

**Zeitschrift:** Schweizer Münzblätter = Gazette numismatique suisse = Gazzetta numismatica svizzera

**Herausgeber:** Schweizerische Numismatische Gesellschaft

**Band:** 75 (2025)

**Heft:** 299

**Artikel:** A late antique coin deposit in the Red Hall of Pergamon

**Autor:** Chameroy, Jérémie / Mania, Ulrich

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-1099427>

### **Nutzungsbedingungen**

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

### **Conditions d'utilisation**

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

### **Terms of use**

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

**Download PDF:** 25.04.2026

**ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>**

## A late antique coin deposit in the Red Hall of Pergamon

### The Imperial Sanctuary

The Red Hall was a monumental imperial building complex in Pergamon's lower town, which has been visible continuously since antiquity due to the impressive remains standing around 20 m high, and became part of the recent city of Bergama<sup>1</sup> (*figs. 1–2*). It was an axially symmetrical complex 260 m long and 105 m wide, consisting of a huge forecourt in the west, which was closed off in the east by a pergola that led into a three-part group of buildings which consisted of the main building in the center, the Red Hall, which gave the entire complex its name, and a square courtyard on both sides, each leading to a round building. We cannot name comparable complexes in Asia Minor – however, there are close typological parallels to the Imperial Fora in Rome and in particular to Trajan's Forum, the Forum Pacis or Hadrian's Library in Athens<sup>2</sup>.



Fig. 1: Interior of the Red Hall from east with the podium and the base for a cult image in the foreground and the wall opening for a monumental main door in the background (Photo: Archive of the Pergamon Excavation at DAI Istanbul, U. Mania 2001).

1 For the history of research see MANIA 2011, pp. 1–2; BRÜCKENER 2018, pp. 14–30.

2 See BRÜCKENER 2018, p. 210.

3 The project was managed by Adolf HOFFMANN. The investigation and analysis of the building complex and its furnishings were carried out by the historical building researcher Corinna MESCHEROWSKY and the classical archaeologist Ulrich MANIA. The project was significantly supported by Wolfgang RADT (head of the DAI Pergamon excavation until 2005).

4 MANIA 2011, pp. 100–107.

As part of the research program “Roman Provincial and Imperial Religions” of the German Research Foundation, excavations and documentation work on the numerous sculptural finds and architectural ornamentation in the Red Hall of Pergamon were carried out in 2002 and 2003<sup>3</sup>. On this basis, it was possible for the first time to interpret the building complex as a sanctuary, in which a number of gods were probably worshipped and whose building history is closely linked to Hadrian's travels in Asia Minor and Egypt, based on the examination of excavation findings, furnishings and architecture<sup>4</sup>. Among other observations, the presence of colossal Egyptianizing supporting figures instead of columns, together with secondarily inserted water basins, suggest a connection between the alteration to the building plan and Hadrian's return journey from Egypt via

Asia Minor in AD 131. This gives us a terminus post quem for the completion of the building complex of the Red Hall, as it is also very likely that the Emperor was involved in the building project<sup>5</sup>.

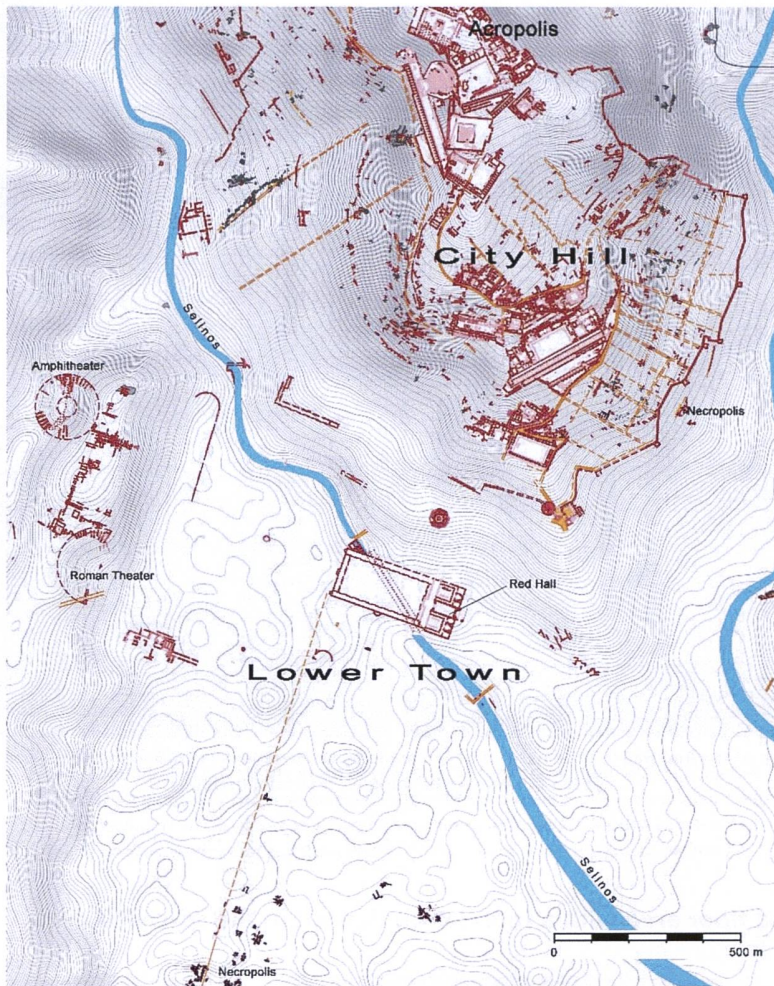


Fig. 2: Map of Pergamon (Pergamon Digital Map v2, DAI Pergamongrabung 2025 <<https://geoserver.dainst.org/catalogue/#/map/8434>>).

The Red Hall, the main building of the entire complex, encloses a rectangular interior (42 × 20.6 m) and was accessible from the west through a monumental doorway (*figs. 1. 3*)<sup>6</sup>. The features of the more than 20 m high room prove that it was a cella: the rear of the room is occupied by a massive podium that rises more than a meter above the marble-encrusted floor of the room. A base is placed on the podium, which must have once supported a colossal cult image – although it is not known which deity was worshipped here<sup>7</sup>. At the foot of the podium, a basin runs through the interior of the Red Hall. As the examination of the associated water installations showed, the basin was not suitable for being filled with water. Instead, it was used to collect water overflowing from a shallow pool to the west and should therefore be more correctly described as a ditch.

Jérémie Chamero, Ulrich Mania: A late antique coin deposit in the Red Hall of Pergamon, *SM* 75, 2025, S. 66–78.

- 5 MANIA 2011, pp. 100–107 (see RADT 1999, p. 201; HALFMANN 2001, p. 53); RIEGER 2005, pp. 81–94.
- 6 For the description and reconstruction of the doorway see BRÜCKENER 2018, pp. 59–61; MANIA 2011, p. 65; RIEGER 2005, pp. 86–88.
- 7 Some characteristics of the cella, such as flanking columns next to the podium, a hidden room under the podium (adyton?) and side staircases to the roof are characteristics of Roman Syrian temples and could provide a clue to possible cult owners of the main building (MANIA 2011, pp. 81–86, 95; more reserved in the interpretation of these characteristics is BRÜCKENER 2018, pp. 79, 92, 97).

Jérémie Chamero, Ulrich Mania: A late antique coin deposit in the Red Hall of Pergamon, SM 75, 2025, S. 66–78.

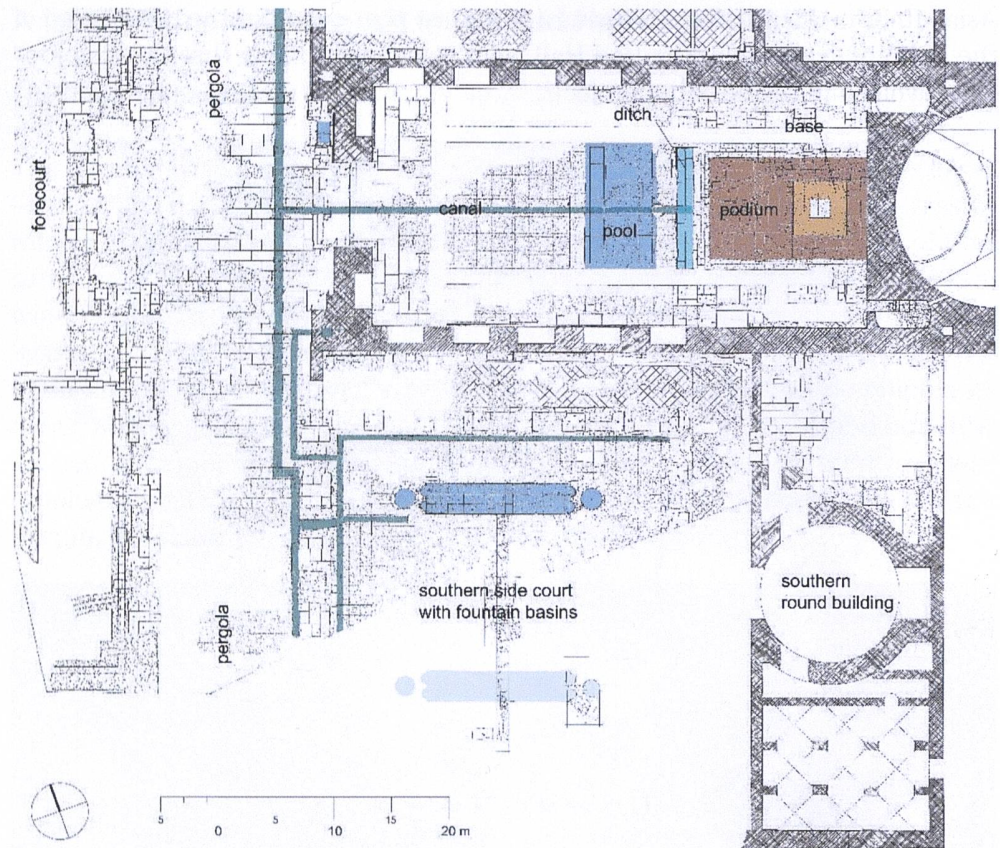


Fig. 3: Plan of the Red Hall (on the basis of a plan made by O. Ziegenaus in 1973 in the Pergamon archive at the German Archaeological Institute, Berlin).

### A repaired floor area with a foundation deposit in the so-called ditch

In 2002 and 2003, excavations in the form of several sondages were carried out in the building complex of the Red Hall. The aim of these excavations was, on the one hand, to investigate structural details and, on the other, to obtain dating material from the fill layers below the usage level of the complex<sup>8</sup>. The latter was also the reason why Sondage R was placed in the trench at the foot of the podium in the Red Hall: here, a collapse measuring 3.09 m in length and 0.61 m in width was revealed in the otherwise very well-preserved alabaster floor along the western side of the ditch (*fig. 4a*). The alabaster flooring, which had sunk by an average of 0.21 m due to the lack of solid substructure (*figs. 4b and 5*), had been broken several times here, making it possible to penetrate into the underlying fill layer and extract material from it without destroying the ancient floor<sup>9</sup>.

The alabaster floor in the area of the collapse is laid in a light pink-colored, brick-containing mortar with chippings up to 4 mm in size (*fig. 6a*). Between the subsoil of the trench, made of broken stones, rubble and lime mortar, and the alabaster incrustation, there is an additional 0.2 m high fill in the collapse area, consisting mainly of fragments of clay pipes and brick chips containing mortar, the appearance and composition of which corresponds to the laying

8 For the description of the sondages and cleanings see MANIA 2011, pp. 128–149.

9 The description of the find in MANIA 2011, pp. 136–139 is given here in revised form. The few pottery finds from Sondage R and from the fill below the ditch floor were re-evaluated with the support of Anneke KEWELOH-KALETTA (DAI Istanbul).

mortar in the area of the collapse. The alabaster floor in the other areas of the ditch is laid in a mortar that contained much smaller brick particles. It can therefore be assumed that the collapsed floor can be interpreted as a repair.

Jérémie Chamero, Ulrich Mania: A late antique coin deposit in the Red Hall of Pergamon, SM 75, 2025, S. 66–78.



Fig. 4: Sondage R. Left: (a) the state of the ditch before excavation with the sunken alabaster pavement at its western side; Right: (b) during excavation after removing the northern part of the damaged floor when the building coin deposit came to light (cf. fig. 5; Photos: Archive of the Pergamon Excavation at DAI Istanbul, U. Mania 2003).

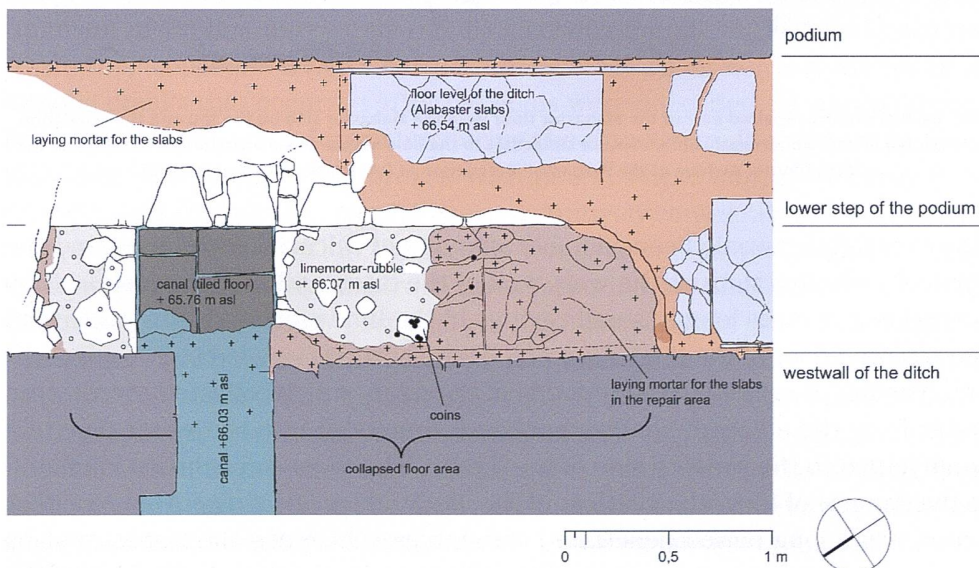


Fig. 5: Plan of the collapsed floor area with the coin deposit (Drawing: U. Mania 2003/2025).

Jérémie Chamero, Ulrich Mania: A late antique coin deposit in the Red Hall of Pergamon, SM 75, 2025, S. 66–78.

Nine reformed antoniniani (so-called aureliani) of Aurelian (2), Probus (4) and Diocletian (3) were recovered from the aforementioned backfill which served to restore the original laying level for the alabaster floor and was covered by the brick chips containing mortar in which the alabaster slabs were laid, distributed over an area measuring 0.54 by 0.40 m in the center of the repair site (*figs. 4b, 5, 7*). The spatial proximity of the nine coins (underscored by the fact that both aureliani nos. 1–2 were found fused together by corrosion, *fig. 8*) and the relatively narrow time frame they covered, seem to prove that they were all deposited together. Furthermore, their location in the mortar of the alabaster floor not only suggests the intentionality of the deposit during the laying of the floor slabs, but also its definitive nature, as the coins were not intended to be recovered (nor could they easily have been). In this context, it seems plausible that the coins constituted an offering under the newly inserted alabaster floor<sup>10</sup>. This raises the question of the purpose for which this depot of nine coins was placed in this particular location, and what the depositor hoped to achieve with it.

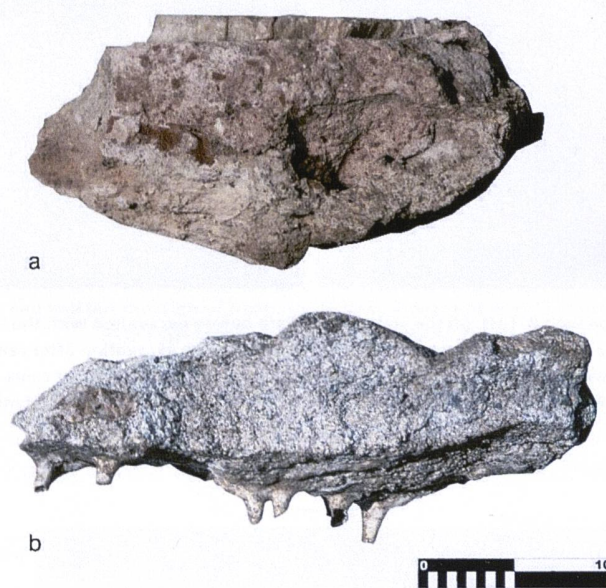


Fig. 6a: Piece of the repaired part of the alabaster floor with the alabaster slab on the top and the brick chips containing mortar underneath; 6b: Miniature stalactites in the lime mortared substructure of the floor of the ditch (Photo: Archive of the Pergamon Excavation at DAI Istanbul, U. Mania 2003).

The excavation revealed considerable amounts of calcareous sinter behind the vertical alabaster slabs at the west wall of the ditch and miniature stalactites several centimeters long in small cavities in the lime mortared substructure of the repaired floor of the ditch (*fig. 6b*). These observations led to two conclusions. The first is related to the function of the ditch, which collected overflowing water from the adjacent shallow pool and directed it into the water pipe in a canal joined to the western side of the ditch<sup>11</sup>. The second conclusion is related to the damage of the alabaster floor of the ditch: sinter and stalactites prove that water over a long period penetrated through gaps between the alabaster slabs and washed out finer components of the filling under the floor, i.e. in front of the podium. This led to a substantial lowering of the floor in front of the western

<sup>10</sup> About the difficulties in identifying hoards as “Bauopfer” see THURY 2016, pp. 42–43.

<sup>11</sup> This canal contains clay water pipes, which supplied water to facilities in the Red Hall.

wall of the ditch and the canal's mouth. Even the repair could not stop this successive deterioration, as the condition of the damaged area before the excavation shows (*fig. 4a*).



Fig. 7: Coin deposit in situ (Photo: Archive of the Pergamon Excavation at DAI Istanbul, U. Mania 2003).

The unsuccessful attempts to solve this problem had made it a hopeless case, suggesting that, as a last resort, those responsible for the worship or construction of the Red Hall made this coin offering in the hope of stopping the water infiltration that was damaging the soil and causing it to subside. However, the fragmentary condition of three of the nine coins draws our attention: a fragment of the edge of both coins of Aurelian (nos. 1–2) is missing, while only an edge fragment of Probus' aurelianus (no. 6) has been found. As the breaks are not fresh, they could not have occurred during excavation, nor is it the result of antique breaks that occurred after the coins were deposited, as we would then have found the missing fragments during the excavation. It seems more likely that they were deliberately broken with pliers. These mutilations may have served to ensure that the coins had been definitively consecrated to the offering and rendered useless within the secular world, as similar practices have been documented for the early Empire in sanctuaries in Gaul and Britain<sup>12</sup>. Considering the fact that the coins' perpetuity as a gift seems clear, given their location, P. Kiernan rightly suggested that the act of mutilating in order to remove the coins from circulation must have been a symbolic rather than a functional action<sup>13</sup>. Be that as it may, the question remains as to why only three coins underwent this mutilation. In the same way, one asks what happened to the missing fragments of coins nos. 1–2 and 6, which were probably cut just before the offering and should have been deposited together with the undamaged coins. Maybe they are still to be found in the part of the mortar layer that has not been excavated, which can be seen in the centre right of *fig. 4b*.

Jérémie Chamero, Ulrich Mania: A late antique coin deposit in the Red Hall of Pergamon, SM 75, 2025, S. 66–78.

<sup>12</sup> Mutilated coins (e.g. portioned coins like the coins no. 1–2 and 6 from the Red Hall) occurred only on ritual sites (KIERNAN 2001, pp. 22, 25, 27); AUBIN – MEISSONNIER 1994, pp. 145–148 (slashed coins found on early Roman sanctuaries in Gaul).

<sup>13</sup> KIERNAN 2001, p. 32.

Jérémie Chameroy, Ulrich Mania: A late antique coin deposit in the Red Hall of Pergamon, SM 75, 2025, S. 66–78.



Fig. 8: Coins nos. 1–2 of the deposit, found fused together by corrosion (Photos: J. Chameroy).

Some ceramic finds come from the fill layer under the ditch and the canal attached to it. Unfortunately, they are hardly meaningful due to the small amount of material: only three fragments show significant shapes that allow a classification. These are a *Knickwandschüssel* and a bowl with a straight rim, both of which can be assigned to locally produced sigillata, and the fragment of a chytra with a funnel-shaped rim. The three pieces cover a date range from the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD<sup>14</sup>. The wall fragment of a Micaceous Pergamene water jar cannot be dated more precisely than the 1<sup>st</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> century AD<sup>15</sup>. Since these fragments were part of the filling under the ditch, they cannot be later than the construction of the interior of the Red Hall. Following this, it can be said that these ceramic finds at least do not contradict the assumption that the building complex was completed in the Late Hadrianic to Early Antonine period.

### The practice of coin deposit and composition of the offering

In the Roman period, the practice of placing coins (sometimes in a ceramic vessel) as offerings in the foundations, under a cult basis, a mosaic floor, etc. of sacral buildings, is attested throughout the empire<sup>16</sup>. In the system of construction-related offerings established by R. Müller Zeis, our findings fit into the category of offerings accompanying repairs: these were more frequent, were presumably deposited by the craftsmen themselves and mostly consisted of coin depositions<sup>17</sup>. M. Donderer has compiled building offerings from Roman dwellings and notes that coin offerings can be observed in this area, especially under floors and in wall plaster. Donderer also assumes that the craftsmen themselves were responsible for the deposits and notes that these offerings were introduced so late in the construction process that they can hardly be linked to the desire for the building project to succeed<sup>18</sup>. Therefore, such offerings were presumably intended to prolong the life of the building. At the very least, this intention would also have been possible in the Red Hall, where repeated structural damage had to be dealt with.

In some deposits, the coins seem to have been chosen on the basis of their types, to carry a more specific message in connection with the building itself during the offering<sup>19</sup>. This cannot be definitively stated in the case of the Red Hall offering, even if the majority of the coin types figure Sol (4) who, as Helios

14 The dating frame of the *Knickwandschüssel* extends to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD: MERIC 2002, p. 67, cat. 325 pl. 29; MEYER-SCHLICHTMANN 1988, pp. 107–109, cat. 163 pl. 13; PUGLIESE CARRATELLI 1985, p. 76 form L19 pl. XVII.7.

15 JAPP 2014, p. 146.

16 THURY 2016, pp. 48–50 with examples reaching from the provinces of Britannia to Syria. The same practice can also be observed in secular buildings (THURY 2016, pp. 51–54).

17 MÜLLER ZEIS 1994, pp. 70, 73, 78.

18 DONDERER 1984, pp. 179–181.

19 THURY 2016, p. 59 e.g. coin with IOVI VICTORI type in the capitol of Verona, or a coin with Felicitas type in a house from Augst.

or Baal, could have been one of the deities worshipped in the Red Hall, as its interior is modeled on the characteristics of Syrian-Roman temples<sup>20</sup>. In any case, it is worth noting that Sol reverses belong to the most common type of late third-century aureliani. Moreover, a relationship between the five other types (three reverses depicting Jupiter and the emperor, one Victoria, and one figuring Diocletian and Maximian holding Victory on globe between them) and the function of the building is more difficult to identify.

In addition, the mint distribution of the nine coins requires further comment: Cyzicus (2) and Siscia (1) for Diocletian's aureliani, Rome (1), Serdica (1) and Siscia (1) for those of Probus<sup>21</sup> and Ticinum (2) for those of Aurelian. Despite the small size of the sample (and considering that all mints represented in the deposit were active during the years AD 274–294, except Serdica, which closed after Probus), such a distribution does not seem to be due to chance. It rather reflects that at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, fresh coins circulating at Pergamon should come from the nearest mint place (Cyzicus) or even from Pannonia (Siscia). Older ones, however, were struck in the middle (Siscia) or lower Danube area (Sisak in Dacia mediterranea) and even in north Italy (Ticinum). Nevertheless, the coins issued between Aurelianus' reform of AD 274 and Diocletian's reform of AD 294 seem to have circulated in relatively small quantities in Pergamon, as suggested by their scarcity on the site. Among the coin finds yielded by the German excavations at Pergamon, only two denarii of Aurelian (*fig. 9*) and Severina<sup>22</sup>, struck in AD 275 in Rome, have been recorded so far for the last years of Aurelian's reign (AD 274–276), while coins of Probus, Tacitus, Florian, Carus et sui are completely lacking. Coins of the dyarchy (AD 284–293) are just as rare at Pergamon (one aurelianus of Maximian<sup>23</sup>, none of Diocletian).



Fig. 9: Denarius of Aurelian found in 1965 in the Asclepieion of Pergamon, struck in AD 275 in Rome (2.14 g, 18 mm). FvP 102481; RIC V-1 no. 73; ESTIOT 2004, nos. 238–239 (Photos: J. Chameroiy).

Earlier studies stressed that the scarcity of aureliani (AD 274–294) among the coin single finds is a regional phenomenon observed on many sites in Western Asia Minor (however, they circulated more widely in Greece and Roman Syria). As in Pergamon, only very few specimens were recorded among the published coin finds from Sardis (11 aureliani and 1 denarius), Ephesus (4), Aphrodisias (6), while they are entirely absent from the coin find lists for Allianoi and Priene<sup>24</sup>. In fact, during the period AD 274–294 when aureliani hardly came to Western Asia Minor, old antoniniani of Gallienus, Claudius II, and his consecration's antoniniani (so called Divo Claudio coins) as well as their imitations probably formed the bulk of the small change used in these cities. In any case, abundant single finds during excavations there (e.g. in Pergamon, 66 antoniniani of Galli-

Jérémie Chameroiy, Ulrich Mania: A late antique coin deposit in the Red Hall of Pergamon, SM 75, 2025, S. 66–78.

20 MANIA 2011, pp. 80–86.

21 The mint of coin fragment no. 6 cannot be identified.

22 REGLING 1913, p. 358 (non uidimus).

23 REGLING 1913, p. 358 (non uidimus).

24 MACDONALD 1974, p. 279; CHAMEROY 2018, pp. 398, 400 to be supplemented with e.g. DEROSE EVANS 2018, pp. 153–154 (Sardis); ÖZBİL 2021, p. 390 (Nysa); TEK – KOKER 2024, p. 361. (Aphrodisias).

Jérémie Chamero, Ulrich Mania: A late antique coin deposit in the Red Hall of Pergamon, SM 75, 2025, S. 66–78.

enus, 57 of Claudius II, 53 Divo Claudio)<sup>25</sup> should be compatible with the thesis of a very long circulation span for these antoniniani. Furthermore, antoniniani of the Gallic Empire (AD 260–274) and, above all, imitations in the name of Tetricus I (AD 271–274) and his son Tetricus II Caesar regularly occurred on the same sites (at Pergamon: 1 antoninianus of Victorinus, 14 antoniniani and imitations of Tetricus I or II)<sup>26</sup>, where they too fill the gap left by insufficient supply of official fresh coins after AD 274.

After the 260s AD, most of the radiate coins struck in Rome for Gallienus, Claudius II, his consecration issues and their imitations, were exported from Italy to Western Asia Minor, where they probably circulated up to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD at least. The hoard from Çanakkale (terminus AD 283–284), including 2,981 antoniniani of Gallienus to Aurelian (three quarters of which were struck in Rome), 13 denarii of Aurelian and Severina, 6 aureliani up to Numerian and a handful of coins of the Gallic Empire (34)<sup>27</sup>, could testify to the massive arrival of radiate coinage from western mints to the Asian coast. Some Divo Claudio coins (and imitations) as well as Tetricus imitations used in Asia Minor may have come directly from North Africa, where they circulated abundantly from the 270's AD onwards. In any case, these coin exports from West to East probably took the same routes used by the merchants crossing the Mediterranean<sup>28</sup>.



Fig. 10: Coins of the offering deposit (after cleaning by Ulrike Lehnert, LEIZA; photos: J. Chamero). The photos in figures 8–10 were taken with the Danner photo-system kindly loaned by the Römisch-Germanische Kommission of the German Archaeological Institute (Frankfurt am Main).

25 Sources: REGLING 1913, p. 358 and FvP. For other sites, see preceding note.

26 See preceding note. For Asia Minor, the list is to be supplemented with TEK – KOKER 2024, p. 63, note 107 and ÖZBİL 2021, p. 390 (mentioning seven Gallic imitations recovered in Nysa).

27 PFLAUM – BASTIEN 1969, pp. 7–8, 17; CHRE ID 4003.

28 CHAMEROY 2018, pp. 399–401.

As a consequence, the deposit of the Red Hall (*fig. 10*) should not be considered as a handful of coins randomly taken from the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century circulating small change used at Pergamon. The nine aureliani that comprise it form a selection of official, relatively high value coins that were rarely used for everyday purchases but preferably hoarded: with ca. 5% silver, each aurelianus was very probably equivalent to a multiple of the low silver content antoniniani and imitations that make up the small change available at Pergamon and were deliberately excluded from the deposit. However, the very broad date of issue of Diocletian's aureliani (AD 284/288–294) only provides an imprecise terminus post quem for the deposition of the offering. As after the reform of AD 294, radiate coins (antoniniani and imitations, aureliani) probably still were available in Asia Minor and used as small change of the new denomination – the laureate nummus – introduced by Diocletian<sup>29</sup>, the deposition of the nine aureliani in the Red Hall could have taken place between the late 280's and the early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Anyway, this is the first hoard closing with coins of Diocletian found at Pergamon and, at the regional scale, only the second ensemble (after the hoard from Troy, 1932<sup>30</sup>) mainly or exclusively consisting of aureliani found in Asia Minor.

## Conclusion

As an important result of the excavation, it appears that in the course of the ditch's use, cracks in the alabaster floor and the water draining from it led to the lowering and partial collapse of the floor on several occasions. During the last documented repair, the nine aureliani deposited as offering in the bedding mortar when the floor slabs were laid prove that the hydraulic engineering facilities within the Red Hall were still being maintained at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or the early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Furthermore, the sinter formations beneath the repaired floor show that the offering did not have the desired effect and that despite the renewed collapse of the floor, the use of the basin and ditch continued further into the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Finally, the detailed presentation of the coins not only corrects the catalog published in 2011 but also allows their interpretation to be clarified by drawing attention to the mutilation of some of the coins (probably a gesture of worship) and by placing them in the context of the coin circulation in the 270–290's AD at Pergamon. Thus, if the offering does not seem to be the result of a choice by reverse type, it represents at least a choice based on the denominations, consisting of nine good radiate coins excluding debased antoniniani struck up to 274 AD and their imitations.

Jérémy Chameroy

Leibniz-Zentrum für Archäologie (LEIZA)  
Ludwig-Lindenschmit-Forum 1  
55116 Mainz  
jeremie.chameroy@leiza.de

Ulrich Mania

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut  
Inönü Caddesi 10  
34 437 Gümüssuyu-Istanbul  
ulrich.mania@dainst.de

Jérémy Chameroy, Ulrich Mania: A late antique coin deposit in the Red Hall of Pergamon, SM 75, 2025, S. 66–78.

29 As suggested by the composition of the hoards from Ankara mixing 1 antoninian, 575 aureliani and 307 nummi up to AD 310 (KIENAST 1962, pp. 70, 72; CHRE ID 6298) and from Ephesus (199 coins consisting of 5 antoniniani, 53 aureliani and 141 radiate coins of the first Tetrarchy up to ca. AD 295; VOETTER 1913; CHRE ID 6299).

30 BELLINGER 1961, pp. 201–211; CHRE ID 4754: 36 antoniniani and 182 aureliani from the reigns of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florian and Probus.

Jérémie Chameroy, Ulrich Mania: A late antique coin deposit in the Red Hall of Pergamon, *SM* 75, 2025, S. 66–78.

## Bibliography

AUBIN – MEISSONNIER 1994

G. AUBIN – J. MEISSONNIER, L'usage de la monnaie sur les sites de sanctuaires de l'Ouest de la Gaule et de la Bourgogne, in: C. GOUDINEAU – I. FAUDET – G. COULON (eds.), *Les sanctuaires de tradition indigène en Gaule romaine* (Paris 1994), pp. 143–152.

BELLINGER 1961

A. BELLINGER, *Troy. The Coins. Supplementary Monograph 2* (Princeton 1961).

BRÜCKENER 2018

C. BRÜCKENER, *Die Rote Halle in Pergamon – Baugeschichte und urbaner Kontext*, PhD thesis at BTU Cottbus 2018 <<https://publications.rwth-aachen.de/record/766358>>.

CHAMEROY 2018

J. CHAMEROY, *The Circulation of Gallic Empire Coins in Western Asia Minor in Light of Excavated Coins*, in: O. TEKIN (ed.), *Second International Congress on the History of Money and Numismatics in the Mediterranean World* (5–8 January 2017, Antalya). *Proceedings* (Antalya 2018), pp. 389–411.

CHRE

*Coin Hoards of the Roman Empire*. URL: <<https://chre.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/>>.

DEROSE EVANS 2018

J. DEROSE EVANS, *Coins from the Excavations at Sardis: Their Archaeological and Economic Contexts. Coins from the 1973 to 2013 Excavations*. *Archaeological Exploration of Sardis* 13 (Harvard 2018).

DONDERER 1984

M. DONDERER, *Münzen als Bauopfer in römischen Privathäusern*, *BJb* 184, 1984, pp. 177–187.

ESTIOT 2004

S. ESTIOT, *Monnaies de l'Empire romain XII.1 D'Aurélien à Florian (270-276 après J.-C.)* (Paris 2004).

FvP

*Fundmünzen von Pergamon* online, Excavations of the German Archaeological Institute Istanbul. URL: <[https://ikmk.smb.museum/mk\\_ pergamon/](https://ikmk.smb.museum/mk_ pergamon/)>.

JAPP 2014

S. JAPP, *Antike Bauopfer mit Tongefäßen – Archäologische Zeugnisse aus dem sog. Bau Z in Pergamon*, in: H. SCHWARZER – H.H. NIESWANDT – K. MARTIN – M. BLÖMER (eds.), “Man kann es sich nicht prächtig genug vorstellen”: *Festschrift für DIETER SALZMANN zum 65. Geburtstag* (Münster 2014) pp. 483–495.

KIENAST 1962

D. KIENAST, *Der Münzfund von Ankara (270–310 n. Chr.)*. *Studien zu Besonderheiten des Geldumlaufs im Ostteil und Westteil des Imperiums*, *JNG* 12, 1962, pp. 65–112.

KIERNAN 2001

P. KIERNAN, *The ritual mutilation of coins on Romano-British sites*, *BNJ* 71, 2001, pp. 18–33.

MACDONALD 1974

D. MACDONALD, *Aphrodisias and Currency in the East, AD 259–305*, *AJA* 78, 1974, pp. 279–286.

MANIA 2011

U. MANIA, *Die Rote Halle in Pergamon. Ausstattung und Funktion*, *PF* 15 (Berlin 2011).

MERIC 2002

R. MERIC, *Späthellenistisch-römische Keramik und Kleinfunde aus einem Schachtbrunnen am Staatsmarkt in Ephesos*, *FiE* 9,3 (Vienna 2002).

MEYER-SCHLICHTMANN 1988

C. MEYER-SCHLICHTMANN, *Die pergamenische Sigillata aus der Stadtgrabung von Pergamon: Mitte 2. Jh. v. Chr.–Mitte 2. Jh. n. Chr.*, *PF* 6 (Berlin 1988).

MÜLLER ZEIS 1994

R. MÜLLER ZEIS, *Griechische Bauopfer und Gründungsdepots*, unpublished PhD thesis (Saarbrücken 1994).

ÖZBİL 2022

C. ÖZBİL, *Coin Production and Use in Nysa*, in: S.H. ÖZTANER (ed.), *Nysa. A Dipolis on the Meander* (Istanbul 2022), pp. 356–396.

PFLAUM – BASTIEN 1969

H.-G. PFLAUM – P. BASTIEN, *La trouvaille de Çanakkale (Turquie). Deniers et antoniniani émis de 261 à 284. Numismatique romaine. Essais, recherches et documents IV* (Wetteren 1969).

PUGLIESE CARRATELLI 1985

G. PUGLIESE CARRATELLI (dir.), *Atlante delle forme ceramiche II. Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo, tardo ellenismo e primo impero. Enciclopedia dell'arte antica classica e orientale XV* (Rome 1985).

RADT 2011

W. RADT, *Pergamon: Geschichte und Bauten einer antiken Metropole, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn* (Darmstadt 2011).

RIC V-1

P.H. WEBB, *The Roman Imperial Coinage V-1 (Valerian to Florian)* (London 1927).

RIC V-2

P.H. WEBB, *The Roman Imperial Coinage V-2 (Probus to Galerius Maximian)* (London 1933).

RIEGER 2005

A.-K. RIEGER, *Pergamon und Rom. Überlegungen zur städtebaulichen Bedeutung und zur Bauherrschaft der Roten Halle in Pergamon*, in: A. HOFFMANN (ed.), *Ägyptische Kulte und ihre Heiligtümer im Osten des Römischen Reiches. Internationales Kolloquium, 5.–6. September 2003 in Bergama, Türkei, Byzas 1 (Istanbul 2005)*, pp. 82–91.

TEK – KÖKER 2024

A.T. TEK – H. KÖKER, *Imperial-Era Coins and the Use of the Place of Palms*, in: A. WILSON – B. RUSSELL, *The Place of Palms: An Urban Park at Aphrodisias. Results of The Mica and Ahmet Ertegun South Agora Pool Project. Aphrodisias XIV* (Wiesbaden 2024) pp. 55–63.

THÜRY 2016

G.E. THÜRY, *Die antike Münze als Fundgegenstand. Kategorien numismatischer Funde und ihre Interpretation* (Oxford 2016).

VOETTER 1913

O. VOETTER, *Münzfund aus Ephesus*, *Monatsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien* 9, 1913, pp. 168–171.

Jérémie Chamero, Ulrich Mania: A late antique coin deposit in the Red Hall of Pergamon, *SM* 75, 2025, S. 66–78.

### Catalogue of the nine aureliani from the deposit (fig. 10)

Aurelian, aurelianus, Ticinum, second issue, AD June–September 274

IMP C AVRELIANVS A[VG]. Bust of Aurelian, radiate, cuirassed, right.

ORI-EN[S AVG]. \* - // P[XX]T. Sol, radiate, walking left between two captives, raising right hand and holding globe in left hand.

RIC V-1 no. 151 – ESTIOT 2004, nos. 581–582.

1. 6.98 g (together with coin no. 2) – 23 mm – 6 h – FvP 74 090. 2003. KFN 406b – MANIA 2011, p. 138 (described as Probus).

Aurelian, aurelianus, Ticinum, second issue, AD June–September 274

IMP C AVREL[IAN]VS AVG. Bust of Aurelian, radiate, cuirassed, right.

[S]OL-I INVICTO. \* - // [P or S XX]T. Sol, radiate, walking left between two captives, raising right hand and holding globe in left hand.

RIC V-1 no. 154 – ESTIOT 2004, nos. 588–591.

2. 6.98 g (together with coin no. 1) – 22 mm – 6 h – FvP 74 089. 2003. KFN 406a – MANIA 2011, p. 138 (described as Probus).

Probus, aurelianus, Rome, AD 276–282

PROBV-S P F AVG. Bust of Probus, radiate, cuirassed, right.

VICTO-RIA AVG // R\*[...]. Victory, winged, draped, walking left, holding wreath in right hand and trophy in left hand.

RIC V-2 no. 215.

3. 3.38 g – 22 mm – 7 h – FvP 74 091. 2003. KFN 407 – MANIA 2011, p. 138.

Probus, aurelianus, Siscia, AD 276–282

IMP C M AVR PROBVS P F AVG. Bust of Probus, radiate, draped, right, seen from rear.

CLEMENTIA T-EMP // XXI. Probus, standing right, holding scepter surmounted by eagle, receiving globe from Jupiter, standing left, holding scepter; A in field.

RIC V-2 no. 643.

4. 3.02 g – 21 mm – 5 h – FvP 74 092. 2003. KFN 408 – MANIA 2011, p. 138.

Jérémie Chameroi, Ulrich Mania: A late antique coin deposit in the Red Hall of Pergamon, *SM* 75, 2025, S. 66–78.

Probus, aurelianus, Serdica, AD 276–282  
IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG. Bust of Probus, helmeted, radiate, cuirassed, left, holding spear in right hand and shield in left hand.  
SOLI INVICTO // KAΔ. Sol, radiate, in spread quadriga, right hand raised and holding whip in the left hand.

RIC V-2 no. 862.

5. 3.18 g – 25 mm – 12 h – FvP 74 085. 2003.  
KFN 403 – *MANIA* 2011, p. 138.

Probus, aurelianus (fragment), AD 276–282  
[IM]P C M AVR PROB[V]S [AVG].

SO[...] // XXI.

6. 1.47 g – 20 mm – FvP 74 087. 2003. KFN 405.

Diocletian, aurelianus, Siscia, after AD 288 (?)  
IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG. Bust of Diocletian, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right, seen from rear.

VICTORIA A-VGG. Γ // •XXI•. Diocletian and Maximian, draped, cuirassed, standing facing each other, holding Victory on globe between them.

RIC V-2 Nr. 277.

7. 4.41 g – 23 mm – 6 h – FvP 74 086. 2003.  
KFN 404 – *MANIA* 2011, p. 138.

Diocletian, aurelianus, Cyzicus, AD 284–294

IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG. Bust of Diocletian, radiate, draped, right, seen from rear.

CONCORDIA MI-LITVM. B // XXI. Diocletian, draped, cuirassed, standing right, holding scepter in right hand and receiving Victory from Jupiter standing left, holding scepter.

RIC V-2 no. 306.

8. 3.81 g – 22 mm – 12 h – FvP 74 094. 2003.  
KFN 409 – *MANIA* 2011, p. 138.

9. 3.49 g – 23 mm – 12 h – FvP 74 083. 2003.  
KFN 402 – *MANIA* 2011, p. 138 (Rev.: CONCORDIA MILITVM. Γ // XXI).