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

Agnieszka Tomas, *Inter Moesos et Thraces. The rural hinterland of Novae in Lower Moesia (1st – 6th centuries AD)*, Archaeopress, 2016, Roman Archaeology 14

The *castrum* from *Novae* (Svištov, Bulgaria) is one of the most important and best studied legionary centres at the Lower Danube. The systematic research, started in 1960 by a joint Polish-Bulgarian team, led to the uncovering of the enclosure wall, gates, and numerous monuments inside. In recent years, a series of investigations outside the fortification have yielded new information on the various structures around it: *canabae*, *vicus*, temples and aqueducts etc. The region where the fortification is located was also investigated extensively by other foreign missions, with the Germans working at *Iatrus* (Krivina) and the English at *Nicopolis ad Istrum* (Nikjup) and Dičin. The results were made public in various volumes published ever since, and they provide a very detailed picture of the way the Roman Empire acted in a border area.

The phrase *inter Moesos et Thraces* is well-known to the historians and archaeologists studying the Lower Danube area during Roman times. Employed on 11 inscriptions uncovered at different settlements (six between the Jantra and the Osām rivers and five near the town of Roman, ca. 100 km west of the discussed area), the phrase initiated a series of debates in the scientific world, with researchers launching various assumptions about its significance. This very expression was chosen by Agnieszka Tomas as the title of the work we reviewed here. The author is Head of the Archaeological Expedition of the Institute of Archaeology at the University of Warsaw, and the present work is based on the PhD thesis prepared under the supervision of Professor Tadeusz Sarnowski.

The second part of the title includes the term *hinterland*. The author refers to the rural hinterland of *Novae*, an area broader than the territory controlled by *legio I Italica*, and later by the city of *Novae*. The investigated area lies between the middle and lower basins of the rivers Osām (to the west) and Jantra (to the east), with the lower Rosica River representing the southern border. According to the author (Introduction, p. vii) the aims when selecting this area were, among others, to detect the size of the territory controlled by the legion, the development of the settlement, and the relation among boundary stones, ethnic structures and administrative units. The Danube allegedly represents the northern border, but when analysing military bases, structures located on islands and on the northern bank of the river were included also. The most

important centres in the area were *Novae* and *Nicopolis ad Istrum*, and the relations between these two centres and their rural territories provide answers to many questions connected with the organization of space, army logistic, and gradual development of mutual interdependencies which produced a specific military-civilian community with diverse ethnic roots.

The time span embraces six centuries starting with the arrival of the military units during the early 1st century, to the time preceding the invasions of the Slavic and the Avar tribes. The author also refers to the period before the Roman conquest in order to understand the changes occurring during the following period. Although it is assumed that the Late Antiquity ends at the middle of the 7th century (the end of Heraclius' reign), the author uses the term *Early Byzantine* when referring to the 6th century, a necessary distinction between the final period of the rule of Roman Emperors, and the preceding one, a term supported by the differences in the settlements structure and the archaeological material.

The contents of the book is divided into the following chapters: Introduction (p. vii-x), Chapter 1: Geography of the region (p. 1-18), Chapter 2: Historical setting (p. 19-29), Chapter 3: Methodological remarks and classification of the sites (p. 30-33), Chapter 4: Settlement structures (p. 34-97), Chapter 5: Local administration and government (p. 98-118), Chapter 6: The languages in use, ethnic and social structures (p. 119-124), Chapter 7: Military and civilian interaction: relations, impact and development (p. 125-130); Catalogue (p. 131-164), Epigraphic monuments (p. 165-204), Index of place names (p. 205-206), Bibliography (p. 207-234). Each chapter is divided in sub-chapters while the Epigraphic monuments includes a number of five Appendices: 1. Boundary stones; 2. Other epigraphic finds; 3. Stamped building materials; 4. Coin hoards; 5. Stray and site finds of Roman coins (other than those from *Novae*, *Nicopolis* and *Iatrus*). There are also 66 figures, 11 tables, 10 maps and 23 charts, which present a huge amount of information in a very synthetic manner.

It is important to underline that from the very Introduction the author defines the terms she will operate with, while the third chapter includes several methodological remarks, as well as a classification of the

analysed sites, mainly according to their surface, but also taking into consideration their type (open or fortified) or chronology.

The term *Roman and Early Byzantine settlement* is understood in a rather chronological than cultural meaning; however, one should keep in mind that some changes were being caused by the progressing Romanisation, understood as an increased awareness of individuals and social groups of the Roman culture, as well as ethnic changes connected to migrations of people. We are here in agreement with the author, but it is a well-known fact that the Romanisation was first of all a process connected with the learning of Latin by conquered populations, something that the author discusses only tangentially.

The term *Roman settlement* is a conventional expression, in fact meaning a settlement including all ethnic groups in the discussed area between the 1st and 6th centuries, with the term *Roman* reflecting the dominating role the Romans and their culture played in the province. The Roman presence, which in the 1st century should rather be called *occupation*, underwent a transformation resulting in the Roman culture becoming the main element which absorbed consecutive Barbarian elements. Thus, the term *Roman settlement* is actually meant to denote a kind of universal material culture, predominant between the 1st and the 6th centuries. In our opinion, the author insists too much on the Barbarian element, which undoubtedly played an essential role in the transformations taking place at the Lower Danube from the middle of the 3rd century onwards, but some more attention should also be paid to the native element, also attested in the area, which produced its own culture in contact with the Romans.

Chapter 1 includes information about the environment and the physical geography, using various texts referring to the ancient historical geography of the area. In addition, the author presents the results of an interdisciplinary research that complements the environmental information while offering more data about the economy and the occupations of the inhabitants. The paleobotanical analyses conducted at *Novae* (but also at *Iatrus* and *Nicopolis ad Istrum*) indicate that *Novae* was surrounded by meadows, dry grasslands, pasture and ruderal areas. This is an important element in connection with the agriculture of this area which seems to have been practiced at a smaller scale.

An important aspect the author deals with is the origin of the name *Novae*, either local or Latin. We suggest to the author to take into consideration it being a native name, taken over and perhaps slightly modified by the Romans. On the other hand, its location right across the large, late Iron Age Zimnicea settlement on the left bank of the Danube, cannot be random, and one may expect the name to have been related - as it is already documented in others places along the Danube - with the so-far unattested native name of this settlement.

Another toponym discussed is *Securisca*, usually identified as Čerkovica, but to which another site, namely Nikopol, is proposed, according to the results of excavations and archaeological materials, not yet published (p. 11). An interesting hypothesis of the author concerns the *Emporium Piretensium* that could have been located at Butovo, a very important site, at the crossroads of the territories of *Novae* and *Nicopolis ad Istrum*. Moreover, based on the archaeological finds from localities near Butovo, and on parallels with the inscription from the *emporium* in *Pizus* (Dimitriev), the author suggests that the *emporium Piretensium* might be actually a group of settlements (p. 12).

Chapter 2 contains an outline of the history of the region, and the relative chronology and periodisation. The cultural development of the discussed area is divided into three basic stages, differing in their material culture and settlement structures. During the first one, the military bases and the civilian settlements developed separately, although with strong economic and social bonds. This period was brought to an end by a series of invasions during the mid-3rd century. During the second stage, the military and the civilian structures 'merged' into one urban organism, and entirely new settlement models were formed. This stage was ended by two regionally important events: the disastrous Hun invasions in AD 430 and 450, and the arrival and then the departure of the Goths of Theodoric the Great (AD 488). The third and final stage, basically limited to the 6th century, was much shorter but differs considerably from the preceding one.

Chapter 4 consists of seven sub-chapters discussing the issues connected with the various forms of settlement structures. It is the largest chapter, the author dealing with different aspects regarding location of sites, building materials and techniques, local settlements, forms of military presence, civilian settlements, crafts, cultivation and trade, religious life, coins, and infrastructure.

Referring to the local settlements, the author uses all the historical, written and archaeological information at her disposal. The state of research is far from satisfactory. Only a few investigated sites have been published so far, adding some more extensive surface research. As a result, the area appears to be thinly populated during the Antiquity.

The local toponyms ending in *-dava*, *-sara*, *-upa* are linked with Dacia and Moesia, while those ending in *-mbria* / *-bria*, *-diza*, and *-para* were seen as related to Thrace. A specific geographical distribution of the endings has been observed, and it is possible that this reflects the language differences among the tribes living in those lands. The endings *-dina*, *-deva* / *-dava* appear in Lower Moesia and Dacia, while *-ata* / *-eta* exist in Upper Moesia, and *-para* in Thrace. Linguists have tried to find links between these suffixes and the function or origin of these settlements, but the variety and inconsequence

of the toponyms indicate that it may not be an obvious relationship. Fortified settlements usually have the endings *-dava* / *-deva* or *-dova*, but other suffixes such as *-dina*, *-bria*, *-diza*, *-para* / *bara*, and *-leba*, *-ora* / *-oros* / *-oron* may also apply to them. The fortified settlements whose names are considered to be Celtic have suffixes which end in *-unum* / *-dunum*, as well as *-briga* / *-birga* and *-rate*.

An important aspect the author refers to is the two population transfers of the so-called *transdanuviani*. According to the author, the first one is connected to Aelius Catus and the war against the Geto-Dacian tribes, having as main purpose to populate the left bank of the Danube, namely the area opposite the future *civitas Moesiae et Triballiae*. The second one, during the reign of Nero, must have included the area between the Vedea and the Ialomița rivers. Generally, the author believes that those transfers were meant to create south of the Danube a system of *agri vacui*. Although the author refers to the ancient sources when recalling these events, it does not take into account the information about the tribute payment and the wheat supply for the Roman Empire. In those population transfers we should rather see the actions of imperial authorities attempting to organize and strengthen the area near the border, doubled by economic interests. This action was primarily of a fiscal nature (as it is apparent from the inscription praising Tiberius Plautius Silvanus Aelianus: *ad praestanda tributa*) and triggering also immediate consequences: *primus ex ea provincia magno tritici modo annonam p(opuli) R(omani) adlevavit*. It seems also that the *transdanuviani* were transferred south of the Danube. Although such a population transfer is not visible in the archaeological data, it is clear that it increased pressure on the food and water supplies, and on the environment in which the displaced people settled. Moreover, those transfers could also be interpreted as a response of the Roman authorities to the pressure caused on the Danube area by the arrival of new peoples of Iranian-Sarmatian origin, *i.e.* the Yazyges and the Roxolanes.

In the sub-chapter dedicated to the military presence, the author presents first the literary, epigraphic and iconographic sources followed by an analysis of the archaeological sites. An overview of 34 identified sites is provided, including four hypothetical ones, due to their doubtful chronology. They are presented according to the chronological stages described in Chapter 2, and taking into account the available data about the deployment of military units. The most important aspect revealed by this sub-chapter concerns the actions taken by the Roman authorities to improve control over those borderland zones (*i.e.* strengthening the inland by building new military posts), and to guarantee safe communication. In our opinion, such actions may represent an answer to the wars with the Getae or the free Dacians in AD 142-143 and 156-157, with the Roxolani and the Alani in AD 140, or

after the incursion of the Costoboci in AD 170. Generally, although conquered, this area has permanently created problems to the Roman authorities. The situation became even more complicated with the Barbaric invasions during the middle of the 3rd century. As a result, the structure and the layout of the military units changed again and the number of fortified sites increased. After the destruction from the mid-5th century, the number of fortifications decreased and only those with areas of ca. 2-5 hectares remained. During the Late Antiquity, the fortified towns with military garrisons had relatively small areas and compact structures.

The sub-chapter dedicated to the civilian settlements starts with the ancient terminology and written sources. The author analyses them from the juridical point of view, as well as of their functions. A number of 156 open settlements, nine of which hypothetical, were included in the Catalogue, and are investigated according to the chronological stages presented in Chapter 2. The most important aspects discussed is the location of *Novae's canabae* (p. 65) and *vicus*, positioned ca. 2.7 km east of the legionary base (p. 66), as well as the development of the city of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* and its territory. For stage 2, 99 open and 29 fortified settlements are attested. As the settlements concentrated around larger centres and the small refugia had denser populations, it was rather a change than a drop in the rural settlement and population (p. 68).

An interesting observation about the territories of the two cities, *Novae* and *Nicopolis ad Istrum*, concerns their colonization with veterans. It is a clear chronological difference between the two, with those at *Novae* dated to the Antonines, while at *Nicopolis*, they start during the Flavian period. Moreover, the territory of *Novae* does not seem to be rich in village-type settlements (*vici*), farms and family landed properties were predominant. There are a lot of observations about *Nicopolis* and its territory in different chapters of the book, but there are no clear conclusions concerning it. According to us, *Nicopolis ad Istrum* and its territory have far more Roman features than Greek. It is, of course, a question of why the Greek model was chosen. Here too, as in the case of the other cities founded by Trajan in Thrace, the reasons are primarily due to the characteristics of the area, long time under Greek cultural influence and, on the other hand, to the lack of an adequate number of Roman citizens required for the administrative functions of a newly established Roman city, and to populate the territory. The city might have been Greek, but was probably built after a Roman plan (perhaps over a Roman fortification!), and the elites were predominantly Roman. Representatives of the local aristocratic officials in the city government - the *buleutae* - had put up Latin inscriptions, but lived more on their properties than in the city, where people went only to fulfil administrative obligations. The territory, on the other

hand, included forms of organization specific to the Roman world. *Kome*-certified communities were few with the predominance instead, of the *vici* and the *villae rusticae*. The vast majority were newly founded settlements, and only few of those continued the previous Thracian settlements. The large number of epigraphically or archaeologically documented settlements constitutes indirect proof of the population growth in Roman times due to the settling of colonists and veterans there. The settlements were at relatively small distances one from another, averaging no more than 15 to 20 km. Typically, they can be divided into two categories: simple rural settlements and specialized settlements. The latter developed in the immediate vicinity of the places where raw materials were exploited. What characterizes the Nicopolitan territory is the arrangement of the settlements on the territory: the western part was populated by numerous rural settlements, while the eastern half was occupied by extensive land properties. Closer to the city were small properties, and the *villae rusticae* lay at the northern border of the territory. Their number is large, not all were investigated, and for the most information is limited only to their identification in the field; it is obvious through their concentration (to the west and north-west of the territory, at a rather long distance from the city, and between them at a distance that varies between 15 and 30 km) that they are placed closer to the boundaries of the territory than to the city itself; such villas were abandoned in the middle of the 2nd century; the placement of the villas in the area was not done by chance, as near the city the weight was represented by the Greek element, as evidenced by the large number of Greek inscriptions and their location; some of those villas turned into small forts in the same time with the construction of the road parallel with the *limes* road and its fortification, starting with the reign of Antoninus Pius. The density of small properties around the city proves its appeal to newcomers. It was a prosperous, imposing city located in a very favourable area. The same cannot be said about the area east of the Jantra river where settlements are missing and inscriptions discovered are few in number. This is due to the acidic soil, less fertile and devoid of water. To the boundaries of the territory are two *emporium* – major exchange centres –, and two possible custom stations, both located on one of the main roads in the area. The Roman territory in relation to the Greek city makes *Nicopolis ad Istrum* a turning plate between the Greek culture in the south or overseas, and the Latin culture, closer to the *Limes* area.

Chapter 5 is dedicated to local administration and government. The author deals with the many questions raised by the primary stages of the Roman occupation and the organization of the province, from pre-Roman strategies to the establishing of borders and their changes. A special sub-chapter deals with the custom districts and their limits, in accordance with the borders of the province.

In order to determine the possible limits of the territory controlled by the *legio I Italica* the author is taking into account the stamped bricks and roof tiles, as well as inscriptions on stone, including boundary stones. In our opinion, table VII (p. 39: Types of local stone determined in *Novae*, their origin and use as compared to the dating of inscriptions) demonstrates how and when the legion territory extended from the nearest quarries to the farthest, and as a consequence, how it was organized, exploited and controlled.

A special sub-chapter is dedicated to boundary stones. After presenting the complete existing information about them, and their different interpretations, the author points out that the act of delimitation may have resulted from different levels of Romanisation and civic rights obtained by the inhabitants of the western and eastern parts of Lower Moesia (p. 113). In our opinion it is important to stress that only the ethnics are used – *Moesos et Thraeces* – which on five of them are in a different order: *Thraeces et Moesos!* This could represent the marking of the territory of *Nicopolis ad Istrum*, which in this sector coincides with the boundary between *Moesia Inferior* and Thrace, until the incorporation of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* in the territory of *Moesia Inferior*, towards the end of the 2nd century AD.

Another important issue concerns the granting of *municipium* status to *Novae*. We are of the same opinion with the author that the *municipium* status was granted to the *canabae* (from their area also came an inscription mentioning (probably!) the *m(municipium) N(ovensium)*) and not to the *vicus*, located in Vardim. Regardless of which settlement, and following the moment of the municipalization (either by Marcus Aurelius or during the 3rd century AD), the city was supposed to have had a territory, and this is a subject the author does not deal with. The limits of the territory are indeed difficult to define and they result mainly from the relationship with the neighbouring territories. A reliable landmark in this sense is the territory that administratively belonged to the *Dimum* centre (*regio Dimensis*); to the south the border was common to that of the province of Thracia prior to the time of Emperor Septimius Severus, when it became the same as that of the territory of *Nicopolis ad Istrum*.

In Chapter 6, issues connected with the local languages as well as ethnic and social structures are presented. For the author, the area under investigation is characterized by the use of both Latin and Greek, alongside Daco-Moesian languages or dialects. The analysis is based on inscriptions and shows that Latin was the language of the official administration and the elite, while the use of local languages was evidenced mostly by place-names, people's names and the epithets of the deities. Nevertheless, the local population was quite quickly Romanised, which became visible also in their given names.

Chapter 7 is a recapitulation in the form of an analysis of the relations between the military and civilian structures, and their mutual influences. The author emphasizes the importance of the *Novae* camp and the role of the Roman army in modelling the territory. It also emphasizes the specificity of the area, at the confluence of west-Roman and east-Greek influences.

The present work can be easily enclosed in the series of studies dedicated to landscape archaeology. The information from the written sources combined with the data from the archaeological excavations and extensive surface research (concentrated in the catalogue and the five appendices) give us the opportunity to recreate the

image of this area during six centuries. The role of the army was overwhelming, but the contact between the Romans, the local populations and the Barbarians who later arrived in the area resulted in a specific culture. The question is whether, after reading this book, one can speak of a model applied by Romans to the border areas or not. Whatever the answer, I believe that the present well documented volume provides enough data helping us to understand the history and evolution of this region from the immediate vicinity of the Danube, at the Roman Empire's border.

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ABRÉVIATIONS

- (AAI)TerraAntBalc – (Acta Associationis Internationalis) Terra Antiqua Balcanica, International Association Terra Antiqua Balcanica, Sofia
- (A)ARMSI – Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice, București
- ACMI – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, București
- ActaArchCarp – Acta Archaeologica Carpatica, Kraków
- ActaAnthung – Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
- ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica 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
- AÉ – L'Année Épigraphique, Paris
- Aetas – Aetas. Történettudományi folyóirat, Szeged
- American Antiquity – American Antiquity, Society for American Archaeology, Washington
- AMSMG – Atti e Memorie della Società Magna Grecia, Roma
- AnB (S.N.) – Analele Banatului (Serie Nouă), Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara
- Antiquity – Antiquity. A Review of World Archaeology, Durham, UK
- AnUBucurești – Analele Universității din București
- AOR ... – Arheologičeski otkritija i razkopki prez ... g.
- ArchBulg – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
- ArchClass – Archeologia Classica, Roma
- ArchéologiaParis – Archéologia, Paris
- ArchÉrt – Archeológiai Értesítő, Budapest
- ArchKorr – Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Mainz
- ArchRozhledy – Archeologické Rozhledy, Praha
- Argesis – Argesis, Muzeul Județean Argeș, Pitești
- ArhMed – Arheologia Medievală, Asociația arheologilor medievști din România
- ArhVestnik – Arheološki vestnik, Ljubljana
- BARIntSer – British Archaeological Reports. International Series, Oxford
- BARSuppSer – British Archaeological Reports. Supplementary Series, Oxford
- BÉ – Bulletin Épigraphique, Paris
- BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
- BICS – Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies of the University of London
- BMJTAG – Buletinul Muzeului Județean „Teohari Antonescu”, Giurgiu
- Brukenthal Acta Musei – Brukenthal Acta Musei, Muzeul Național Brukenthal, Sibiu
- BSNR – Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București
- CA – Cercetări Arheologice, Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- Caiete ARA – Caiete ARA. Arhitectură, Restaurare, Arheologie, Asociația ARA, București
- CCA. Campania – Cronică Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București
- CCDJ – Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos, Muzeul Dunării de Jos, Călărași
- CCGG – Cahiers du Centre Gustav-Glotz, Publications de la Sorbonne, Paris
- CIL – *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berlin
- Classica et Christiana – Classica et Christiana, Centrul de Studii Clasice și Creștine al Facultății de Istorie a Universității „Alexandru Ioan Cuza”, Iași
- CRAI – Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, Paris
- Crisia – Crisia, Muzeul Țării Crișurilor, Oradea
- CsSzMÉ – A Csíki Székely Múzeum Évkönyve, Miercurea Ciuc
- Dacia N.S. – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne, Académie Roumaine, Institut d'archéologie « Vasile Pârvan », București

- DissPann – Dissertationes Pannonicae. Ex Instituto Numismatico et Archaeologico Universitatis de Petro Pázmány nominatae Budapestensis provenientis, Budapest
- Documenta Praehistorica – Documenta Praehistorica, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Archaeology
- DolgCluj – Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, Kolozsvár
- DossHistArch – Dossiers historiques et archéologiques, Berck (Pas-de Calais)
- EphemNap – Ephemeris Napocensis, Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca
- FolArch – Folia Archaeologica, Budapest
- Gallia – Gallia. Fouilles et monuments archéologiques en France métropolitaine
- Germania – Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
- GRBS – Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies, Duke University
- HelvA – Helvetia Archaeologica, Basel
- Hesperia – Hesperia. The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens
- Historia – Historia. Zeitschrift für Alte Geschichte, Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart
- I.Didyma – D.F. McCabe, *Didyma Inscriptions. Texts and List*. «The Princeton Project on the Inscriptions of Anatolia», The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton (1985), Packard Humanities Institute CD # 6, 1991
- IDR – *Inscriptiile Daciei romane*, București
- IDRE – C.C. Petolescu, *Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae. Inscriptions externes concernant l'histoire de la Dacie*, I-II, București, 1996-2000
- IGB – G. Mihailov, *Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria Repertae*, 5 vol., Sofia, 1958-2001
- IGLSyr – *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie*, Paris, 1929-
- IGR – *Inscriptiones Graecae ad Res Romanas Pertinentes*, Paris
- ILD – C.C. Petolescu, *Inscriptiile latine din Dacia*, București, 2005
- ILS – H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, Berlin, I (1892), II (1902), III (1916)
- Il Mar Nero – Il Mar Nero : annali di archeologia e storia, Roma
- IRT – J.M. Reynolds, J.B. Ward-Perkins, *The Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania*, Roma, 1952
- Iscr. di Cos – M. Segre, *Iscrizioni di Cos*, Monografie della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente 6, Rome, 1993; 6.2, Rome, 2007
- ISM – *Inscriptiile din Scythia Minor*, București, I (1983), II (1987), III (1999), V (1980)
- Istros – Istros, Muzeul Brăilei
- IzvestijaSofia – Izvestija na Arheologičeskija Institut (1947-2012), Izvestija na Nacionalnija arheologičeski institut (2012-), Sofia
- IzvestijaVelikoTárnovo – Izvestija na Okrašnja Istoričeski Muzej, Veliko Tárnovo
- JAnthrR – Journal of Anthropological Research, University of Chicago
- JArchR – Journal of Archaeological Research, Springer
- JRGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz
- JRS – Journal of Roman Studies, London
- Klio – Klio. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte, Berlin
- Ktèma – Ktèma. Civilisations de l'Orient, de la Grèce et de Rome antiques. Presses Universitaires de Strasbourg
- LB – Linguistique Balkanique. Institute for Bulgarian Language
- MCA – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- NC – The Numismatic Chronicle, London
- NÉH – Nouvelles Études d'Histoire, București
- Novensia – Novensia. Osfodek Badań nad Antykiem. Europy Południowo-Wschodniej, Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Warszawa
- OpArchZagreb – Opuscula Archaeologica. Zavod za arheologiju, Filozofski fakultet u Zagrebu
- Pallas – Pallas. Revue d'Études Antiques, Université de Toulouse le Mirail, Toulouse
- PBF – Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz, Seminar für Vor- und Frühgeschichte der Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main, Abteilung für Ur- und

Frühgeschichtliche Archäologie des Historischen Seminars der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität, Münster

- Peuce S.N. – Peuce (Serie Nouă). Studii și Cercetări de Istorie și Arheologie, Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Simion Gavrilă”, Tulcea
- PIR – *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
- Pontica – Pontica, Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie, Constanța
- PPS – Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Cambridge University Press
- PSAS – Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
- PZ – *Praehistorische Zeitschrift*, Freie Universität, Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Berlin
- QuadCat – Quaderni Catanesi di studi classici e medievali, Catania
- RANarb – Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise, Presses universitaires de la Méditerranée
- RAParis – Revue archéologique, Paris
- RE – *Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaften*, Stuttgart, 1893-
- RÉSEE – Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes, Academia Română, Institutul de Studii Sud-Est Europeene, București
- RevMuz – Revista Muzeelor, București
- RI – Revista Istorică, Academia Română, Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga”, București
- RIC – *Roman Imperial Coinage*, London
- RMD – M.M. Roxan, P. Holder, *Roman Military Diplomas*, 5 vol., London, 1978-2006
- RMV – Rad Muzeja Vojvodine, Novi Sad
- RPC – *Roman Provincial Coinage*
- RRH – Revue Roumaine d’Histoire, Academia Română, București
- SA – Sovetskaja arheologija, Institut arheologii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva
- SCIV(A) – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie), Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- SCN – Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică, Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- SEG – *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, Leiden 1923-1971, Alphen aan den Rijn 1979-1980, Amsterdam 1979-2005, Boston 2006-
- SlovArch – Slovenská Archeológia, Nitra
- SP – Studii de Preistorie, București
- Starinar – Starinar. Naučni časopis Arheološkog instituta u Beogradu
- StCl – Studii Clasice, București
- StUCluj-hist – Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai, Seria Studia Historica, Cluj-Napoca
- TAM – *Tituli Asiae Minoris*, Wien, 1901-
- Thraco-Dacica – Thraco-Dacica, Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- TMA – Tijdschrift voor Mediterrane Archeologie, Groningen
- Transylvanian Review – Transylvanian Review, Centrul de Studii Transilvane, Cluj-Napoca
- VAH – *Varia Archaeologica Hungarica*
- ZfN – Zeitschrift für Numismatik der Numismatischen Gesellschaft Berlin
- Ziridava – Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica, Muzeul Județean Arad
- ZPE – Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn
- ZSAK – Zeitschrift für Schweizerische Archäologie und Kunstgeschichte, Zürich

