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NOUVELLE SÉRIE

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INSTITUT D'ARCHÉOLOGIE « VASILE PÂRVAN »

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ET D'HISTOIRE ANCIENNE

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FIVE ROMAN ENGRAVED GEMS FROM A PRIVATE COLLECTION IN IZMIR (TURKEY)

MARTIN HENIG*, ERGÜN LAFLI**

Keywords: engraved gems, finger-rings, octagonal gemstones, late antique Christianity, the Kolay Selçik Collection, Izmir, Asia Minor, Turkey, Roman period, Late Roman period

Abstract: Five engraved gems of the Roman period were formerly preserved in the private collection of Ms Berna Oğuz (Izmir) who sold these pieces officially to Mr Koray Selçik, who has an extensive collection in Izmir which is officially registered to the Museum Directorship of Izmir in western Turkey. These gems are as follows: 1. a red jasper intaglio, depicting Eros burning the Psyche-butterfly and set in an iron ring; 2. an intaglio of translucent chalcedony (or moulded glass), depicting Nemesis, set in a bronze ring; 3. an octagonal cornelian intaglio inscribed with the name Iesou, set in a silver ring; 4. an intaglio with an elephant head; 5. an intaglio depicting Tyche and Nemesis.

Cuvinte-cheie: pietre prețioase gravate, inele, pietre prețioase octogonale, creștinismul antic târziu, colecția Kolay Selçik, Izmir, Asia Mică, Turcia, perioada romană, perioada romană târzie

Rezumat: Cinci pietre prețioase gravate datate în perioada romană au fost păstrate inițial în colecția privată a doamnei Berna Oğuz (Izmir), care a vândut aceste piese domnului Koray Selçik, care are o colecție extinsă în Izmir, înregistrată oficial la Directoratul Muzeului din Izmir, în vestul Turciei. Aceste gume sunt următoarele: 1. o intalie de jasp roșu care îl înfățișează pe Eros arzând fluturele Psyche, montată într-un inel de fier; 2. o intalie de calcedonie translucidă (sau sticlă turnată în matriță), înfățișând-o pe Nemesis, încadrată într-un inel de bronz; 3. o intalie octogonală de cornalină inscripționată cu numele Iesou, încadrată într-un inel de argint; 4. o intalie cu cap de elefant; 5. o intalie reprezentându-le pe Tyche și Nemesis.

INTRODUCTION

Five engraved gems of the Roman period were formerly preserved in the private collection of Ms Berna Oğuz (Izmir) who sold these pieces officially to Mr Koray Selçik, who has an extensive collection in Izmir, which is officially registered to the Museum Directorship of Izmir, in western Turkey. The photos of these objects were sent by Ms Berna Oğuz in April 2021 to whom we are

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grateful for the authorisation, as well as for these photos. A petrographic analysis of gemstones could not be made by a specialist, as we are dealing with a private collection.

1. A ROMAN RED JASPER INTAGLIO DEPICTING EROS BURNING THE PSYCHE-BUTTERFLY SET IN AN IRON RING (FIG. 1)

Its measures are 23 mm × 21 mm × 4 mm and the weight is 2.87 g. The winged figure is Eros standing in profile to the right, engaged in burning the butterfly (which represents Psyche) with his torch. There is a ground line. The ovoid gem is set proud in the bezel of an iron ring (which when it was fresh would have looked like silver). The raised bezel and setting, a truncated cone¹ is a fairly late feature of 3rd century type, perhaps comparable to an iron ring set with a red jasper in the British Museum².



Fig. 1. A Roman iron ring set with a red jasper intaglio depicting Eros burning the Psyche-butterfly, from the private collection of Mr Koray Selçik in Izmir (photo by Berna Oğuz, 2021).

The subject was a popular one on gems³, representing the conflict between body and soul, a theme which has been widely explored by Verity Platt⁴. The execution here is very much simplified

¹ Henig 2007, p. 9, shape 3.

² Marshall 1907, p. 225, no. 1471, from Mersin in southern Turkey.

³ See, for example, the list in Henig 2007, p. 106, no. 119.

⁴ Platt 2007.

by contrast, for example, with another red jasper example in the Fitzwilliam Museum⁵. The head of Eros is simply rendered by means of a few broad strokes of the drill, as are his arms and legs; only his wings have received some detailing with transverse grooves representing feathers. This is clearly a product of a provincial workshop. Intaglios with similar stylistic characteristics can be noted for on the cornelians from the mid-2nd century Snettisham Roman Jeweller's Hoard⁶ in Eastern Britannia, at the far west of the Roman Empire, though none of the intaglios in that cache carries a depiction of this subject. A cornelian set in a silver ring in the National Archaeological Museum at Sofia, Bulgaria depicts the same subject and is schematically cut as is our gem, though Eros faces left; the torch and butterfly are similarly discordant⁷ and, like the Koray Selçik intaglio it is datable to the second half of the 2nd century or the early 3rd century AD. In all probability our gem was engraved locally by an Anatolian *gemmarius*.

2. AN OCTAGONAL CORNELIAN INTAGLIO INSCRIBED WITH THE NAME IESOU, SET IN A SILVER RING (FIG. 2)

The octagonal-shaped gem is set in a silver ring with a gold collet. Gems of octagonal shape are widespread, especially in the East of the Empire during the period between the 2nd and 4th-5th centuries AD. During the excavations conducted in the 1950s in Gordion, nine gems were found, three of which were octagonal in shape⁸, and by associating this data with other findings from Asia Minor, we can assume that a workshop existed in central Anatolia working for both pagans and Christians⁹.



Fig. 2. A silver ring set with an octagonal-shaped gem in the private collection of Mr Koray Selçik in Izmir (photo by Berna Oğuz, 2021).

Its measures are 21 mm × 19 mm × 3 mm and the weight is 3.02 g. The ring has a keeled hoop, with shoulders widening toward the bezel, a shape characteristic of the 3rd century¹⁰. It has a raised

⁵ Henig, Scarisbrick, Whiting 1994, p. 146, no. 296; Platt 2007, p. 89, fig. 1.

⁶ Johns 1997, p. 85-99, nos. 112-238.

⁷ Dimitrova-Milcheva 1981, p. 61, no. 139.

⁸ Goldman 2014.

⁹ Goldman 2014.

¹⁰ See Henig 2007, p. 9, fig. 1, ring type VIII.

bezel with a gold collet around it, a feature of rings in this period. It has already been published in a preliminary manner¹¹. The inscription is the single name in the genitive, IHCOY, probably meaning “(servant) of Jesus” arranged in Greek letters, in two lines, connected to each other by the letter C (sigma). A fairly large number of gems are known bearing this self-same inscription, all of a fairly homogeneous group, from Asia Minor or Syria when provenances are known¹².

The Izmir example and others like, mainly small cornelians and jaspers engraved only with inscriptions naming or referring to Jesus Christ are amongst the earliest Christian gems, all datable to the mid-3rd century AD. The name of Jesus (Christ) appears on some gems, for example in the initials IXCX [Ι (ἡσοῦς) Χ (ριστός) σ (ωτήρ), Χ (ριστός), CIG 9079]. In other cases, the formula is IXΘΥ or Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, υἱὸς θεοῦ as on a gem of the British Museum acc. no. 95.11–13.1, possibly from Constanța, Romania¹³.

3. AN INTAGLIO DEPICTING CONJOINED HEADS OF A MAN AND AN ELEPHANT (FIG. 3)

The oval-shaped red-brown jasper intaglio gem is depicting the conjoined heads of an elephant and a mature bearded man. The head, in profile to the left, is probably that of Silenos, companion of Dionysos; it apparently merges into an elephant scalp and trunk to the right, which curves and terminates in the head of an ass. Elephants were of course associated with Dionysos’ Indian triumph. The letters I E can be seen below.



Fig. 3. An intaglio with the elephant head in the private collection of Mr Koray Selçik in Izmir (photo by Berna Oğuz, 2018).

Its measures are 25 mm × 16 mm and the weight is 0.4 g. The intaglio can be dated to 1st-2nd centuries AD.

This class of gems, with a combination of elements, was designed to deflect the Evil Eye¹⁴.

¹¹ Laflı, Buora 2021, p. 235-236, no. 1, fig. 2/a-b.

¹² Spier 2007, p. 29-30, nos. 90-102, nos. 101 and 102 cut on octagonal gems.

¹³ Spier 2007, p. 29-39.

¹⁴ Compare Henig 2007, p. 139, nos. 379 and 380, the latter with the letters C E N in the field. For the category of such grotesques in general, see Lapatin 2011.

4. A ROMAN INTAGLIO OF TRANSLUCENT CHALCEDONY (OR MOULDED GLASS), DEPICTING NEMESIS, SET IN A BRONZE RING (FIG. 4)

The intaglio is engraved with a standing figure of Nemesis/Fortuna facing left. She has long eagle-wings and is heavily draped, and depicted in the process of pulling aside her chiton with her right hand to spit on her bosom; she holds a bridle (?) in her left hand. There is a ground line. The ring has a flattened hoop and broadens out towards the bezel, a type characteristic of the 2nd century¹⁵ though silver and iron were more popular materials for such rings. It has a dark green patina and is in extremely fine condition. Its maximum interior diameter is 13 mm and the weight is 3.07 g.

For intaglios depicting Nemesis see for example the items from Gadara¹⁶, Caesarea Maritima¹⁷, and from Braughing, Hertfordshire, Britain¹⁸.

This intaglio would have had an amuletic function either deployed against enemies as demonstrated in the goddess's action of spitting on her bosom, or as an apotropaic charm with the ability to deflect misfortune and avert the evil eye. For the cult of Nemeseis in Smyrna see below, and discussion by Sébastien Aubry¹⁹.

The intaglio should probably be dated to the 2nd century AD.



Fig. 4. A Roman clear chalcedony intaglio and its mould depicting Nemesis set in a bronze ring, in the private collection of Mr Koray Selçik in Izmir (photo by Berna Oğuz, 2021).

5. AN INTAGLIO DEPICTING TYCHE AND NEMESIS (FIG. 5)

A cornelian intaglio of flat oval shape is depicting Tyche standing, draped and holding *cornucopia* and rudder, in profile to the right and facing Nemesis who is standing left. The finely rendered image depicts Nemesis with her left arm raised as though about to spit on her breast and

¹⁵ Henig 2007, p. 9, fig 1, type III.

¹⁶ Henig, Whiting 1987, p. 22-23, nos. 202-206.

¹⁷ Amorai-Stark, Hershkovitz 2016, p. 87-90, nos. 63-66.

¹⁸ Henig 2007, p. 127, no. 291.

¹⁹ Aubry 2022.

holding something in her other lowered hand, perhaps a girdle. The voluminous robes of both personifications are excellently rendered. Its measures are 21 mm × 11 mm and the weight is 0.3 g. The ring can be dated to 2nd-3rd centuries AD.



Fig. 5. An intaglio depicting Tyche and Nemesis in the private collection of Mr Koray Selçik in Izmir (photo by Berna Oğuz, 2021).

For the cult of the two Nemeseis in Smyrna and their iconography, *cf.* Aubry²⁰, who also reveals that there was considerable syncretism between Nemesis and Tyche. Essentially this gem may have had a similar resonance to the wearer as do intaglios in collections in Bern, New York and Vienna depicting the two confronted Nemeseis²¹. The cult of Tyche and the Nemeseis in Smyrna is also discussed by Murat Kılıç²².

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²⁰ Aubry 2022.

²¹ Aubry 2022, p. 96, fig. 26, p. 98, fig. 27, p. 99, fig. 29.

²² Kılıç 2014.

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ABRÉVIATIONS

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- ActaArchCarp – *Acta Archaeologica Carpathica*. Polish Academy of Sciences – Cracow Branch, Kraków
- ActaArchHung – *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Budapest
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- AnUCraiova – *Analele Universității din Craiova*
- AO – *Arhivele Olteniei*. Institutul de Cercetări Socio-Umane „C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor”, Craiova
- AOR – *Arheologičeski otkritija i razkopki*
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- Byzantion – Byzantion. Revue Internationale des Études Byzantines, Peeters online journals
- ByzZ – Byzantinische Zeitschrift, München
- CA – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- CAB – Cercetări Arheologice în București. Muzeul Municipiului București, București
- CCA, campania – Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România
- CCDJ – Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos. Muzeul Dunării de Jos, Călărași
- CercIst – Cercetări Istorice. Complexul Național Muzeal „Moldova”, Iași, Muzeul de Istorie a Moldovei, Iași
- Chronica Valachica – Chronica Valachica – Studii și cercetări de istorie și istorie a culturii, Târgoviște
- CIG – *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, 4 volumes, Berlin, 1828-1877
- ComArchHung – Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Budapest
- Corviniana – Corviniana. Acta Musei Corvinensis. Muzeul „Castelul Corvinilor”, Hunedoara

- CRAI – Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, Paris
- Crisia – Crisia. Muzeului Țării Crișurilor, Oradea
- Dacia – Dacia. Fouilles et recherches archéologiques en Roumanie, București
- Dacia N.S. – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Académie Roumaine, Institut d'Archéologie « Vasile Pârvan », București
- Danubius – Danubius, Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați
- DolgCluj – Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából
- Drobeta – Drobeta. Muzeul Regiunii Porților de Fier, Drobeta-Turnu Severin
- Dumbarton Oaks Papers – Dumbarton Oaks Papers, Harvard University
- EAIVR – Enciclopedia Arheologiei și Istoriei Vechi a României (ed. C. Preda), București, 1994 (I, A-C), 1996 (II, D-L), 2000 (III, M-Q)
- Emerita – Emerita. Revista de Lingvistica y Filologia Clasica, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas
- EphemNap – Ephemeris Napocensis. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca
- ERAUL – Études et Recherches archéologiques de l'Université de Liège
- Études celtiques – Études celtiques, CNRS, Paris
- Fasti Archaeologici – Fasti Archaeologici. Annual Bulletin of Classical Archaeology, Firenze
- FolArch – Folia Archaeologica. A Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Évkönyve / Annales Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest
- Germania – Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
- GlasnikSarajevo – Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
- GodišnikSofia – Godišnik na Sofijskija universitet, Istoriko-filologički fakultet, Sofia
- Hierasus – Hierasus. Muzeul Județean Botoșani
- Hiperboreea – Hiperboreea. Journal of the Balkan History Association, Penn State University Press
- Histos – HISTOS. The On-line Journal of Ancient Historiography, University of Oxford, University of Alberta
- Ialomița – Ialomița. Studii și comunicări de istorie, arheologie, etnografie, Slobozia
- Instrumentum – Instrumentum. Bulletin du Groupe de travail européen sur l'artisanat et les productions manufacturées dans l'Antiquité, Chauvigny
- IOlbia – T.N. Knipovič, E.I. Levi, *Inscriptiones Olbiae (1917-1965) / Nadpisi Ol'vii (1917-1965)*, Leningrad (St. Petersburg), 1968
- Istros – Istros. Muzeul Brăilei „Carol I”, Brăila
- Izkustvo – Izkustvo. Săjuz na hudožnicite v Bălgarija
- IzvestijaBurgas – Izvestija na Regionalen Istoričeski Muzej Burgas. Regionalen Istoričeski Muzej – Burgas
- IzvestijaKolarovgrad – Izvestija na Narodnija Muzej Kolarovgrad
- IzvestijaNIM – Izvestija na Nacionalnija istoričeski muzej, Sofia
- IzvestijaSofia – Izvestija na Nacionalnija arheologički Institut, Sofia
- JAHA – Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei Cluj-Napoca, Universitatea Tehnică Cluj-Napoca
- JAMT – Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory. Springer Science + Business Media, New York

- JAN – The Journal of Archaeological Numismatics. Centre Européen d'Études Numismatiques, Bruxelles
- JHS – The Journal of Hellenic Studies. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, Cambridge University Press
- Journal of California Anthropology – The Journal of California Anthropology. Malki Museum
- JPMÉ – A Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve, Pécs
- JRA – Journal of Roman Archaeology, Cambridge University Press
- JRGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
- JRMES – Journal of Roman Military Equipment Studies. The Association for Roman Military Equipment Studies
- JRS – Journal of Roman Studies, London
- Litua – Litua. Studii și cercetări. Muzeul Județean Gorj „Alexandru Ștefulescu”, Târgu Jiu
- LRBC – *Late Roman Bronze Coinage A.D. 324-498*; part I. *The Bronze Coinage of the House of Constantine A.D. 324-346* (P.V. Hill, J.P.C. Kent); part II. *Bronze Roman Imperial Coinage of the Later Empire A.D. 346-498* (R.A.G. Carson, J.P.C. Kent), London, 1965.
- MAGW – Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien
- MAInstUngAk – Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest
- MAN – MAN. Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, London
- Medical History – Medical History. An International Journal for the History of Medicine and Related Sciences, Cambridge University Press
- Mediterraneo Antico – Mediterraneo Antico. Economie, Società, Culture, Napoli
- MIF – Mitologija, istorija, folklor, Sofia
- MCA – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- MMM – Medieval and Modern Matters. Archaeology and Material Culture in the Low Countries, Brepols Publisher
- Medioevo greco – Medioevo greco. Rivista di storia e filologia bizantina, Università degli Studi di Torino, Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici, Torino
- MemAnt – Memoria Antiquitatis. Acta Musei Petrodavensis. Complexul Muzeal Național Neamț, Piatra-Neamț
- MFME-MA – A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve – Monumenta Archaeologica. Móra Ferenc Múzeum, Szeged
- MFME-SA – A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve – Studia Archaeologica. Móra Ferenc Múzeum, Szeged
- MN – Muzeul Național. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- Mousaios – Mousaios. Buletin Științific al Muzeului Județean Buzău
- NAV – Nižnevolžskij arheologičeskij vestnik. Volgogradskij gosudarstvennyj universitet, Volgograd
- OBO – Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis, Fribourg
- OJA – Oxford Journal of Archaeology. School of Archaeology, University of Oxford
- Oltenia – Oltenia. Studii și comunicări. Arheologie-Istorie, Muzeul Olteniei, Craiova
- Peuce – Peuce. Studii și note de istorie veche și arheologie. Muzeul Delta Dunării / Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale, Tulcea
- Peuce S.N. – Peuce, serie nouă. Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie. Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Gavrilă Simion”, Tulcea

- Pick – B. Pick, *Die Antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands*, vol. I.1. *Die Antiken Münzen von Dacien und Moesien*, Berlin, 1898
- PIFK – Problemy istorii, filologii, kul'tury. Magnitogorskij Gosudarstvennyj Tehničeskij Universitet im. „G.I. Nosova”, Institut Arheologii RAN, Moskva – Magnitogorsk – Novosibirsk
- Pontica – Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie, Constanța
- Préhistoire européenne – Préhistoire européenne. Service de Préhistoire, Université de Liège
- Prilozi Zagreb – Prilozi. Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu, Zagreb
- Public Historian – The Public Historian, University of California Press on behalf of the National Council on Public History
- PV – Přehled Výzkumů, Brno
- PZ – Praehistorische Zeitschrift. Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Berlin
- RAASI – Revista de Arheologie, Antropologie și Studii Interdisciplinare. Institutul de Cercetări Bioarheologice și Etnoculturale Chișinău
- RCAN – Revista de cercetări arheologice și numismatice. Muzeul Municipiului București
- RCRFAcA – Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta
- RÉSEE – Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes. Academia Română, Institutul de Studii Sud-Est Europeene, București
- Revista Arheologică – Revista Arheologică. Academia de Științe a Moldovei, Institutul Patrimoniului Cultural, Chișinău
- Revista de istorie – Revista de istorie. Academia de Științe Sociale și Politice a RSR, București
- RevBistr – Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- RevMuz – Revista Muzeelor, București
- RIC – *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, 13 volumes, London, 1923-
- RMM-MIA – Revista muzeelor și monumentelor – Monumente istorice și de artă, București
- RPC – *Roman Provincial Coinage*, 10 volumes, Oxford, 1992-
- RSP – Rivista di Scienze Preistoriche. Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria, Firenze
- RVM – Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad
- Sargetia – Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane, Deva
- Savaria – Savaria. A Vas Megyei Múzeumok értesítője, Szombathely
- SCIV(A) – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie). Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- Scienze dell'Antichità – Scienze dell'Antichità. Dipartimento di Scienze Storiche Archeologiche e Antropologiche dell'Antichità di Sapienza – Università di Roma
- SCN – Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- Scrinia Slavonica – Scrinia Slavonica. Hrvatski institut za povijest, Podružnica za povijest Slavonije, Srijema i Baranje, Slavonski Brod
- SP – Studii de Preistorie, Asociația Română de Arheologie, București
- Starinar – Starinar. Naučni časopis Arheološkog instituta u Beogradu, Beograd
- StComSibiu – Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Brukenthal, Sibiu
- Stratum plus – Stratum plus. Arheologija i kulturnaja antropologija. Vysšaja Antropologičeskaja Škola, St. Peterburg-Chișinău-Odessa-București
- Studia Academica Šumenensia – Studia Academica Šumenensia. History and Archaeology of the Balkans and South Eastern Europe. „Episkop Konstantin Preslavski” University of Šumen

- Studia Celto-Slavica – Studia Celto-Slavica. Journal of the Learned Association Societas Celto-Slavica, Université de Bretagne Occidentale, Brest
- Suceava – Suceava. Anuarul Muzeului Național al Bucovinei, Suceava
- Talanta – Talanta. Proceedings of the Dutch Archaeological and Historical Society, Amsterdam
- Talia dixit – Talia dixit. Revista Interdisciplinar de Retórica e Historiografía, Universidad de Extremadura
- Thracia – Thracia. Institut za balkanistika s Centăr po trakologija – Bălgarska akademija na naukite
- Thracio-Dacica – Thracio-Dacica. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- Tibiscus – Tibiscus. Arheologie-Istorie. Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara
- Tyraetia – Tyraetia. Anuarul Muzeului Național de Istorie a Moldovei, Chișinău
- UPA – Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
- VAHD – Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku. Arheološki muzej Split
- VAMZ – Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, Zagreb
- Vekove – Vekove. Bălgarsko istoričesko društvo, Sofia
- Viator – Viator. Medieval and Renaissance Studies, Brepols Publisher
- YES – Yale Egyptological Studies, Yale University
- Zbornik Narodnog muzeja – Zbornik Narodnog muzeja – Arheologija, Narodni muzej, Beograd
- ZfA – Zeitschrift für Archäologie, Berlin
- Ziridava – Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica. Complexul Muzeal Arad
- ZSAK – Zeitschrift für Schweizerische Archäologie und Kunstgeschichte. Schweizerisches Nationalmuseum, Zürich