SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON
THE HISTORY OF MONEY AND NUMISMATICS
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WORLD
5-8 JANUARY 2017

İKİNCİ ULUSLARARASI
AKDENİZ DÜNYASINDA PARA TARİHİ VE
NUMİSMATİK KONGRESİ
5-8 OCAK 2017

ANTALYA

PROCEEDINGS BİLDİRİLER

OFFPRINT / AYRIBASIM

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON
THE HISTORY OF MONEY AND NUMISMATICS
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WORLD
5-8 JANUARY 2017

İKİNCİ ULUSLARARASI
AKDENİZ DÜNYASINDA PARA TARİHİ VE
NUMİSMATİK KONGRESİ
5-8 OCAK 2017

ANTALYA

PROCEEDINGS BİLDİRİLER

Editor / *Editör*
Oğuz TEKİN

AKMED
KOÇ UNIVERSITY
Suna & İnan Kıraç
Research Center for
Mediterranean Civilizations

AKMED
KOÇ UNIVERSITY
Suna & İnan Kıraç
Research Center for
Mediterranean Civilizations

Second International Congress
on the History of Money and Numismatics in the Mediterranean World - Proceedings

İkinci Uluslararası
Akdeniz Dünyasında Para Tarihi ve Numismatik Kongresi - Bildiriler

Editor / ***Editör***
Oğuz TEKİN

Assistant Editor / ***Yardımcı Editör***
Remziye BOYRAZ SEYHAN

English Copy Editing / ***İngilizce Redaksiyon***
Mark WILSON

ISBN 978-605-2116-69-2

© Koç University Suna & İnan Kıraç Research Center for Mediterranean Civilizations, 2018

Publisher Certificate No: 18318

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be used or reproduced in any manner without written permission from the AKMED and the authors.

Bu kitapta yayınlanan bildirilerin yayım hakkı saklıdır. AKMED ve yazarlarının yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir yolla çoğaltılamaz, basılamaz, yayımlanamaz.

Mailing Address / ***Yazışma Adresi***
Koç Üniversitesi AKMED (Suna & İnan Kıraç Akdeniz Medeniyetleri Araştırma Merkezi)
Barbaros Mah. Kocatepe Sok. No. 22 Kaleiçi 07100 Antalya - Türkiye
Tel: +90 (242) 243 42 74 Fax: +90 (242) 243 80 13
akmed@ku.edu.tr https://akmed.ku.edu.tr

Production / ***Yapım***
Zero Prodüksiyon Ltd.

Printed by / ***Baskı***
Oksijen Basım ve Matbaacılık San. Tic. Ltd. Şti.
100. Yıl Mah. Matbaacılar Sit. 2. Cad. No: 202/A Bağcılar - İstanbul
Tel: +90 (212) 325 71 25 Fax: +90 (212) 325 61 99
Sertifika / Certificate No: 40379

Cover Photo / ***Kapak Fotoğrafı***
Side, silver coin / gümüş sikke.
(A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd., London, The New York sale XXVII, 581)

KOÇ ÜNİVERSİTESİ

Contents / *İçindekiler*

Preface / ***Sunuş***

ANTIQUITY (Greek, Roman and Roman Provincial)

ZURBACH Julien 1 New Perspectives on Money in the Late Bronze to Iron Age Aegean

FISCHER-BOSSERT Wolfgang 15 Electrum Coinage of the 7th Century B.C.

WARTENBERG Ute 25 Archaic Electrum Coinage in Thrace and Macedonia in the Sixth Century: the Hoard Evidence

ELLIS-EVANS Aneurin
VAN ALFEN Peter 41 Preliminary Observations on the Archaic Silver Coinage of Lampsakos in its Regional Context

KILLEN Simone 53 The Winged Horse Protome from Lampsacus and its Interpretations

EROL-ÖZDİZBAY Aliye 65 The Coinage of Pordosilene (Pordoselene/Poroselene)

KROLL John H. 85 Two Fifth-Century Lead Weights of Kyzikos on the Commercial Standard of Athens

TEKİN Oğuz 91 Weights of Lysimachia: Identification, Iconography and Dating

REGER Gary 119 Regionalism and Coins in the Hellenistic World

CALLATAŸ François de 131 Overstrikes on Pamphylian and Cilician Silver Sigloi (5th-4th c. B.C.)

DUYRAT Frédérique 151 Alexander's Gold Distaters

ASHTON Richard H. J. 161 The Pseudo-Rhodian Drachms of Kibyra

KÖKER Hüseyin 175 Overstruck Coins of Etenna

MEADOWS Andrew 185 Civic Countermarks on the Silver Coinage of Asia Minor in the 2nd Century B.C.

PAUNOV Evgeni 221 On Both Shores of the Bosphorus: The Coinage of Rhoemetalces I, King of Thrace (ca. 12/11 B.C. – A.D. 12/13)

BURNETT Andrew
MARTIN Katharina 245 An Early Imperial Coinage from Alexandria Troas?

AMANDRY Michel 253 The Cistophoric Coinage of Hadrian: New Data

GÜNEY Hale 257 Homonoia Coins and the City of Nicomedia

ÜNAL Erdal 277 Bronze Coinage of Magydos

PUGLISI Mariangela 305 Iconographic Choices in the Roman Provincial Coinage of Kyme (Aeolis)

POLOSA Annalisa 327 Coins in the Northern Aegean: Testimonies from Lemnos

STROOBANTS Fran 335 Daily Coin Use and the Level of Monetization at Roman Sagalassos and its Territory

SPOERRI BUTCHER Marguerite 353 'Pseudo-autonomous' Coins Issued in the Name of the Senate: Towards a Reappraisal of the Role of the Workshops within the Province of Asia (A.D. 238-253)

SANCAKTAR Hacer 361 Analysis of the Coins Found at the Excavations of the 6th Bath Complex in Arycanda

NOLLÉ Johannes 371 Creating Borders and Surpassing Them: Myths of the Propontis Region Reflected by City Coins

CHAMEROY Jérémie 389 The Circulation of Gallic Empire Coins in Western Asia Minor in Light of Excavated Coins

LEROUXEL François 413 Two Families and the Monetization of Arsinoite Villages in Roman Egypt

MARCELLESI Marie-Christine 429 Coins from the Excavations at Agioi Pente of Yeroskipou near Paphos (Late Antiquity and Early Byzantine Times): A Preliminary Report

MEDIEVAL (Byzantine, European and Islamic)

ÜNAL Ceren 437 A Group of Billon Trachea: The Beydağ Hoard from the Archaeological Museum in Aydın

YAĞIZ Oya – ÖZTÜRK Önder 449 The Veliköy Hoard: A Preliminary Report

CAMPAGNOLO Matteo 457 From Copper to Glass: Technical Progress and Reliability of Early Byzantine Coin-Weights

MORDECHAI Lee 467 The FLAME Project: Reconstructing the Late Antique and Early Medieval Economy

ZAVAGNO Luca 477 Beyond the Periphery: Reassessing the Byzantine Insular Economy between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages (ca. 650-850 A.D.)

BAKER Julian 485 Coin Circulation in Fourteenth-Century Thrace and Constantinople According to the Evidence of the Hoards

YOUNIS Mohammad 505 Early Islamic Imitative Fulūs of Egyptian Coins from Bilād al-Shām

NAUE Matthias 515 An Estimation of Early ʿAbbāsid Mint Output: Madīnat Jayy 162 A.H./778-9 C.E.

TEOMAN Betül 525 Figural Coins of the Seljūqs of Rūm

TEOMAN Gültekin 549 Western Anatolian Beylik Coins Minted in the Name of the Īlkhāns

SCHULTZ Warren C. 561 How were Mamluk *Fulūs* Valued at the Beginning of the 9th/15th Century? Reflections on Two Passages from al-Maqrīzī and Some Archaeological Evidence

AL-'AKRA Hassān 567 Numismatic and Historical Studies on Medieval Coins Found in the Excavations of Baalbek: A Synthesis

STAHL Alan M. 575 Archaeological Finds of Medieval Coinage in the Northeastern Mediterranean: Implications for the Study of Circulation and Site History

BOARDS / *KURULLAR*

Honorary Board / ***Şeref Kurulu***

Suna Kıraç and İnan Kıraç

Organizing Board / ***Düzenleme Kurulu***

Engin Akyürek
Oğuz Tekin

Academic Board / ***Bilim Kurulu***

Michel Amandry
Stefan Heidemann
Lee Mordechai
Johannes Nollé
Gary Reger
Oğuz Tekin

Coordination Board / ***Koordinasyon Kurulu***

Remziye Boyraz Seyhan
Emrullah Can
Tuba Ertekin
Mustafa İncebacak
Özge Yanardağ

FOREWORD

Bringing together noteworthy scholars who study the monetary history and numismatics of the Mediterranean World and contribute to the field through the sharing of original studies, the second *International Congress on Monetary History and Numismatics in the Mediterranean World*, was held at AKMED on 5-8 January 2017. I am delighted to say that we have been able to publish the proceedings of the Congress in the following year. The thematic and chronological scope of this book covers the coins minted or circulated in the Mediterranean world from the emergence of the concept of money through the end of the Ottoman period.

Many people contributed to the preparation of the Congress. First of all is the support of Suna and İnan Kıraç, the founders of AKMED. Additionally, Engin Akyürek, Michel Amandry, Stefan Heidemann, Lee Mordechai, Johannes Nollé and Gary Reger made great contributions both for its preparation as well as during the Congress. The Congress was successfully realized because of the collaboration with Türkiye İş Bankası. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all the people and institutions mentioned above.

Hope to see you at the next Congress…

Oğuz Tekin

Editor

ÖNSÖZ

Akdeniz dünyasına ilişkin para tarihi ve numismatik konularında çalışan değerli bilim insanlarının bir araya getirilerek özgün araştırmalarının sonuçlarının paylaşılması ve bu alana bilimsel bir katkı sağlanmasının amaçlandığı *Uluslararası Akdeniz Dünyasında Para Tarihi ve Numismatik Kongresi*'nin ikincisi, 5-8 Ocak 2017 tarihleri arasında AKMED'de gerçekleştirilmişti. Kongre'de sunulan bildirilerin elinizdeki kitapta bir sonraki yıl yayımlanmış olmasının bizleri oldukça mutlu ettiğini söylemeliyim. Kitapta yer alan bildirilerin tematik ve kronolojik kapsamını, para kavramının ortaya çıkışından Osmanlı Dönemi'nin sonuna kadar Akdeniz dünyasının para ve ekonomi tarihi ile bu coğrafyada basılmış veya dolaşım görmüş sikkeler oluşturmaktadır.

Kongrenin düzenlenmesinde pek çok kişinin katkısı oldu. AKMED'in kurucuları Suna ve İnan Kıraç'ın destekleri kuşkusuz her şeyden öncedir. Engin Akyürek'in yanı sıra, Bilim Kurulu üyeleri arasında benimle birlikte yer alan Michel Amandry, Stefan Heidemann, Lee Mordechai, Johannes Nollé ve Gary Reger gerek kongrenin hazırlık aşamasında gerekse kongre sürecinde değerli katkılarını esirgemediler. Kongre sürecinin başarılı bir şekilde tamamlanmasını, Türkiye İş Bankası ile yapılan iş birliğine borçluyuz. Yukarıda adlarını saydığım tüm kişi ve kuruluşlara teşekkür ederim.

Bir sonraki kongrede buluşmak dileğiyle…

Oğuz Tekin

Editör

Analysis of the Coins Found at the Excavations of the 6th Bath Complex in Arycanda

Hacer SANCAKTAR*

The aim of this article is to make a general evaluation of the coins found in the 6th Bath Complex of Arycanda[1]. Arycanda was located in the eastern part of the region of Lycia – "the Land of Light". It was on an important road connecting the port of Phoinikos to the inner Kabalia plain and the region of Pisidia[2]. Today it lies northeast of the village of Arif on the highway between Elmalı and Finike. Due to its position in the province, Arycanda was also known as the "Lycian Milyas" together with the cities of Khoma, Kandyba, Podalia, and Nysa. Charles Fellows was the first to identify the ruins near Arif as the ancient city of Arycanda in 1838. On his second trip to Lycia, Fellows took a journey from Limyra towards Arif. He first realized that the river flowing along the valley was the Arycandos (Aykırçay or Başgöz). Then 35 km away from the sea he felt "great excitement and pleasure in discovering a site that had been unknown for 20 centuries".

Excavations at the site were carried out by Prof. Dr. Cevdet Bayburtluoğlu from 1971 to 2010, and since 2011 they are being led by Dr. Macit Tekinalp. Six baths have been uncovered in Arycanda since the excavations started in 1971. These are the Hillside Bath[3], Great Bath[4], Naltepesi Bath[5], Inscribed House Bath[6], 5th Bath[7], and 6th Bath. All these bath structures except the Hillside Bath are located near the entrance of the city (Plan 1, Fig. 1). The Naltepesi, Inscribed House, 5th, and 6th Baths are located in the lower city in the area known as the Late Antiquity District. The 6th Bath is located in the southwest part of this district (Fig. 1).

The 6th Bath is on a north-south axis, and its façade faces the south (Fig. 2). A similar orientation applies for the other five baths in the city[8]. During the excavations carried out between 2004 and 2015, the apodyterium, frigidarium, caldarium, tepidarium, praefurnium, and the depot

* Asst. Assoc. Dr. Hacer Sancaktar, Bozok University, Faculty of Literature and Sciences, Classical Archaeology Department, Atatürk Road km. 7th 66900 Yozgat. E-mail: hacer.sancaktar@bozok.edu.tr

1 Since the coins from the 6th Bath Complex will be published as a catalogue soon, only brief information is given in this article. I would like to thank Prof. Dr. C. Bayburtluoğlu† and Dr. V. M. Tekinalp for letting me study these coins.

2 Fellows 1840, 219-220; Bayburtluoğlu 2003, 11-12.

3 Bayburtluoğlu 2003, 132-134.

4 Bayburtluoğlu 2003, 127-131.

5 Bayburtluoğlu 2003, 182-189.

6 Bayburtluoğlu 2003, 135-137.

7 Bayburtluoğlu 2003, 138-139.

8 For the baths in Arycanda, see Bayburtluoğlu 2003, 127-139, 182-189.

Plan 1 Arycanda urban plan (Excavation Archive).

sections of the 6th Bath were revealed[9]. All six sections are parallel to each other[10]. The entrance to the apodyterium is from the south. It seems that the floor of the apodyterium was prepared for mosaic paving, but the paving was never done. The passage to the frigidarium was made from the east side of the apodyterium. The frigidarium section consists of a niche-like piscina in the north, limestone paving plaques on the floor, and sitting walls in front of the east-west walls. The tepidarium section is reached from the east side of the frigidarium and consists of two rooms in the interior. The caldarium is accessed from the east side of the tepidarium, and it has an apsidal

9 Bayburtluoğlu 2005, 10; Bayburtluoğlu 2006, 10.

10 According to Vitruvius (5.10.1), ''We must ensure that hot bathrooms are side by side; so that it becomes possible for the same oven to serve in both of them".

Fig. 1 Baths of Arycanda: 1) Naltepesi Bath, 2) 6th Bath, 3) Inscribed House Bath, 4) 5th Bath, 5) Great Bath, 6) Hillside Bath (Aerial Photo-Excavation Archive).

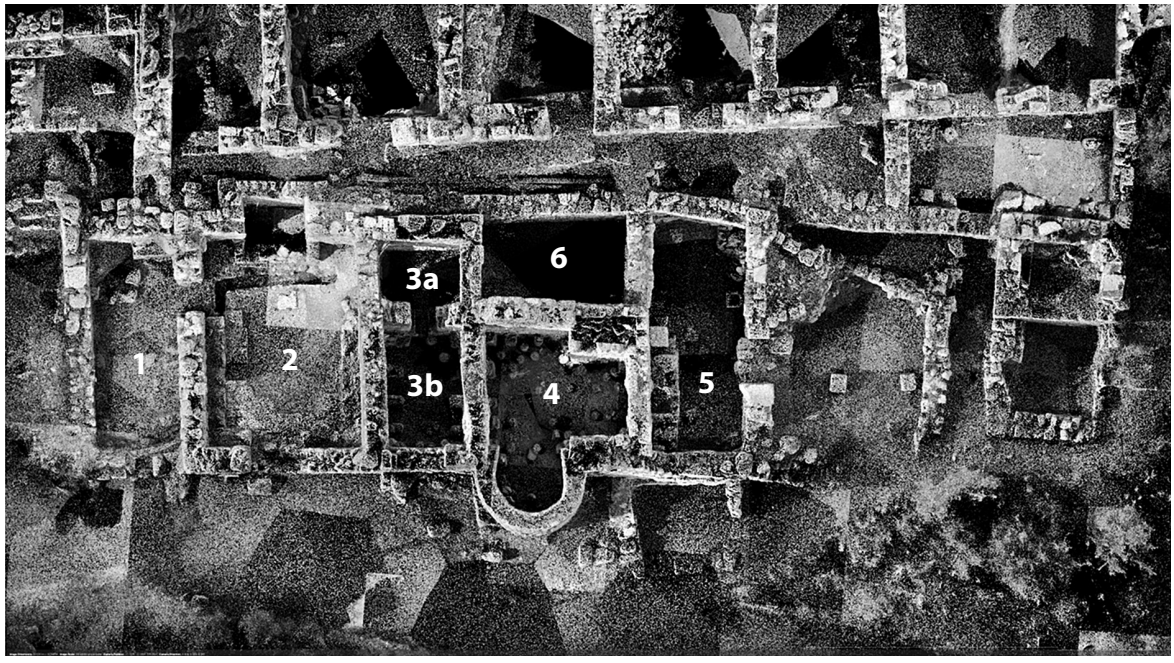


Fig. 2 6th Bath Complex: 1) Apodyterium, 2) Frigidarium, 3) Tepidarium, 4) Caldarium, 5) Praefurnium, 6) Depot (Orthographic Photo-Excavation Archive).

and protruding viewing area probably with windows, which is unique to Lycian baths[11]. The arched praefurnium of the bath is located to the east of the caldarium while the depot is north of the caldarium. The bath's wastewater was disposed of through a canal in the frigidarium and apodyterium.

During the excavations carried out in the bath in 2004, the caldarium, tepidarium and frigidarium sections were uncovered. In the caldarium 1 coin was revealed, while there were 5 in the tepidarium and 263 in the frigidarium[12]. The coins in the frigidarium were all found in the wastewater canal. In 2005 the depot and praefurnium sections of the bath were excavated, and 233 coins were found in the depot, while 34 coins were found in the praefurnium. During the excavations carried out in 2013[13] and 2015, the apodyterium section was unearthed, and 398 coins were found there. Of these coins 28 were found in the wastewater canal of the apodyterium, while 370 pieces were found on its floor surface.

A total of 934 coins were found in the 6th Bath Complex (Graphic 1). These coins, which are all bronze and date from the mid-3rd century A.D. to the mid-5th century A.D., allow the determination of the period of use of the 6th Bath. The dates of the coins in question are similar to the dates of the coins found in the Inscribed House Bath, Nal Tepesi Bath, and 5th Bath[14]. The low quality of metal and the sizes of the coins found in the 6th Bath Complex make it difficult to identify them. The legends on the obverse and reverse of most of these coins are illegible. Therefore, for the coins of Late Roman period, reverse types have been used as a reference point. Although the legend and type of the obverse cannot be identified, the Late Roman coins can be dated to a certain time period thanks to the indicative depictive features of the reverse side[15].

In 2013 and 2015 a total of 398 coins were found on the floor surface of the apodyterium. The majority in the periodic distribution of these coins belong to the time of the emperors Arcadius, Honorius, and Theodosius II (Graphic 2). In 2004 a total of 263 coins were found in the frigidarium wastewater canal. These coins were studied by this author in 2005 as a master's thesis[16]. They were also presented at the Kaunos Numismatic Workshop of 2010 and published in 2016[17]. The majority of the periodic distribution of these coins belongs to the time of the emperors Theodosius I, Arcadius, Honorius, and Theodosius II (Graphic 3). In 2005 a total of 34 coins were found in the praefurnium. The majority of these coins date from 350 to 423 A.D. (Graphic 4). In 2005 a total of 233 coins were found in the depot. The majority of these coins date from 338 to 423 A.D. (Graphic 5). The period of all these coins found in the 6th Bath is mostly between 238 and 474 A.D. (Graphic 6).

---

11 Regarding the apsidal caldarium hall in the baths of Arycanda, Yegül (2006, 264, 284) writes, "It seems that in the baths of Arycanda, one of the most impressive ancient cities in Turkey, the visitors could enjoy the view of the deep and green view of Aykırıçay".

12 This material was studied in 2005 in my master's thesis titled "Hoard of Arycanda 6th Bath" (Sancaktar 2005). I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Zeynep Çizmeli Öğün for her contributions to this study. The coins were initially identified as a hoard since they were found collectively together. However, it was later understood that the material was actually not a hoard, and therefore the title of the thesis was changed to "Coins found in the wastewater canal of the 6th Bath frigidarium in Arycanda" and published with this name (Sancaktar 2016, 13-38).

13 Tekinalp – Gerçek 2014, 5-6.

14 Tek 2002.

15 LRBC, 108-110; RIC VII, 721-764; RIC VIII, 553-592; RIC IX, 305-326; RIC X, 63-94, 123-137.

16 Sancaktar 2005.

17 Sancaktar 2016, 13-38.

The majority in the distribution of reverse types found in the 6th Bath are 31 coins of the Emperor Dragging Captive type with the legend GLORIA ROMANORVM. This type was used by Valentinianus I, Valens, and Valentinianus II. There were 48 coins of the Victoria Dragging Captive type with the legend SALVS REI-PVBLICAE[18]. This type was used by Valentinianus II, Theodosius I, and Arcadius. There were 51 coins of the Constantinopolis type with the legend VICTORIA AVG[19]. This type was used by Theodosius II, Arcadius, and Honorius. There were 91 coins of the Victoria Crowning Emperor type with the legend VIRTVS EXERCITI[20]. This type was used by Arcadius and Honorius. There were 107 coins of the Three Emperors type with the legend GLORIA ROMANORVM[21]. This type was used by Arcadius, Honorius and Theodosius II. Finally, there were 103 coins of the Two Emperors type with the legend GLORIA ROMANORVM[22]. This type was used by Honorius and Theodosius II.

The 6th Bath coins recovered in the baths yielded 934 coins, including 398 in the apodyterium, 263 in the frigidarium, 5 in the tepidarium, 1 in the caldarium, 34 in the praefurnium, and 233 in the depot[23]. The 398 coins uncovered at the base of the apodyterium indicate that the citizens using the bath had dropped them while dressing[24]. The coins uncovered in the water depot and wastewater canal of the frigidarium would be the coins actually dropped or fallen in the Late Antique neighborhood of the city and moved there by rainfall. This was due to the slope of the terrain because the 6th Bath was supplied by a water canal from the Late Antique neighborhood. The water to be used in the bath was conveyed to the depot by means of this canal. The hot water heated in the praefurnium of the 6th Bath was distributed first to the caldarium and then to the tepidarium. The water used in these sections was conveyed to the wastewater canal that started in the frigidarium using discharge pipes and then transferred out of the bath. In the 6th Bath the coins lost or fallen during the period when the bath was in operation were transported in the wastewater to the wastewater canal of the frigidarium with the terracotta drainage pipes.

There is no written document in Arycanda that can give us precise information about the date in which the 6th Bath was constructed in the Late Antique district. However, according to the plan architectural features, wall work, and information obtained from the coins found in the sections of the bath considered in this study, we were able to determine the date and how long it was used. Based on this information, it can be said that the 6th Bath Complex was built in the late 3rd and 4th centuries A.D. and was active from the 4th century A.D. to the 3rd quarter of the 5th century A.D.[25] In addition, the coins obtained from other structures in the Late Antique district are dated to the same period as the coins found in the 6th Bath.

The latest coins found in the Late Antique district and 6th Bath complex were dated to the third quarter of the 5th century A.D. The data obtained from these coins suggest that the district was abandoned due to a fire that occurred at these dates at the latest. It is known that the settlement was moved to "Arif Castle" in Arif village after this fire. The fact that the coins unearthed in the bath structure of Arif Castle in 2016 date to after the third quarter of the 5th century A.D. supports our present knowledge about Arycanda's date of abandonment.

---

18 For the mints used for this type, see LRBC, 109.

19 For the mints used for this type, see LRBC, 109.

20 For the mints used for this type, see LRBC, 110.

21 For the mints used this type, see LRBC, 108-109.

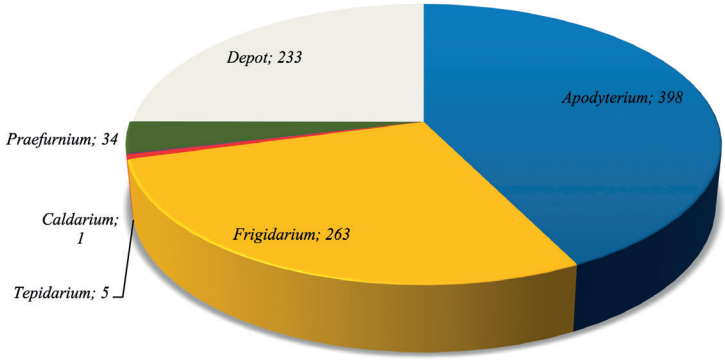
22 For the mints used this type, see LRBC, 108-109.

23 For the bath economics and management, see Yegül 2006, 33-37.

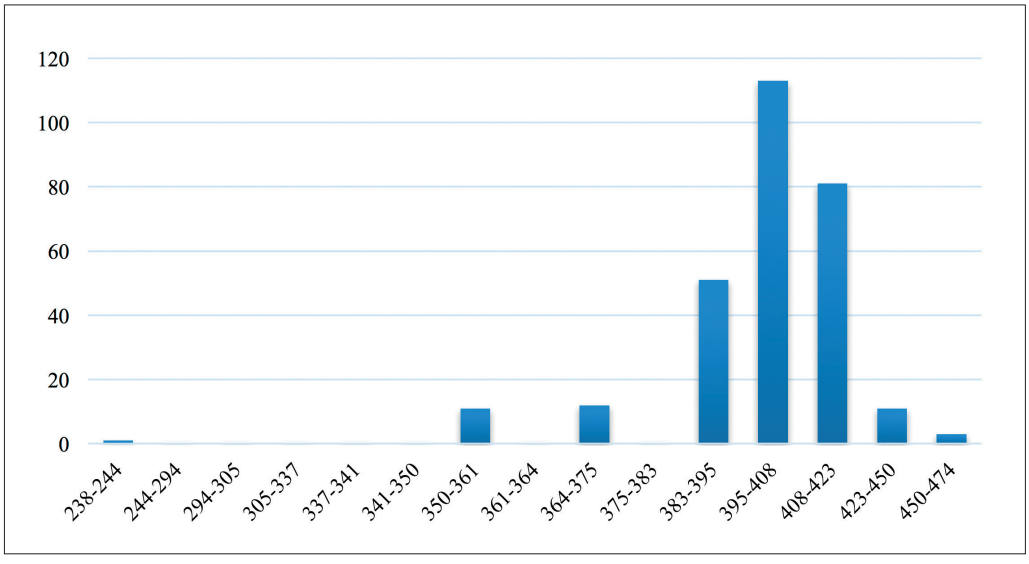
24 For the apodyterium see Yegül 2006, 23-29.

25 For the "A Late Roman Bath at Corinth and coins" see Sanders 1999, 458-459.

Baths are structures that met the need for cleaning and rest for visitors and inhabitants, and are mostly built in an easily accessible area of the city. In harbor cities such as Side[26], Phaselis[27], Patara[28], Andriake[29] (port of Myra), and Ephesos, the baths are usually located on the road leading to the harbor[30]. Following a similar idea in the inland city of Arycanda, the 6th Bath was built very close to the main entrance. It was the first building encountered by travelers who came from the north or south. Likewise, it was the last place to be seen when leaving the city. The large amount of coin finds of the 6th Bath Complex can be explained by the easily accessible location of the structure at the entrance of the city and the very central location of the city of Arycanda on an important road network.



Graphic 1 Coins from excavations of the 6th Bath Building Complex (Total of 934).



Graphic 2 Coins found in apodyterium (Total of 398).

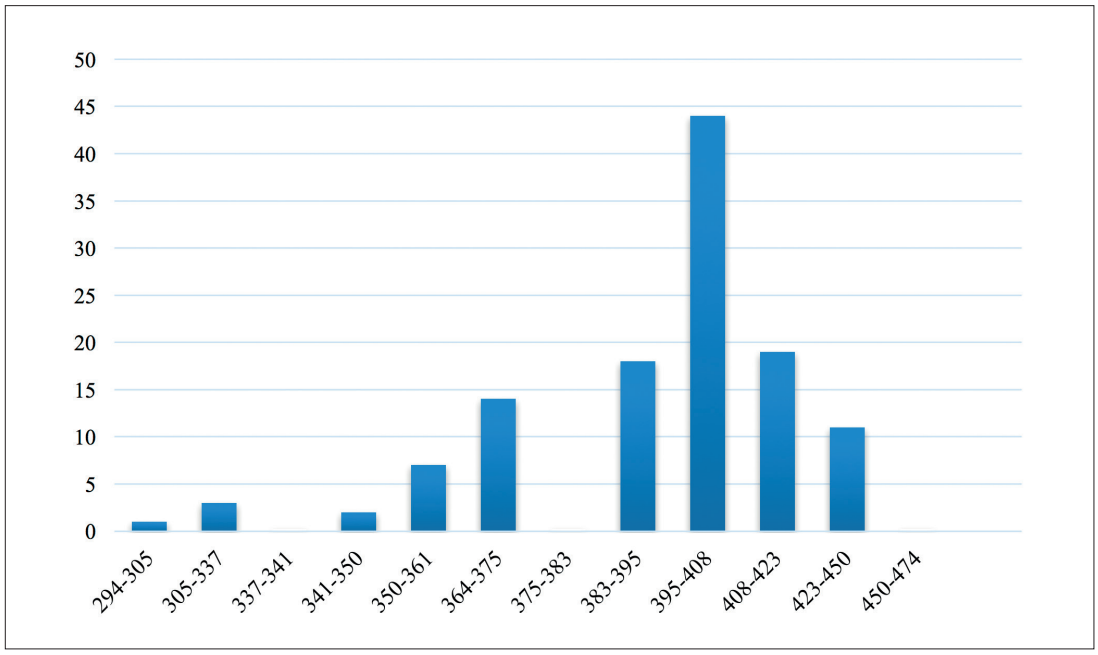
26 For the Side Port Bath see Mansel 1978, 215-221.

27 Çevik 2015, 476.

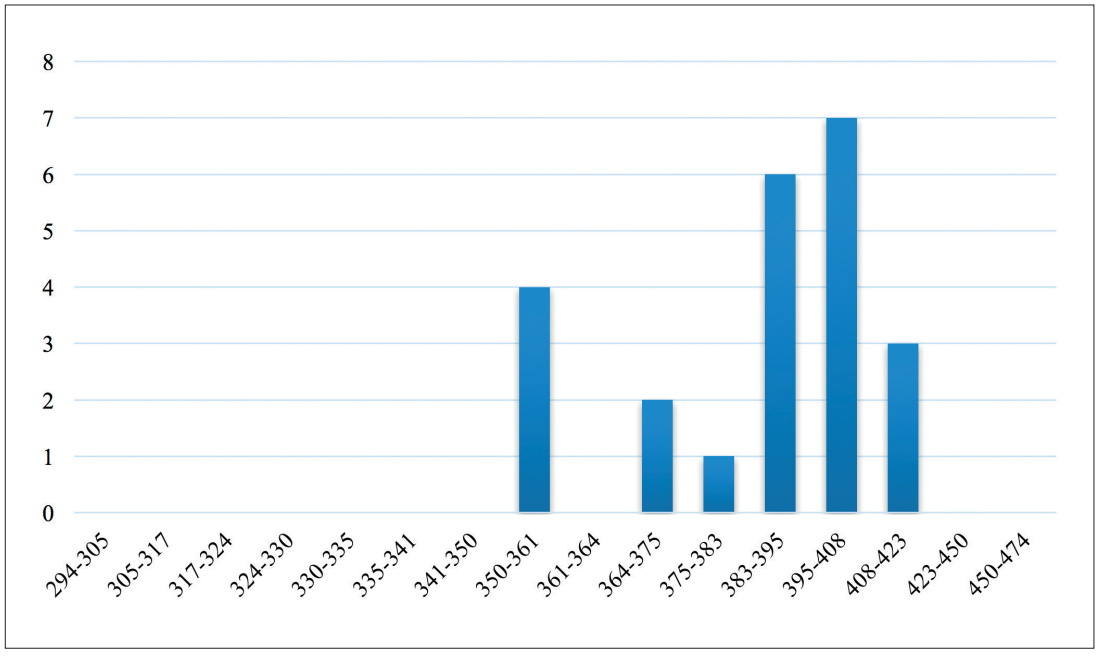
28 For the Hurmalık Bath see Korkut 2003, 445-459.

29 Çevik – Bulut 2014, 223-224.

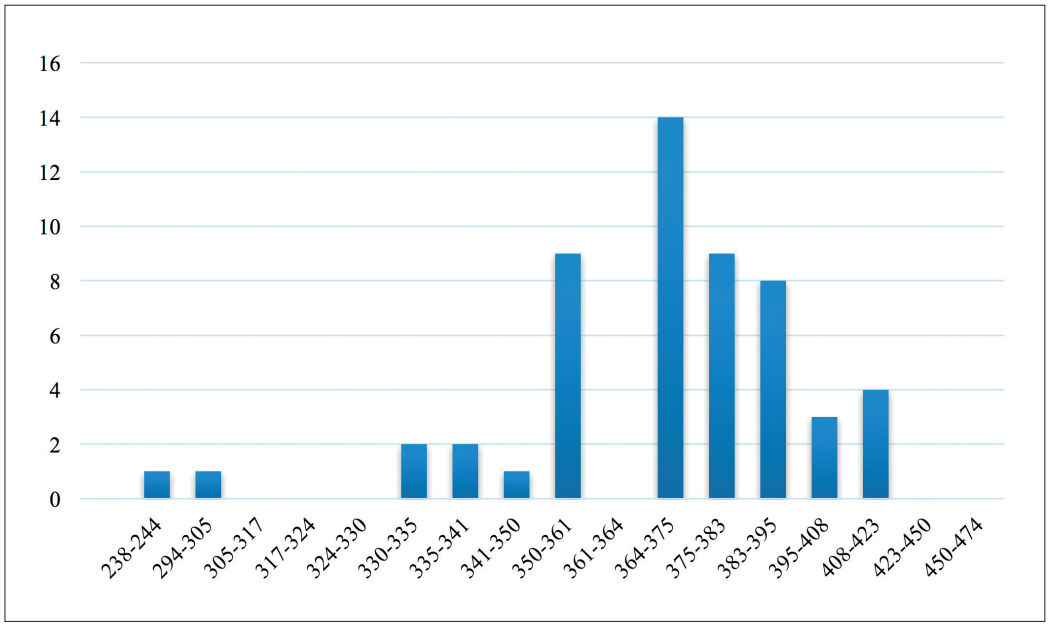
30 For the Great Bath on the Lechaion Road see Biers 1985, 7-11.



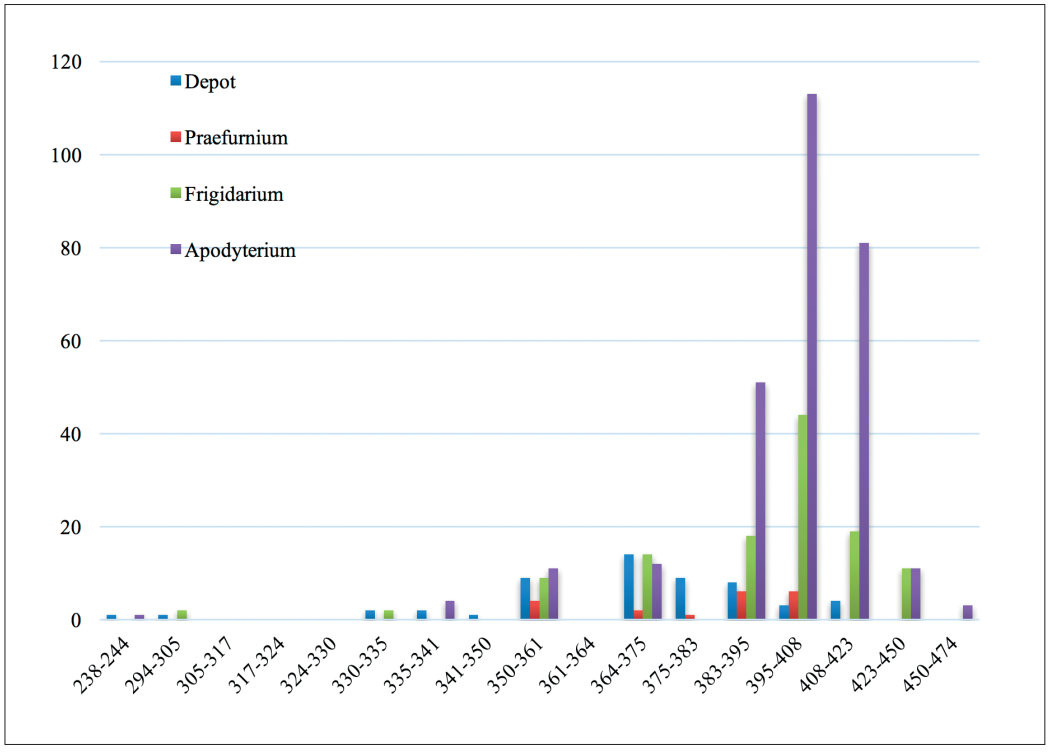
Graphic 3 Coins found in wastewater canal of frigidarium (Total of 263).



Graphic 4 Coins found in praefurnium (Total of 34).



Graphic 5 Coins found in depot (Total of 233).



Graphic 6 Periodic Distribution of Coins Found in 6th Bath Complex.

Bibliography and Abbreviations

Bayburtluoğlu 2003 C. Bayburtluoğlu, Yüksek Kayalığın Yanındaki Yer (2003).

Bayburtluoğlu 2005 C. Bayburtluoğlu, "Arykanda Kazı Raporu 2004", Anmed 3, 2005, 5-10.

Bayburtluoğlu 2006 C. Bayburtluoğlu, "Arykanda Kazıları 2005", Anmed 4, 2006, 5-10.

Biers 1985 J. C. Biers, The Great Bath on the Lechaion Road, Corinth, Vol. 17 (1985).

Çevik – Bulut 2014 N. Çevik – S. Bulut, "Andriake Doğu Hamamı: Bölgenin Hamam Mimarlığına Işık Tutan Yeni Bir Örnek", Adalya XVII, 2014, 221-262.

Fellows 1840 C. Fellows, An Account of Discoveries in Lycia. A Journal Kept during a Second Excursion in Asia Minor (1840).

Korkut 2003 T. Korkut, "Zur lykischen Badearchitektur im Lichte der Thermen von Patara", IstMitt 53, 2003, 445-459.

LRBC R. A. G. Carson – P. V. Hill – J. P. C. Kent, Late Roman Bronze Coinage, vol. II [New York, 1978] (1989).

Mansel 1978 A. M. Mansel, Side, 1947-1966 Yılları Kazıları ve Araştırma Sonuçları, Antalya Bölgesinde Araştırmalar, Sa. 10 (1978).

RIC VII M. Patrick – P. H. D Bruun, The Roman Imperial Coinage, Vol. VII. Constantine and Licinius (A.D. 313-337) (1966).

RIC VIII J. P. C. Kent, The Roman Imperial Coinage, Vol. VIII. The Family of Constantine I (A.D. 337-364) (1981).

RIC IX J. W. E. Pearce, The Roman Imperial Coinage, Vol. IX. Valentinian I – Theodosius I (1951).

RIC X J. P. C. Kent, The Roman Imperial Coinage, Vol. X. The Divided Empire and the Fall of the Western Parts (395-491) (1994).

Sancaktar 2005 H. Sancaktar, Arykanda VI. Hamam Frigidarium Atık Su Kanalı Definesi (Ankara Üniversitesi, DTCF, Arkeoloji Bölümü, Unpublished Bachelor Thesis, 2005).

Sancaktar 2016 H. Sancaktar, "Arykanda VI. Hamam Tahliye Kanalında Ele Geçen Sikkeler", in: Z. Çizmeli Öğün (ed.), Anadolu/Anatolia, Ek Dizi 1.3, Kaunos/Kbid Toplantıları 3 Anadolu Nümismatik Araştırmaları Çalıştayı, Ankara (2016) 13-38.

Sanders 1999 G. D. R. Sanders, "A Late Roman Bath at Corinth: Excavations in the Panayia Field, 1995-1996", Hesperia, Vol. 68.4, 1999, 441-480.

Tek 2002 A. T. Tek, Arykanda Kazılarında Bulunan Antik Sikkeler Üzerine Yeni İncelemeler: 1971-2000 Sezonları (Ankara Üniversitesi Yayınlanmamış Doktora Tezi, Ankara, 2002).

Tekinalp – Gerçek 2014 V. M. Tekinalp – A. Gerçek, "2013 Yılı Arykanda Çalışmaları", Anmed 12, 2014, 1-6.

Yegül 2006 F. Yegül, Antik Çağ'da Hamamlar ve Yıkanma. E. Erten (trans.) (2006).