- QTNAC – Quaderni Ticinesi di Numismatica e Antichità classiche, Lugano
- PamArch – Památky Archeologické, Praha
- Pest Megyei múzeumi füzetek, Szentendre
- Peuce – Peuce, Tulcea
- PME – H. Devijver, *Prosopographia militiarum equestrium quae fuerunt ab Augusto ad Gallienum*, 5 vol., Louvain, 1976–1993.
- PIR – *Prosopographia Imperii Romani, saec. I-III*, ed. II, Berlin-Leipzig.
- RB – Revista Bistriței, Bistrița Năsăud
- RA – Revue archéologique, Paris
- RE – Realencyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart, 1893 sqq.
- REG – Revue des Études Grecques, Paris
- REL – Revue des Études Latines, Paris
- RevBistriței – Revista Bistriței, Bistrița
- RIB – Roman Inscriptions of Britain, London
- RIR – Revista istorică română, București
- RIU – Römische Inschriften Ungarns, Budapest
- RMD – M.M. Roxan, P. Holder, *Roman Military Diplomas*, 5 vol., London, 1978–2006.
- RN – Revue Numismatique, Paris
- RPAN – Revista de preistorie și antichități naționale, București
- RRC (Crawford) – M. H. Crawford, *The Roman Republican Coinage*, 2 vol., Cambridge, 1974
- Amsterdam 1979–2005, Boston 2006–

- SAI – Studii și Articole de Istorie, București
Sargetia – Acta Musei Devensis, Deva
SCIV(A) – Studii și cercetări de istorie veche (și arheologie), București
SCN – Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică, București
SCŞ Cluj – Studii și cercetări științifice, Cluj
SEG – *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, Leiden 1923–1971, Alphen aan den Rijn 1979–1980, Amsterdam 1979–2005, Boston 2006–.
SNR – Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau, Lausanne
SP – Studii de Preistorie București
Specimina Nova – Specimina Nova. Dissertationes ex Instituto Historico Universitatis Quinqueecclesiensis de Ianno Pannonio nominatae, Pécs
SNGCop – *Sylloge nummorum Graecorum*, Copenhagen 1944–2000.
SNR – Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau, Lausanne
Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
StCl – Studii Clasice, București
StComPitești – Studii și Comunicări, Pitești
StComSibiu – Studii și Comunicări, Sibiu
StTeol – Studii Teologice, București
Studien und Forschungen – Studien und Forschungen, Offenbach am Main
TAM – Tituli Asiae Minoris, Wien
TD – Thraco-Dacica, Institutul de Tracologie, București
TGF – A. Nauck (ed.), *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, editio secunda, Teubner, Leipzig, 1926
TIB – *Tabula Imperii Byzantini*; Wien, 1976; 1991, 2008
TIR – *Tabula Imperii Romani*
TLG – *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*
TRE – *Theologische Realencyklopädie*, Berlin-New York, 1977–2002
Tyragetaia – Tyragetaia. Anuarul Muzeului Național de Istorie a Moldovei, Chișinău
VDI – Vestnik Drevnej Istorii, Moskva
VigChr – Vigiliae Christianae, Leiden
Xenia – Xenia. Konstanzer althistorische Vorträge und Forschungen, Konstanz am Bodensee
Zeitschrift des Vereins für das Museum schlesischer Altertümer, Breslau
Zamosius (*Analecta*) – Stephanus Zamosius, *Analecta lapidum vetustorum et nonnularum in Dacia antiquitatum*, Patavii, 1593 (Istvan Szamosközy (Stephanus Zamosius), *Analecta lapidum vetustorum et nonnularum in Dacia antiquitatum*, Patavii, 1593. Inscriptiones Romanae in lapidibus antiquis Albae Iuliae et circa locorum 1598. Classé pour la publication par M. Balázs, I. Monok. Préface par M. Bărbulescu, A. Kovács, Szeged, 1992)
ZPE – Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn
WiadArch – Wiadomości Archeologiczne, Warszawa
WN – Wiadomości Numizmatyczne, Warszawa