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C O M P T E S R E N D U S

Ion Țurcanu, *Antichitatea greco-romană la Nistru de Jos și în teritoriile învecinate*, Editura Cartier, Chișinău, 2014, 760 p., 238 fig.

Ion Țurcanu est un historien, homme politique et éditeur moldave. Ses travaux portent principalement sur l'époque contemporaine. Ses contacts avec l'antiquité remontent aux années 1980 lorsqu'il formait les futurs enseignants de la République socialiste soviétique de Moldavie sur cette période de l'histoire. L'auteur voit son œuvre comme une forme de reconquête culturelle d'un espace de la « roumanité ».

L'ouvrage se concentre sur des espaces qui appartiennent actuellement à l'Ukraine et de manière marginale à la République de Moldavie, puisqu'il traite des cités de Tyras, de Nikonion et de l'île de Leukè, depuis leur fondation jusqu'au IV^e s. ap. J.-C. L'île de Leukè est d'ordinaire, dans l'historiographie, liée à Olbia, plutôt qu'à Tyras. Ce regroupement voulu par l'auteur peut cependant s'expliquer car Tyras et l'île de Leukè ont fait partie du territoire de la Roumanie, comme la République de Moldavie.

L'introduction présente la colonisation grecque dans le nord-ouest du Pont-Euxin. Elle est suivie par quatre chapitres consacrés à Tyras, à l'époque grecque puis à l'époque romaine, à Nikonion, et enfin à l'île de Leukè. La trame de chaque chapitre est assez semblable, abordant d'abord les sources littéraires et l'histoire des fouilles, puis l'histoire politique, la culture matérielle, les structures politiques et sociales pour finir par la vie culturelle, en y incluant les pratiques religieuses. Les chapitres sur Tyras, du fait de la richesse des sources, occupent plus de la moitié du volume. Les études sur Nikonion et sur l'île de Leukè ne bénéficient respectivement que d'environ 140 et 80 pages du fait de la petite taille des sites et des études limitées qui y ont été effectuées. Un résumé en anglais d'une trentaine de pages et un index complètent l'ouvrage.

Le livre se présente comme un recueil de trois monographies rassemblées avec de faibles liens entre elles, sans qu'il y ait de véritables tentatives pour montrer les évolutions communes connues par l'estuaire du Dniestr durant l'Antiquité. L'auteur s'est essayé à la synthèse, mais celle-ci aboutit le plus souvent à une accumulation de données mises bout à bout, faute de données élaborées sur certains thèmes comme les importations amphoriques. Le caractère « grand public » de l'ouvrage est perceptible à plusieurs occasions : dans la description de ce qu'est un timbre amphorique ou la

présentation assez large de ce qu'est la culture dans les cités grecques du Pont Nord, sans vraiment aborder le cas de Tyras, qui est pourtant documenté par des graffiti d'alphabets étudiés par M. Dana¹. Les apports scientifiques demeurent donc limités, les thèses de l'auteur reflétant essentiellement l'historiographie russe et ukrainienne, tout en adoptant des positions peu tranchées sur les principales questions débattues. Cela n'empêche pas des contresens ou des interprétations aventureuses. Ainsi l'auteur considère la lettre sur *ostrakon* de Nikonion, publiée initialement par B. Awianowicz² comme une preuve du dynamisme économique de cette cité durant la seconde moitié du IV^e s. et le début du III^e s., ce qui est un peu audacieux, vu le caractère unique du document.

Les illustrations (238 figures) sont nombreuses, reprises de publications plus anciennes, sans que leur source soit toujours indiquée. Leur utilisation vise plutôt à simplement illustrer le propos qu'à le soutenir par des analyses précises de ces documents iconographiques. On peut noter l'absence de référence à de nombreuses publications occidentales récentes sur l'aire pontique. Les références bibliographiques sont données au fur et à mesure des notes, obligeant le lecteur à reprendre toutes les notes de chaque chapitre pour identifier précisément une référence. Des sources anciennes sont parfois citées sans référence précise.

On peut relever de grossières erreurs comme l'usage pour Achille de l'appellation « héros troyen » ou de coquilles d'imprimeries, qui témoignent d'un mauvais travail d'édition. Lorsque des mots grecs sont cités, il est fréquent que les accents et les esprits manquent ou soient mal placés.

Malgré ces limites et l'absence d'apports scientifiques véritables, cet ouvrage offre une première approche de l'estuaire du Dniestr et de l'île des Serpents (Leukè) à l'époque antique à ne pas négliger pour le public cultivé ou les étudiants roumanophones. Une seconde édition gagnerait à être revue et corrigée, pour constituer un manuel sur le sujet. En revanche, pour les spécialistes, cette compilation n'est d'aucune utilité.

Thibaut Castelli

¹ M. Dana, *Alphabets et exercices scolaires dans deux cités du Pont Euxin : Istros et Tyras*, ZPE 171, 2009, p. 71-83 (SEG 59, 864).

² B. Awianowicz, *A New Hellenistic Ostrakon from Nikonion*, ZPE 178, 2011, p. 237-239 (SEG 59, 834).

Ennio Sanzi, *Iuppiter Optimus Maximus Dolichenus. Un "culto orientale" fra tradizione e innovazione: riflessioni storico-religiose* (I Saggi, 52), Roma, 2013, 398 p.

Ennio Sanzi's newest book deals with *Iuppiter Optimus Maximus Dolichenus*, one of his favourite subjects³. His interest in the history of the religions, mainly in the study of the Eastern Cults during the Roman Empire, goes back to the „tesi di laurea” conducted by Ugo Bianchi in 1991, when he made a prosopographical, historical and religious analysis of the rich epigraphic material related to Iuppiter Dolichenus's cult. The book here under review is not a monograph on the subject. Nowadays, it would have been impossible for a single scholar to write a monograph on this particular eastern deity, in my opinion. Many books have been published in the past three decades, but every one of them studies different aspects of the matter (one can find an useful up to date bibliography at the end of the book, p. 317-364). Even the volume edited by M. Blömer and E. Winter (*Iuppiter Dolichenus. Vom Lokalkult zur Reichsreligion*, Orientalische Religionen in der Antike, 8, Tübingen, 2012), an important milestone in the study of Dolichenus, tackles only different issues and aspects and not the entire history of the Commagenian deity.

As the subtitle of the volume clarifies, this is a book of reflections from a historian of the religions point of view, being the first Italian scholar to tackle this subject. It is in the same time a wonderful, good written and up to date introduction to the matter, a possible starting point for different future studies⁴.

The introduction, *Per una tipologia storico-religiosa dei cosiddetti "culti orientali"* (p. 17-62) guides the reader into the field of the so called Eastern Cults studies. One will get a good overview from Franz Cumont to Robert Turcan, ending with the nowadays trends in this specific field of the history of the religions.

The first chapter, *Iuppiter Optimus Maximus Dolichenus: iconografia e iconologia di un "culto orientale"* (p. 63-107), is rather descriptive, underlying the history of the god, from an Anatolian *Wettergot*, called Hadad or Teshub, to the main deity of the Commagenian dynasty, and to the syncretic *Iuppiter*

Optimus Maximus Dolichenus during the Roman Empire. A small part is also dedicated to the female deity, the so-called Dolichenian Juno.

The second chapter, *Novità e tradizione all'interno del culto Dolicheno* (p. 109-151), proposes a diachronic reading of the cult in the Roman Empire, emphasizing its close ties to the Roman main deity, *Iuppiter Optimus Maximus*. The author concludes that Dolichenus is more close to the Roman god than to the other oriental gods worshipped in the Roman Empire.

In the third chapter, *Militari e imperatori nell'epigrafia dolichena* (p. 153-185), the author discusses the dedications to Iuppiter Dolichenus *pro salute imperatoris* and *pro salute imperii Romani* raised in the proximity of legionary fortresses or auxiliary forts. Many examples come, therefore, from the Danubian limes, from places like Carnuntum, but also from Dacia, Apulum (*Flavius Barhadadi, sacerdos ad legionem's* inscription, p. 162-165; however, the reading *s(acerdos) I(ovis) D(olicheni) aed(ituus) leg(ionis) s(upra) s(criptae)* must be emended as follows: *s(acerdos) I(ovis) D(olicheni) ad leg(ionem) s(upra) s(criptam)*, which must be understood as *sacerdos ad canabas legionis*, see I. Piso's reading and comments, IDR III/5, 221) or Porolissum (the statue base raised during Gordianus III's reign by the *cohors III Campestris*, p. 172-175, AÉ 2001, 1707 = ILD 683, see below a short discussion on this monument).

The fourth chapter, *Riflessioni storico-religiose sulla formula ex indulgentia in un'epigrafe dolichena poco conosciuta* (p. 187-204), is dedicated to the specific formula *ex indulgentia* from a dedication to *Iuppiter Optimus Maximus Dolichenus Augustus*, discovered in Africa Proconsularis. The author underlines that *indulgentia* is always related to the Emperor goodwill to the people, explaining in this way the use of the epithet *Augustus* for Iuppiter Dolichenus in this inscription.

The fifth chapter, *Dèi ospitanti e dèi ospitati nel patrimonio iconografico dolicheno* (p. 205-241),

³ *Soteriologia, escatologia e cosmologia nel culto di Mithra, di Iside e Osiride e di Iuppiter Dolichenus. Osservazioni storico-comparative*, Rome, 1997 (unpublished PhD thesis, defended at the University „La Sapienza”); see also two important articles dealing with prosopography and inner organization of the cult: *Dimension sociale et organisation du culte dolichénien*, in Gloria M. Bellelli, U. Bianchi (eds.), *Orientalia sacra Urbis Romae. Dolichen et Heliopolitana. Pour une typologie historique des cultes cosmopolites d'origines syrienne et commagénienne*, Rome, 1996, p. 475-514; *Prosopografia severiana nelle epigrafi dolichene ed eliopolitane*, in E. dal Covolo, G. Rinaldi

(eds.), *Gli imperatori Severi. Storia – Archeologia – Religione*, Rome, 1999, p. 285-330; finally one can also see *Agli ordini di Iuppiter Dolichenus. Le iscrizioni alfabetiche, le formule imperative e la dimensione onirica nel culto del dio da Doliche*, in Orietta D. Cordovana, M. Gali (eds.), *Arte e memoria culturale nell'età della Seconda Sofistica. Atti del congresso internazionale tenutosi il 23-24 novembre 2000 presso l'Istituto Archeologico Germanico*, Catania, 2007, p. 255-270.

⁴ See also R. Beck's positive review published in *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2014. 05. 24 (<http://bmcr.brynmawr.edu/2014/2014-05-24.html>).

discusses the appearance of other deities on the Dolichenian monuments. Besides the usual companions of the god, like Dolichenian Juno, Castores or Sol and Luna, the author points out the special relation between Dolichenus and the Egyptian gods, Serapis and Isis.

The sixth chapter, *La portata della salus impetrata a Iuppiter Optimus Maximus Dolichenus* (p. 243-267), deals with the inscriptions dedicated to Dolichenus *pro salute* of the emperors, members of the imperial family, the Roman army and the Roman people, as long as of the different and common people. The starting point is an inscription from Dacia province, which probably comes from Apulum (see also IDR III/5, 220), where a *veteranus legionis XIII Geminae* raised an inscription for Dolichenus at the request of Aesculapius for his good health and for the health of the members of his family (*ex praecepto numinis Aesculapi, somno monitus*).

The book ends with two appendices (I: *Intorno ad alcune epigrafi dolichene di Dacia*, p. 269-275; II: *Le iscrizioni alfabetiche dolichene e le formule dei papyri e delle gemme magiche*, p. 277-297) and some conclusive observations (p. 299-303), followed by a general bibliography and indices (p. 311-389).

It is not easy for me, not being a historian of the religions, to overall judge the qualities and the shortcomings of Sanzi's book. I find it very useful and

helpful in clarifying different aspects of the cult. One of the shortcomings is probably the exclusive use of the *corpus cultus Iovis Dolicheni* for the epigraphic material⁵. Many of the cited inscriptions have new readings (the best example is the mentioned *Flavius Barhadadi's* inscription, IDR III/5, 221), which, sometimes, could lead to total different conclusions.

To conclude, I would add that the large preserved number of monuments dedicated to this god is astonishing, which proves that the cult was wide spread through the Roman Empire, having many worshippers. I am wondering if it is not possible to have here a small deformed image, due to these, indeed, large number of monuments. It is therefore highly possible that the Dolichenian worshippers were more active, raising many inscriptions. For some of the Danubian provinces, especially during the Severan and post-Severan periods, this could be the case, since there are many monuments and inscriptions raised by the same persons (see for example *Aurelius Flavus'* case, being attested by two inscriptions, the first at Apulum, *Surus negotiator*, IDR III/5, 218, and the second at Porolissum, *decurio municipii* and *vicesimarius*, AÉ 2001, 1707 = ILD 683⁶; in this volume, p. 173-174).

Florian Matei-Popescu

Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice (serie nouă), X, 2014, București, Editura Academiei Române, 300 p.

The year 2014 was a special one, both for the *Materiale și cercetări arheologice, Serie Nouă* [Archaeological materials and research, New Series] journal and for the Histria site. In the extremely varied and rich landscape of the archaeology and ancient history journals, the new series of the *Materiale și cercetări arheologice* journal (further MCA) had to make up for an unwanted and undeserved impediment from the very beginning. To say that the constant, as detailed as possible publishing of the results of the research developed in an archaeological site (especially if the site has a long and uninterrupted research tradition) is compulsory has almost become a tautology. Since excavation campaigns were conducted every year, MCA seemed destined for a fate of calm and long publication. With longer or shorter interruptions, 14 volumes (I-X and XIII-XVI) were published until 1986, followed by a first hiatus – volume XVII which comprises the results of the archaeological campaigns of 1983, was published only in

1992 (part I) and 1993 (part II). The year 1999 is marked by the initiation of a new series of the MCA journal (effectively inaugurated in 2001) which seemed however a temporary publication, given that it was not followed by other volumes until 2006. Having to face the obstacle of irregular issues, with long interruptions and a presumptive competition from *Cronica cercetărilor arheologice* [Chronicle of Archaeological Excavations], which published annually the results of the excavation campaigns, the resumption of the new series of MCA was met with reservations. But the editorial board managed to impose the journal a personality of its own, that would not be merely a pastiche of the previous volumes of MCA or of the *Cronica cercetărilor arheologice*. Starting with volume II (which made up for the publication gap of the years 2000-2006), MCA has clearly stated its objectives: not simple annual excavation reports, but studies which would synthesize the results of several years of research (exemplified by the sites of Poiana Cireșului, Sărata

⁵ M. Hørig, E. Schwertheim (eds.), *Corpus cultus Iovis Dolicheni* (EPRO 106), Leiden, 1987.

⁶ I. Piso, *Studia Porolissensia (I). Le temple dolichénien*, in I. Piso, *An der Nordgrenze des Römischen Reiches. Ausgewählte Studien (1972-2003)*, Stuttgart, 2005, p. 471-481, no. 2.

Monteoru and Câmpulung, published in MCA II), not debates on certain singular discoveries (because the summary of SCIVA included such a column), but analyses of certain significant artefacts for a given problem (absolutely randomly, I am citing as an example the study on two clay items of the Bronze Age, interpreted as miniature greaves, discovered in Romania and Bulgaria, published in MCA V, 2009), not technical reports or sterile, uncommented presentations of certain older research remained unpublished, but restorations updated not only in terms of description method but also as interpretations (again, I randomly choose the settlement in Luncavița – “Cetățuie” published in MCA IV, 2008 or the site from Pescari-Alibeg, published in MCA VII, 2011). I find it important to underline the continuous diversification of the types of contributions published in MCA. With volume IV, 2008, MCA started to publish synthesis studies which do not have as an initial point a given discovery of a researcher, but they are an overview of the development of a certain area (such as the Lower Danube in the 3rd-7th centuries AD) or exhaustive catalogues followed by a thorough analysis of a certain category of items (the Roman-Byzantine cast fibulae). Issue VIII, 2012 includes a column of notes, reviews and discussions.

Judging by the achievements presented above, the purpose of MCA journal to publish in its tenth issue the contributions dedicated to a special anniversary event – 100 years of archaeological research in Histria – proved to be justified. The above mentioned quality of permanent diversification of the type of published articles can also be noticed in this volume. The sober foreword belongs to Alexandru Vulpe from whose words transpire not only the “special historical substance” of a site such as Histria, but also an essential dimension which a site of such scale seems to have accomplished successfully – that of *training* of certain specialists.

The “Mémoires de la cité / Histria memories” section, rather unusual among the contents of anniversary volumes, is an interesting initiative which discloses the life of a large site on which hundreds of students and archaeologists set foot. Three of the site directors – Vasile Pârvan, Petre Alexandrescu and Alexandru Suceveanu – are recalled in the journal. Taken over from *Dacia* journal, III-IV, 1927-1932, the words written by Scarlat Lambrino in the memory of Vasile Pârvan, step out of the shadow given by the fact that they were only the preface of the presentation of the results of the excavation campaign from 1926 and fully disclose the language sensitivity and elegance. Mihaela Mănușu-Adameșteanu undertook the no easy task of writing about Petre Alexandrescu. Many students or even researchers did not dare to approach him due to an apparent severity and distant posture, compensated, however, by a sober and delicate science to step forward at the right time and help those in need who perhaps did not have the courage to ask. Alexandru Barnea recalls Alexandru Suceveanu, not so much in the capacity of participant and in charge

of the excavations in Histria, but as an actor of a contradictory destiny. The scientific accomplishments of Alexandru Suceveanu have been sometimes shadowed by the inconvenience of certain not always harmonious relations with the colleagues which, however, did not alter his volcanic personality in which the fits of anger and the irony were combined with humour, zest for life and an inexhaustible capacity of adopting those around him as his “children”. Nubar Hamparțumian, unfortunately gone without finishing his article, and Zoe Petre (about whom I am wondering whether she is probably the oldest member alive of the Histria team) have the power to write down their memories which certainly have not always been pleasant, and to outline the picture of a site life in which the physical discomfort due to the austere conditions became a meaningless detail in the spiritual atmosphere taken as a whole, dominated by extremely different personalities in which the eminent specialists were often doubled by fine connoisseurs of music and literature and had the unparalleled generosity to share with the others the erudite knowledge of history and beyond. The photographs grouped by Roxana Dobrescu and Adriana Panaite in “*Cent ans de recherche en images*” illustrate the complexity of the Histria site – a space of dialogue between equals or between professors and disciples, a space of reflection, individual or in the company of friends and sometimes a space of play with subtle scholarly meanings, such as evoking Pârvan’s ghost. The section is concluded by the current directors of the site, Mircea Angelescu and Alexandru Avram, who present some of the most significant results of the 100 years of research developed at Histria, not only as excavated monuments, but also as publications (with an important series of 15 monographs already published). Far from being a rigid frame, the stratigraphic sequence synthesized by the two authors is “an open scheme” in which the new discoveries that could give rise to new interpretations could be integrated at any time. Dedicated to the same special event, the contributions published by the two specialists in MCA X, 2014 and *Dacia N.S.* LVIII, 2014 underline the complex, sometimes difficult to achieve, tasks of an important site as Histria.

Two sections, “Époque grecque / Greek Period” and “Période romaine et romaine tardive / Roman and Late Roman Period”, reunite 14 studies. It is interesting to note that only three of the authors (Zoe Petre, Livia Buzoianu and Pierre Dupont) belong to the elder generation, while the rest are specialists whose future scientific career will continue for decades. The studies are very different in terms of raised issues or way of approach, but almost all have a common reference, surprising only at first sight – the continuation of a longer or shorter tradition, either of effective archaeological research (such as the case of the sectors *Central, Histria-South, Centre-North, Basilica extra muros* or *Basilica with Crypt*), or type of approach of a subject (“*Anaxandros*”), or issues to settle (the study on the origin of the so-called “Lydian bowls”). The

contributions on the Greek, Early Roman or Late Roman pottery have an important place, understandable by the fact that many of the Histria researchers were illustrious names in the field. Starting from the contribution of Suzana Dimitriu, published in volume II of the *Histria* monograph series, Pierre Dupont attempts to determine, based not only on the shape of the vessels but also on complex analyses of the chemical composition, the origin of the “Lydian bowls” which seem not to be connected in any way to the manufacturing centre in Sardis. The question of Pierre Dupont remains, at least for now, without a certain answer, but the merit of his contribution is that of definitively closing some possible investigation directions, and that of suggesting new approaches for the future research. Constantin Băjenaru publishes four Early Roman pottery groups in a detailed and competent catalogue, an occasion to nuance the chronology of the first two centuries of the Early Roman period in Histria, by proposing two periods: I A-1 (late 1st century BC – middle/third quarter of the 1st century AD) and I A-2 (middle/third quarter of the 1st century AD – first quarter/middle of the 2nd century AD). The remark of the two current coordinators of the excavations regarding the indicative value of the Histria stratigraphic sequence is fully confirmed by this example which reveals not only the professionalism of the research team in Histria, but also a matched scientific coordination. The oriental amphorae discovered in the *Centre-North* sector in the 2012 campaign are discussed in the article written by Alexandru Bădescu and Laurențiu Cliante. The catalogue, elaborated in the same detailed manner usual for the contributions of the ceramists working at Histria, is preceded by a very useful and updated general presentation of each type of amphorae.

The vast majority of the sectors under investigation are illustrated in the contributions to this volume. The *Histria-South* sector, currently led by Mircea Dabîca, has as point of reference a monumental public building (with approximate dimensions of 90 × 20 m), used from the Severan period until late 3rd century AD or the first decade of the following one. The inhumation burials found here are distributed throughout a period of time between the 4th century and the 7th century AD. The collaboration of the abovementioned researcher with Theodor Isvoranu has as result a detailed presentation of 49 coins, of which only 37 could be identified, ranging from the second half of the 4th century BC to the 6th century AD. An important observation at the end of the article about the *Histria-South* sector regards the fact that the destruction of the public building at the middle of the 3rd century is less illustrated in terms of coins than the one at the end of the 3rd century or the beginning of the 4th century. Mircea Dabîca’s observation indicates not only the respect for the opinion of the numismatist, but also a common perspective effort with excellent chances of success in settling the chronology of a certain monument. The *Centre-North* sector (located north of the Episcopal Basilica) is illustrated not only by the

previously mentioned analysis of the oriental amphorae, but also by another contribution, of Laurențiu Cliante, regarding a mould for manufacturing metal crosses, an occasion to formulate a pertinent hypothesis on the presence of a manufacturing centre of liturgical items or objects with Christian significance in the immediate vicinity of the Episcopal Basilica. *Basilica extra muros*, whose research was initiated by Vasile Pârvan, benefits of a numerous current team, reuniting specialists from various fields, conducted by Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț. The synthesis of the results of five excavation campaigns proposes new chronology elements regarding the basilica (whose exclusively funerary feature is questioned, as the authors incline towards the hypothesis of a “parish church”), a typology of 23 inhumation burials, and an overview of the numismatic material originating from a chronological period ranging between the 2nd/1st centuries BC and the late 6th century/early 7th century. The scientific approach of Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț is constantly open to new research directions related to archaeology, and the contribution signed by Corneliu Beldiman, Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț, Diana-Maria Sztancs and Alexandru Bădescu makes no exception. The presentation of 19 items discovered at Histria, in the *Basilica extra muros* sector, in 2010 and 2012, becomes an exemplary approach in terms of analysis methodology, complexity of the information, connection of the issues raised by the bone items of the *Basilica extra muros* sector to the results obtained following the analysis of the bone items in the *Basilica with Crypt* sector. Starting with a description characterized by abundant information regarding the topography of the area, by clarity of the exposition and by systematization of the details, Valentin Bottez proposes seven main moments of the urban evolution of the area located west of “Basilica Pârvan”, starting with the 1st/2nd centuries AD until the second half of the 6th century. Ten excavation campaigns coordinated by Irina Achim in the *Basilica with Crypt* sector impress in terms of perseverance of the research in an area whose vestiges are often difficult to read on site. The thorough approach not only in terms of excavation, but also in terms of interpretation, has as result the shaping of a fascinating, complex and dynamic urban and spiritual landscape in which the basilica, although a central monument in terms of significance, is integrated in a space of dense and long inhabitation which it remodels, sometimes drastically. Although only a rescue excavation, the archaeological research in Histria – “Pescărie” brought about the discovery of varied and numerous materials (amphorae stamps, mouldmade relief bowls, lamps, bone items), published in a catalogue elaborated with accuracy, and discussed not only in terms of typology but also as a source of completing the information on the ancient city. The study written by Livia Buzoianu and Cătălin Nopcea can be an example of approach to an archaeological material which, apparently less spectacular and derived from an occasional excavation rather than a sector of

research tradition, manages to supply information as valuable and varied as the larger lots, excavated over the years.

Three studies, written by Zoe Petre, Cristina Alexandrescu and Aurel Vîlcu, are marked by the common sign of resuming certain numismatic or sculptural discoveries or the continuation of a less usual type of investigation. The funerary monuments with representations of soldiers discovered in Tomis, Oescus and Histria are discussed by Cristina Alexandrescu in a contribution equally precise as description technique, synthesized in terms of problems and pertinent as research suggestions, which deserve to be retained not only for the problem in itself but also in terms of the overall discussions about the social and funerary landscape of the Moesia Inferior province. Aurel Vîlcu resumes the discussion about the great monetary thesaurus referred to as the “Black Sea hoard” which includes predominantly posthumous tetradrachms of the Alexander the Great type, most of them assigned to the cities of Odessos, Mesambria and Callatis. The author not only argues a new end-date for the coin accumulation in the abovementioned hoard (in the period 240/235 – approximately 230 BC), but outlines a complex image of a period marked by the battles between Alexander’s successors in which the city of Istros allowed itself to be implicated, thanks to a special alliance relation with the Seleucid kingdom. The inaugural lesson of the course held by Vasile Pârvan on the Attic drama under the form of a dialogue combining reality with the imaginary, determines Zoe Petre to imagine how the daily or festive life of the Greeks in the Pontic cities could have been, and to attempt to reconstruct the cultural and religious life of Istros during its first centuries of existence. The study of Zoe Petre, apparently a game of an exuberant

imagination, is, in fact, a rigorously argued construction based on the archaeological discoveries in the tumular necropolis of Histria and on the similarities between the representations on the coins issued by Histria, Sinope and Olbia. The final result is a plea for a comprehensive reconstruction of the history of the Greek cities, not only in terms of the relations between the cities, those between the Greek cities and the local societies, the trade or war relations, but also in terms of festivals, choirs and banquets.

The fact that almost all the authors who publish in this volume dedicated to Histria outline the future investigation domains at the end of the studies, brought to my mind the remark I had read in Alexandru Vulpe’s foreword: “...the excavations at Histria have been directed by researchers who trained and became specialists as a result of their involvement in the excavations at the site”. More than a simple manifestation of the internal coherence of a volume composed of a relatively large number of contributions, the quote captures the essence itself of the Histria “phenomenon” (I think “site” would be an understatement): the continuity doubled by renewal, issues that after 100 years of research remain equally thrilling to approach, tens of specialists who worked here, others who continue the excavations to this day, and, undoubtedly, there will be more in the future, each with his/her personal touch on a 1300 years history. In all, the tenth volume of the *Materiale și cercetări arheologice, Serie Nouă* journal is a biography of a centennial research and illustrates the evolution of a publication under permanent improvement.

Liana Oța

(English version: Alexandra Decu)

ABRÉVIATIONS

- AA – Archäologischer Anzeiger. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Darmstadt, München, Tübingen–Berlin
- ABSA – The Annual of the British School at Athens, Athens
- ActaArchCarp – Acta Archaeologica Carpatica, Kraków
- ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
- Acta Classica – Acta Classica. Journal of the Classical Association of South Africa, Pretoria
- ActaHistHung – Acta Historica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
- ActaMN – Acta Musei Napocensis. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca
- ActaMP – Acta Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă, Zalău
- ActaTS – Acta Terrae Septemcastrens. Institutul pentru Cercetarea Patrimoniului Cultural Transilvănean în Context European, Sibiu
- AÉ – L'Année Épigraphique, Paris
- Aegean Studies – Aegean Studies. Aegeus - Society for Aegean Prehistory, Athens
- AEM – Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn, Wien
- Aevum – Aevum. Rassegna di Scienze Storiche Linguistiche e Filologiche. Vita e Pensiero – Pubblicazioni dell'Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
- Agria – Agria. Az Egri Múzeum Évkönyve – Annales Musei Agriensis. Dobó István Vármúzeum, Eger
- AHA – Acta Historiae Artium. Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
- AHB – The Ancient History Bulletin (digital version only: <http://ancienthistorybulletin.org/>)
- AHR – The American Historical Review, Bloomington
- AIIA (Cluj-Napoca) – Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie, Cluj-Napoca
- AInf – Archäologische Informationen, Mitteilungen zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Bonn
- AISC – Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj-Napoca
- AJA – American Journal of Archaeology, Boston
- AJN – American Journal of Numismatics. American Numismatic Society, New York
- AJPh – American Journal of Philology, Baltimore
- AM – Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Athenische Abteilung, Athen
- Am. J. Phys. Anthropol. – American Journal of Physical Anthropology. Journal of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, ([http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/\(ISSN\)1096-8644](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/(ISSN)1096-8644))
- American Anthropologist – American Anthropologist. Journal of the American Anthropological Association, ([http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1548-1433](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1548-1433))
- American Antiquity – American Antiquity. Society for American Archaeology, Washington
- ANarch – Archäologisches Nachrichtenblatt, Berlin
- AnB (S.N.) – Analele Banatului (Serie Nouă), Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara
- AnSt – Anatolian Studies. British Institute at Ankara, Ankara
- Antaeus – Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
- Anthropology Today – Anthropology Today. Royal Anthropological Institute, London
- Antiquity – Antiquity. A Review of World Archaeology, Durham, UK
- AntOr – Antiguo Oriente: Cuadernos del Centro de Estudios de Historia del Antiguo Oriente. Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina Santa María de los Buenos Aires
- AO – Arhivele Olteniei, Craiova
- AO Moskow – Arheologičeski Otkritja, Moskva
- Apulum – Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia
- ArchA⁵ – Archaeologia Aeliana, Fifth Series. Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle
- Archaeol. Rev. Camb. – Archaeological Review from Cambridge. University of Cambridge, Cambridge
- Archaeologia – Altum castrum online. Mátyás király Múzeum, Visegrád
- Archeometriai Műhely – Archeometriai Műhely a Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat interdiszciplináris kutatásokkal foglalkozó vitaülés-sorozata, Budapest
- ArchÉrt – Archeológiai Értesítő, Budapest

- ArchHung – *Archaeologia Hungarica, Acta Archaeologica Musei Nationalis Hungarici*, Budapest
- ArchKorr – *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt*, Mainz
- ArchPolski – *Archeologia Polski*, Wrocław – Warszawa
- ArchRozhledy – *Archeologické Rozhledy*, Praha
- ArhMed – *Arheologia Medievală*. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- ArhMold – *Arheologia Moldovei*. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie, Iași
- ArhVestnik – *Arheološki vestnik*, Ljubljana
- AȘUI – *Analele Științifice ale Universității “Al. I. Cuza” din Iași*, Iași
- Athenaeum – *Studi di Letteratura e Storia dell’Antichità* pubblicati sotto gli auspici dell’Università di Pavia, Pavia
- AVANS – *Archeologické Vyskumy a Nálezy na Slovensku*, Nitra
- Banatica – *Banatica*. Muzeul Banatului Montan, Reșița
- BARBrSer – *British Archaeological Reports, International Series*, Oxford
- BARIntSer – *British Archaeological Reports, British Series*, Oxford
- BayVgBl – *Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter*. Kommission für bayerische Landesgeschichte bei der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Verbindung mit dem Bayerischen Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und der Archäologische Staatssammlung, München
- BCH – *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Athènes–Paris
- BÉ – *Bulletin Épigraphique*, Paris
- BerRGK – *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, Frankfurt am Main
- BIAUL – *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology (University of London)*, London
- BIDR – *Bulletino dell’Istituto di Diritto Romano*, Roma
- BJb – *Bonner Jahrbücher des Rheinischen Landesmuseums in Bonn*, Bonn
- BMN – *Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis*, Cluj-Napoca
- Britannia – *Britannia. Journal of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies*, Cambridge
- BSNAF – *Bulletin de la Société nationale des antiquaires de France*, Paris
- BSNR – *Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române*, București
- BUFM – *Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas*, Wilkau-Haßlau - Langenweißbach
- Byzantina (Thessalonic) – *BYZANTINA. Annual Review of the "Byzantine Research Centre"*, Thessalonic
- Byzantinoslavica – *Byzantinoslavica. Revue internationale des Études Byzantines*, Slovanský ústav Akademie věd ČR, Praha
- C&M – *Classica et Mediaevalia: Danish Journal of Philology and History*, Aarhus
- Caiete ARA – *Caiete ARA. Arhitectură, Restaurare, Arheologie*. Asociația ARA, București
- CCA. Campania – *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România*, București
- Chiron – *Mitteilungen der Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, München
- CICSA – *Centrul de Istorie Comparată a Societăților Antice*, Universitatea București, București
- CIL – *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berlin
- CN – *Cercetări Numismatice*. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- ComArchHung – *Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae*, Budapest
- CQ – *The Classical Quaterly*, The Classical Association, Cambridge
- CRAI – *Comptes Rendus des Séances de l’Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, Paris
- Crisia – *Crisia*. Muzeului Țării Crișurilor, Oradea
- CSCA – *California Studies in Classical Antiquity*. University of California, Los Angeles
- Current Anthropology – *Current Anthropology*. University of California, Merced
- CW – *Classical World*. Temple University, Philadelphia
- 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 « V. Pârvan », București
- DIR, C, I – *Documente privind Istoria României, sec. XI–XIII, C, Transilvania, I (1075–1250)* (eds.: I. Ionașcu, L. Lăzărescu-Ionescu, B. Cămpina, E. Stănescu, D. Prodan, M. Roller), București, 1951.

- Dolgozatok Cluj – Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségárából, Kolozsvár
 Dolgozatok Szeged – Dolgozatok a M. Kir. Ferencz József Tudományegyetem Archaeologiai Intézetéből, Szeged
- EJA – European Journal of Archaeology. European Association of Archaeologists (<http://e-a-a.org/eja.htm>)
- Elbinger Jahrbuch – Elbinger Jahrbuch. Zeitschrift der Elbinger Altertumsgesellschaft und der städtischen Sammlungen zu Elbing, Elbing (1920-1941)
- EphemNap – Ephemeris Napocensis. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca
- ÉPRO – Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'Empire romain, Leiden
- Études Celtiques – Études Celtiques, Paris
- Evol Anthropol – Evolutionary Anthropology. Duke University, Durham NC
- FBW – Fundberichte aus Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart
- FHDR I-II – H. Mihăescu, G. Ștefan, R. Hîncu, V. Iliescu, V.C. Popescu (eds.), *Fontes ad historiam Dacoromaniae pertinentes*, I-II, București, 1964–1970
- File de Istorie – File de Istorie. Muzeul Județean Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- FontesArchPosn – Fontes Archaeologici Posnanienses, Poznan
- FrühMitAltSt – Frühmittelalterliche Studien. Jahrbuch des Instituts für Frühmittelalterforschung der Universität Münster, Münster
- Germania – Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
- Glasnik SAD – Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva, Belgrad
- H-Soz-u-Kult – Kommunikation und Fachinformation für die Geschichtswissenschaften (<http://www.hsozkult.de/>)
- HambBeitrA – Hamburger Beiträge zur Archäologie. Universität Hamburg, Hamburg
- HCT – A.W. Gomme, A. Andrewes, K.J. Dover, *A Historical Commentary on Thucydides*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1945-1981.
- Hermes – Hermes. Zeitschrift für Klassische Philologie, Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart
- Historia – Historia. Zeitschrift für Alte Geschichte, Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart
- HistoriaBuc – Historia, București (<http://www.historia.ro/revista#>)
- HOMÉ – A miskolci Hermann Ottó Múzeum évkönyve, Miskolc
- Homo – HOMO. Journal of Comparative Human Biology. Australasian Society for Human Biology, Elsevier Press (<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/homo/>)
- HZ – Historische Zeitschrift, Akademie Verlag GmbH, Berlin
- IDR – *Inscriptiile Daciei romane*
- IDRE – C.C. Petolescu, *Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae. Inscriptions externes concernant l'histoire de la Dacie*, I-II, București, 1996-2000
- IG – *Inscriptiones Graecae*, Berlin
- IGLR – E. Popescu, *Inscriptiile grecești și latine din secolele IV–XIII descoperite în România*, București, 1976
- Il Mar Nero – Il mar nero : annali di archeologia e storia, Roma
- ILD – C.C. Petolescu, *Inscriptii Latine din Dacia*, București, 2005
- ILS – H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, Berlin, I (1892), II (1902), III (1916)
- Int J Osteoarchaeol – International Journal of Osteoarchaeology
- Istros – Istros, Muzeul Brăilei, Brăila
- JAMÉ – A Jós András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza
- J.Archaeol.Sci – Journal of Archaeological Sciences, London – New York
- JDAI – Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin
- JEA – Journal of European Archaeology, former name of EJA
- JHS – Journal of Hellenic Studies, London
- J. Hum. Evol. – Journal of Human Evolution, Elsevier Press (<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-of-human-evolution/>)
- JNES – Journal of Near Eastern Studies. The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago
- JRA – Journal of Roman Archaeology, Portsmouth, Rhode Island

- JRA SS – Journal of Roman Archaeology, Supplementary Series, Portsmouth, Rhode Island
 JRGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
 JRS – Journal of Roman Studies, London
 Klio – Klio. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte, Berlin
 KölnJb – Kölner Jahrbuch. Römisch-Germanisches Museum Köln, Köln
 Közlemények – Közlemények az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem-és Régiségtárából, Kolozsvár
 Kuhn-Archiv – Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Landwirtschaftliches Institut, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Landwirtschaftliches Institut, Halle
 Lethes – Lethes. Cadernos Culturais do Limia, Centro Cultural Popular do Limia, Ourense
 LSJ – H.G. Liddell, R. Scott, H.S. Jones (eds.), *A Greek-English Lexicon*, Oxford, Clarendon Press (9th edition), 1940.
 Lucentum – Lucentum. Universidad de Alicante, Alicante
 Lumea veche – Lumea Veche, Revistă de umanioare, București
 MAGW – Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, Wien
 MAInstUngAk – Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest
 Marisia – Marisia. Muzeul Județean Mureș, Târgu Mureș
 MASP – Materiali po Arheologii Severnogo Pričernomorja, Odesa
 MatArch – Materiały Archeologiczne, Kraków
 MatArchNovHuty – Materiały Archeologiczne Nowej Huty, Nova Huta
 Materiały Starożytne – Materiały Starożytne i Wczesnosredniowieczne, Warszawa
 MCA – Materiale și cercetări arheologice. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
 MCV – Mélanges de la Casa Velázquez. Casa de Velázquez, Madrid
 MFME – A Móra Ferenc Múzeum évkönyve. Móra Ferenc Múzeum, Szeged
 ML – R. Meiggs, D.M. Lewis, *A Selection of Greek Historical Inscriptions to the End of the Fifth Century BC*, Oxford, OUP, 1969
 Mnemosyne – Mnemosyne, A Journal in Classical Studies, Brill, Leiden
 MSROA – Materiały i Sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego, Rzeszów
 Mus.Afr. – Museum Africum. West African Classical Association, University of Ibadan – Department of Classics, Ibadan
 Nor.Arch.Rev – Norwegian Archaeological Review, Taylor & Francis
 NumZ – Numismatische Zeitschrift. Österreichische Numismatische Gesellschaft, Wien
 OMNI. Revue internationale de numismatique – OMNI. Revue internationale de numismatique, L’association OMNI (Objets et Monnaies Non Identifiés) – <http://www.identification-numismatique.com/> (<http://www.wikimoneda.com/omni/>)
 Palaeontologia Electronica – Palaeontological Association, England
 Pallas – Pallas. Revue d’Études Antiques. Université de Toulouse le Mirail, Toulouse
 PamArch – Památky Archeologické, Praha
 PAPHs – Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Society. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore
 PBF – Prähistorische Bronzefunde. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz, Seminar für Vor- und Frühgeschichte der Goethe-Universität Frankfurt a. M., Abteilung für Ur- und Frühgeschichtliche Archäologie des Historischen Seminars der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität, Münster
 Peuce – Peuce. Studii și Note de Istorie Veche și Arheologie. Muzeul Delta Dunării / Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Simion Gavrilă”, Tulcea
 Peuce S.N. – Peuce, serie nouă. Studii și Cercetări de Istorie și Arheologie. Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Simion Gavrilă”, Tulcea
 Phoenix – Phoenix. Classical Association of Canada, Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario
 PIR² – *Prosopographia Imperii Romani, saec. I-III*, ed. II, Berlin-Leipzig
 PLRE – *Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire*, Cambridge University Press, 3 vol., 1971, 1980, 1992

- PME – H. Devijver, *Prosopographia militiarum equestrum quae fuerunt ab Augusto ad Gallienum*, 5 vol., Louvain, 1976–1993
- Pomorania Antiqua – Pomorania Antiqua, Gdańsk
- Pontica – Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie, Constanța
- Prace i Materiały – Prace i Materiały Muzeum Archeologicznego i Etnograficznego w Łodzi, Łódź
- Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society – Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston
- PV – Přehled Výzkumů, Brno
- PZ – Praehistorische Zeitschrift. Freie Universität, Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Berlin
- RadVM – Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad
- Raport ... – Raport, Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa. National Heritage Board, Warszawa
- RE – Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaften, Stuttgart, 1893 –
- REA – Revue des Études Anciennes. Maison de l'Archéologie, Université Bordeaux Montaigne, Pessac
- RechsArch – Recherches Archeologiques, Kraków
- RégFüz – Régészeti Füzetek. Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Történeti Múzeum, Budapest
- RESEE – Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes. Academia Română, Institutul de Studii Sud-Est Europeene, București.
- RevBistr – Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- RevMédVét – Revue de Médecine Vétérinaire. Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire de Toulouse, Toulouse
- RFE/RL East European Perspectives – Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty
- RH – Revue Historique. Presses universitaires de France, Paris
- RhM – Rheinisches Museum. Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, Universität zu Köln, Köln
- RI S.N. – Revista Istorică. Academia Română, Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga”, București
- RIC – *Roman Imperial Coinage*, London
- RM – Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Römische Abteilung, Rom
- RMD – M.M. Roxan, P. Holder, *Roman Military Diplomas*, 5 vol., London, 1978–2006
- RocznMuzGórnyBytom – Rocznik Muzeum Górnośląskiego w Bytomiu, Bytom
- RRH – Revue roumaine d'histoire. Academia Română, București
- RRHA – Revue Roumaine d'Histoire de l'Art, Série Beaux-Arts. Academia Română, Institutul de Istoria Artei „G. Oprescu”, București
- RRSE – Revista Română de Studii Eurasiatice. Centrul de Studii Eurasiatice, Constanța
- SAA – Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica. Universitatea “Al. I. Cuza”, Iași
- Sargeția – Acta Musei Devensis. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane, Deva
- Sautuola – Sautuola. Instituto de Prehistoria y Arqueología “Sautuola”, Santander
- SCIM – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Medie. Academia Română, Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga”, București
- SCIV(A) – Studii și cercetări de istorie vecie (și arheologie). Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- SCN – Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- Scripta Mediterranea – Scripta Mediterranea. Canadian Institute for Mediterranean Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto
- SHA – *Scriptores Historiae Augustae*
- SIB – Studii de Istorie a Banatului. Universitatea de Vest din Timișoara, Timișoara
- SlovArch – Slovenská Archeológia, Nitra
- SMIM – Studii și Materiale de Istorie Medie. Academia Română, Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga”, București
- Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei – Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei, Kaposvár
- SpisyArch – Spisy Archeologického Ústavu v Brně, Brno
- SprawArch – Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, Kraków
- ŚSA – Śląskie Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, Wrocław
- StComSatuMare – Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare, Satu Mare
- ŠtudZvesti AÚ SAV – Študijné Zvesti. Archeologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akadémie Vied, Nitra

- Syria – Syria. Revue d'Art Oriental et d'Archéologi., Institut français du Proche-Orient, Paris
- Talanta – Talanta. Proceedings of the Dutch Archaeological and Historical Society, Amsterdam
- Thraco-Dacica – Thraco-Dacica. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- Tibiscum – Tibiscum. Studii și comunicări de etnografie-istorie. Muzeul Caransebeș, Caransebeș
- TIR – *Tabula Imperii Romani*
- Transilvania – Transilvania. Centrul Cultural Interetnic Transilvania, Sibiu
- Transylvanian Review – Transylvanian Review. Centrul de Studii Transilvane, Cluj-Napoca
- Ub. I – *Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Deutschen in Siebenbürgen I* (eds.: F. Zimmermann, C. Werner), Hermannstadt, 1892.
- Ub. II – *Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Deutschen in Siebenbürgen II* (eds.: F. Zimmermann, C. Werner, G. Müller), Hermannstadt, 1897.
- Váci Könyvek – Váci Könyvek. Tragor Ignác Múzeum, Vác
- VP – Východoslovenský Právek, Košice
- Wiadomości Arch. – Wiadomości Archeologiczne, Bulletin Archéologique Polonais, Warszawa
- WJA – Würzburger Jahrbücher für die Altertumswissenschaft, Würzburg
- ZA – Zeitschrift für Archäologie, Berlin
- Zborník SNM ... , Archeológia ... – Zborník Slovenského Národného Múzea. Archeológia, Bratislava
- Ziridava – Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica. Muzeul Județean Arad, Arad
- ZPE – Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn
- ZRG – Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte. Romanistische Abteilung, Köln