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ACADÉMIE ROUMAINE  
INSTITUT D'ARCHÉOLOGIE « VASILE PÂRVAN »

# D A C I A

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## GHEORGHE I. CANTACUZINO (1937-2019)



*Romanian archaeology recently lost the most prominent researcher of the Middle Ages of the Southern Carpathians: Gheorghe I. Cantacuzino died on July 26, 2019, in Craiova, following a tragic road accident.*

Known within his inner circle as Tamino or “the Prince”, Gheorghe I. Cantacuzino was born in 1937, in Bucharest, the son of Ion Filotti Cantacuzino (doctor and filmmaker) and Elena Warthiad.

He graduated from Nicolae Bălcescu High School in Bucharest – nowadays Sfântul Sava, class of 1954, then, from 1954 to 1959 he attended the courses of the Faculty of History of the University of Bucharest, where he counted Ioan Nestor among his teachers and specialized in Ancient World History and Archaeology. He achieved the highest academic degree in 1977, when the “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology in Bucharest granted him the title of doctor in history in the field of medieval archaeology. His PhD thesis served as the foundation for his later *magnum opus* – *Cetățile medievale din Țara Românească în secolele XIII-XVI* [*The Medieval Fortresses of Wallachia from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> century*], a tome repeatedly republished and constantly improved.

After receiving his university degree, Gheorghe Cantacuzino worked for some time as a curator, first at the Tulcea County Museum (1959-1961), then at the “Prof. Dr. Nicolae Minovici” Popular Art Museum (1962-1963). Later on, he was once again a curator, that time for the National History Museum of Romania (1978-1990).

His career in the field of historical monuments started in 1963, when he began working as an archaeologist for the *Directorate of Historical Monuments (Direcția Monumentelor Istorice – DMI)* in Bucharest. He remained there until the 1977 (1978) disestablishment of the directorate. Next, he worked in the field of archaeology for the National History Museum of Romania until 1990, when he returned to his recently re-established former place of work, this time as a consultant and inspector for the *Directorate of Monuments, Buildings and Historical Sites (Direcția Monumentelor, Ansamblurilor și Siturilor Istorice – DMSI)* in Bucharest. He retained this position until 1994, when the directorate was once again disestablished. Together with some of his directorate co-workers, he was transferred in the same year to the Ministry of Culture, where he lingered as acting monument adviser. In 1996, he left this bureaucratic position to become once again a researcher. From then and until his retirement, he worked as an archaeologist and senior scientific researcher for the “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology in Bucharest.

His archaeological and research work has been interlaced with his activity in the *History Commission of the Romanian Academy for the Cities of Romania (Comisia de Istorie a Orașelor din România a Academiei*

*Române*), in which he was acting vice-president since 1992. Another key side of his career touched the field of inventorying and protecting historical monuments. He was one of the – now forgotten – authors of the 1991-1992 *Inventory of historical monuments*, the foundation of the present-day lists of Romania's historical monuments, and, simultaneously, part of the *National Commission for Monuments, Buildings and Historical Sites (Comisia Națională a Monumentelor, Ansamblurilor și Siturilor Istorice – CNMASI)*, record keeping section.

Yet, first and foremost, Gheorghe I. Cantacuzino has been an archaeologist. He took part in archaeological researches at over 40 archaeological sites and medieval monuments. Furthermore, most of the results of his excavations have actually been published – a rare occurrence among archaeologists.

His faultless professional formation has been reinforced and sustained by a native inclination for research work, no matter if this took part on site, in the archives or in the library. He was especially eager to study the medieval Romanian civilization that rose south of the Carpathian Mountains from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> century and he tackled the topic in a period when the state of research in this field was at its very beginning. He was the archaeologist who researched the largest number of major monuments in Wallachia: the ensemble of the former *Mărcuța Monastery* (1965, results published 1993), both of them in Bucharest, *Brădet Hermitage* (1966, results published 1970) and *Poenari Fortress*, both in Argeș County (1968-1970), the former *Vodița Monastery* in Mehedinți County (1970, results published 1971), *Tismana Monastery* in Gorj County (1970, 1972, 1975, results published 1996), *Enisala Fortress* (1976, results published 1980), *Turnu Fortress* in Turnu Măgurele, Teleorman County (1978-1979, 1981, results published 2004), *Polovragi Hermitage* (1971-1973, results published 1994), *Valea Mănăstirii*, on the Motru (results published 1993), *Govora Monastery* (1984-1985, results published 1992) and so forth.

In *Târgoviște*, he investigated *the court church of Sf. Vineri* (1966-1968), the *Stelea ensemble* with the central zone (1970-1973, 1980-1983) and the *Princely Court* (1976, 1986). From the investigated noble residences, we mention the *Rosetti-Balș manor house* in Pribești (1993, results published 1993) and *the feudal court in Coiani*, now Mironești (1988, results published 1990).

Nevertheless, the site on which he has been focused for almost three decades is *Câmpulung Muscel*, where, ever since 1975, he had the opportunity to excavate the crucial areas of the medieval settlement (1975-1977, 1981, 1982, 1984, 2000-2005).

As an archaeologist in the service of the Directorate for Historical Monuments he had the chance to operate all over Romania, everywhere where the restoration works called for his services. He coordinated or partook in archaeological investigations in Moldavia, where there were excavations being carried out at the ruins of the old church of *Humor Monastery*, in Suceava County (1965-1967, results published 1969), at *Putna Monastery*, also in Suceava County (1971-1973), at the church founded by Stephen the Great in *Războieni*, Neamț County (1974), at *Probota* (results published 1997) and *Pângărați* (results published 1997). In Banat, he exerted himself at *Săraca Monastery* in Șemlacu Mic, Timiș County (1973). While few in number, his Transylvanian investigations – the churches of *St. George in Sânpetru* (1975, results published 1977) and of *St. Nicholas in Leșnic* (1984), both in Hunedoara County, and the *Fortress of Făgăraș* (results published 1997) – stand as landmarks in recovering the history of the region.

Among his published works, the key place is obviously occupied by his book on medieval fortifications, built upon his PhD thesis, which remains to this day the primary synthesis work regarding the (in)castellation of Wallachia. This work, measuring up to high scientific standards, written based on an in-depth knowledge of the sites, both through direct interaction and through thorough historical investigation, is still the only one able to offer an outline for this so difficult to define age. It is also worth mentioning here another of his studies on fortresses, namely the one dedicated in 1971 to the elements reminiscent of the Byzantine-Balkan style found in Walachia's medieval fortresses – *Elemente de caracter bizantin-balcanic în fortificațiile medievale din Țara Românească*.

His long-lasting research in Câmpulung resulted in a plethora of publications, to be later reassembled in his book on the beginnings of the town of Câmpulung and of its Princely Court and on the resulting urban culture – *Începuturile orașului Câmpulung și Curtea Domnească. Aspecte ale civilizației urbane la Câmpulung* – published in 2011 by the Romanian Academy. Focused on the results of the archaeological excavations undertaken in the area of the Princely Court, the book is one of the few specialty monographs hearkened on the archaeologically overlooked territories south of the Carpathian Mountains.

He also published several significant studies about the other old capital residence of Wallachia: *Date arheologice asupra unor vestigii medievale din zona centrală a oraşului Târgovişte (zona ansamblului Stelea)* [General data on some medieval vestiges from the central area of the city of Târgovişte (the area of the Stelea ensemble)] in 1984 focused on the archaeology of the medieval vestiges, *Târgovişte – Ville et résidence princière* in 1997 offered an overview, and later still, in 1999, in *Puncte de vedere privind evoluţia Curţii domneşti din Târgovişte în secolele XIV-XVI*, he wrestled with the subject of the development of the Princely Court in Târgovişte during the 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Point of fact, on this site Gheorghe Cantacuzino has been active up to the end of his days as acting scientific advisor for the archaeological team that continued the excavation of the Princely Court.

He had an interest in material culture as well and he published in this field of research several significant studies such as the one dedicated in 1979 to the medieval pottery uncovered at Vodiţa – *Ceramica medievală descoperită la Vodiţa prin săpăturile din anul 1970* – and the ones published in 1998 about the problems of craft research – *Probleme ale cercetării meşteşugurilor în oraşele medievale din Ţara Românească* [Problems of craft research in the medieval towns from Wallachia] – and about the facets of medieval urban culture – *Unele aspecte ale culturii urbane medievale la Câmpulung (Muscel)* [Aspects of urban medieval culture at Câmpulung (Muscel)].

At the time, he was the greatest researcher of the urban phenomenon, focusing especially on singling out the beginnings of Wallachia's urbanization. Apart from case studies, such as the ones dedicated to medieval vestiges in 2001 – *Certains problèmes concernant les vestiges médiévaux de Drobeta-Turnu Severin* – or to monetary discoveries in 2002 – *Descoperiri monetare la Curtea Domnească din Târgovişte* [Monetary discoveries at the Princely Court from Târgovişte] it is worth mentioning here some of his synthesis works on the subject. We can easily point out in this regard the works focused on the development of the medieval urban centres of Wallachia – *Aspecte ale cercetării evoluţiei unor centre urbane medievale din Ţara Românească* (2001), on the historical and archaeological landscape of the medieval city – *Imaginea unor oraşe medievale din Ţara Românească reflectată în izvoare literare şi rezultată din cercetări arheologice* [The image of some medieval towns in Wallachia reflected in literary sources and resulted from archaeological research] (2002), the bilingual *Archäologische Belege für die mittelalterlichen Städte verschiedener Gebiete. Walachei / Repere arheologice privind oraşele medievale din diferite zone. Ţara Românească* (2005), as well as his works on the archaeological research of the urban civilization of Wallachia – *Cercetarea arheologică a civilizaţiei urbane din Ţara Românească şi perspectivele sale* (2006) and of its churches – *Les églises dans les villes de la Valachie (XIIIe – XVIe siècles)* (2009).

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As can be easily perceived, Gheorghe Cantacuzino undertook numerous archaeological excavations, published almost all of the results and shaped synthesis works that can only remain landmarks of the national historiography. As mentioned above, he was especially interested in the history of the lands south of the Carpathian Mountains, and, in this field of expertise, he made major improvements, in a complex, almost unique manner. Not only did he excavate some of the most important medieval centres of the age – political, ecclesiastical or private as may be, but he also had the inner strength to focus on systematizing the results and to publish pertinent synthesis works.

He was one of the very few archaeologists willing to work on restoration sites, facing all the shortcomings of this specialization that has never been actually acknowledged as such. Dependant on the work plans of others – be them engineers, architects or constructors – he was called on site when they needed him and, once there, he often had only minutes to study the archaeological features. Indeed, he hardly ever had the opportunity to follow his own work plan. This makes it even more remarkable that, working under these constraints, he had the strength of character to discern and record the data that was scientifically significant, despite the often utterly unfavourable odds.

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I have been introduced to Tamino Cantacuzino in 1990, when the Directorate of Historical Monuments was being re-established, at a time when, young or old, novices or masters, we were all flying high on hope, some higher than others. Gheorghe Cantacuzino, as well as Ghighi and Anișoara Sion, Sanda Ignat and Marina Iliescu were simply returning home, coming back or hoping to come back to a place that they well knew and that should have acted as a lifeline between the work of the bygone Commission for Historical Monuments, the achievements of the Directorate of Historical Monuments, disestablished in 1977, and the undone deeds of the last years of communism. Most of us, a lot younger than them, had heard stories about what the directorate could mean and we were overwhelmed by enthusiasm. And yet, as recent graduates in history and philosophy, at the end of years of study in institutions where the word *heritage* had never been used in this manner, or graduates in art history – which may have ensured a somewhat better preparation for the task at hand – we didn't actually know what we were supposed to do.

We have learned our basics from Gheorghe Cantacuzino, by force of example, at a time when we were awestruck by the sight of an electrical typewriter delivered to us due to foreign aid. There were no internet and no cell phones. The only way to gather the needed information was to get it from your seniors, to dig for it in the library or hunt for it in one archive or another. Gheorghe Cantacuzino taught us the basics of keeping the monument records, of filing and inventorying the land, of protecting the objectives – in fact, the basics of everything that we were hoping our young establishment would be. An establishment that would soon be disestablished and has remained so.

His role in this matter can hardly be perceived from his writings, yet for many of us Gheorghe Cantacuzino has been that model researcher, focused on heritage, passionate for monuments and always willing to do something more to ensure their survival.

His work, in its entirety, remains – for us and for future generations – a multifaceted archetype. An ardent researcher, endowed with the needed endurance to follow his own ideals and objective despite the circumstances – more often than not unfavourable to archaeological progress – Gheorghe I. Cantacuzino has been, undeniably, one of the last living titans of Romania's medieval archaeology.

Daniela Marcu Istrate\*  
photo taken by Aurică Stroe

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**1993**

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**1994**

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**1996**

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**1997**

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**1999**

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**2001**

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**2002**

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**2004**

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**2005**

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**2006**

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**2008**

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**2009**

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**2010**

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**2011**

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## ABRÉVIATIONS

- AA – Archäologischer Anzeiger. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin  
AAR – Analecta Archaeologica Ressoiviensia. Institut Archeologii Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, Rzeszów  
ACSS – Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia, Leiden  
ActaAntHung – Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest  
ActaArch – Acta Archaeologica, København  
ActaArchCarp – Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Polish Academy of Sciences – Cracow Branch, Kraków  
ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest  
Acta Hargitensia – Acta Hargitensia, Anuarul Muzeelor din județul Harghita, Miercurea Ciuc  
ActaMN – Acta Musei Napocensis. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca  
ActaMT – Acta Musei Tutovensis. Istorie Veche și Arheologie. Muzeul „Vasile Pârvan”, Bârlad  
Aegyptus – Aegyptus. Rivista Italiana di Egittologia e di Papirologia. Scuola di Papirologia dell'Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano  
AfO – Archiv für Orientforschung. Institut für Orientalistik, Wien  
AJA – American Journal of Archaeology. The Journal of the Archaeological Institute of America, Boston  
AJAH – American Journal of Ancient History. Harvard University  
Aluta – Aluta. Revista Muzeului Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe  
AM – Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Athenische Abteilung, Athen  
AMI(T) – Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran (und Turan). Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Eurasien Abteilung, Außenstelle Teheran, Berlin.  
Analele Brăilei – Analele Brăilei. Muzeul Brăilei „Carol I”, Brăila  
Anthropozoologica – Anthropozoologica. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris  
Antiquity – Antiquity. A Review of World Archaeology, Durham University, Durham  
Apulum – Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia  
ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie, Iași  
ArhVestnik – Arheološki vestnik. Inštitut za arheologijo ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana  
Arheologija SSSR – Arheologija SSSR: Svod arheologičeskikh istočnikov. Akademija Nauk SSSR, Institut arheologii, Moskva  
Archaeometry – Archaeometry. University of Oxford  
ArchBulg – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia  
ArchÉrt – Archeológiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat Tudományos Folyóirata, Budapest  
ArchJug – Archaeologia Iugoslavica. Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije, Beograd  
ArchKorr – Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt. Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Mainz  
Argesis – Argesis. Muzeul Județean Argeș, Pitești  
Arta – Arta: Achaemenid Research on Texts and Archaeology  
AS – Anatolian Studies. Journal of the British Institute at Ankara, Cambridge University Press  
ASAE – Annales du Service des antiquités de l'Égypte, Le Caire  
AȘUI – Analele Științifice ale Universității „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași  
AW – Antike Welt. Zeitschrift für Archäologie und Kulturgeschichte, Darmstadt  
Banatica – Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Montan, Reșița  
BARBrSer – British Archaeological Reports, British Series, Oxford  
BARIntSer – British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford  
BARSuppSer – British Archaeological Reports, Supplementary Series, Oxford  
BASOR – Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, The University of Chicago Press  
BCMI – Buletinul Comisiunii/Comisiei Monumentelor Istorice, București  
BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main  
BiblIstrPont-SA – Biblioteca Istro-Pontică. Seria Arheologie. Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Gavrilă Simion”, Tulcea

- BiblMusAp – Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia
- BMI – Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București
- BSNR – Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București
- BSS – Black Sea Studies, Aarhus
- București.MIM – București. Materiale de Istorie și Muzeografie. Muzeul Municipiului București
- CA – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- CAH – Cambridge Ancient History, 14 volumes, Cambridge University Press, 1970-2005
- CAJ – Cambridge Archaeological Journal. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge
- Carpica – Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu” Bacău
- CCA, campania ..... – Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România
- CCDJ – Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos, Muzeul Dunării de Jos, Călărași
- CEFR – Collection de l'École Française de Rome
- CercIst – Cercetări Istorice. Complexul Național Muzeal „Moldova”, Iași, Muzeul de Istorie a Moldovei, Iași
- Chiron – Chiron. Mitteilungen der Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, München
- CIGP – P. Kovács (ed.), *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum Pannonicarum (editio maior)*, Hungarian Polis Studies (HPS) 8, Debrecen, 2001
- CII I.1 – R. Schmitt, *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum, Part I: Inscriptions of Ancient Iran, vol. I: The Old Persian Inscriptions, Texts I: The Bisitun Inscriptions of Darius the Great. Old Persian Text*, London, 1991
- CIL – *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, 17 volumes, Berlin, 1853-
- Classical Review – The Classical Review. The Classical Association, Cambridge University Press
- CIQ – The Classical Quaterly, The Classical Association, Cambridge University Press
- CN – Cercetări Numismatice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- CNA – Cronica Numismatică și Arheologică. Foaie de informații a Societății Numismatice Române, 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
- Drevnosti Bospora – Drevnosti Bospora. Institut Arheologii, Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk, Moskva
- Drobeta – Drobeta. Muzeul Regiunii Porților de Fier, Drobeta-Turnu Severin
- Electrum – Electrum. Journal of Ancient History. Department of Ancient History at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow
- ESA – Eurasia Septentrionalis Antiqua. Bulletin et mémoires consacrés à l'archéologie et l'ethnographie de l'Europe orientale et de l'Asie du Nord, Helsinki
- EO I – *Erdélyi Okmánytár I (1023-1301)*. Bevezető tanulmánnyal és jegyzetekkel regesztákban közzéteszi Zs. Jakó, Budapest, 1997
- FGrH – F. Jacoby (hg.), *Die Fragmente der griechischen Historiker*, Berlin (und Leiden) 1923-
- Gallia – Gallia. Archéologie de la France Antique. CNRS Éditions
- Germania – Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
- GlasnikSarajevo – Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
- GM – Göttinger Miscellen. Beiträge zur ägyptologischen Diskussion, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen
- Godišnjak – Godišnjak. Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja. Akademija Nauka i Umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
- Hierasus – Hierasus. Muzeul Județean Botoșani
- Historia – Historia. Zeitschrift für Alte Geschichte, Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart
- Historia Urbana – Historia Urbana. Comisia de Istorie a Orașelor din România, Academia Română, Sibiu
- Histria Antiqua – Histria Antiqua. Institute društvenih znanosti Ivo Pilar, Zagreb
- Hrvatska revija – Hrvatska revija. Matica hrvatska, Zagreb
- HS – Historische Sprachforschung. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht Verlag, Göttingen
- HSCP – Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Harvard University Press
- IDR – *Inscripțiile Daciei romane*, Editura Academiei, București, 1975-

- IG – *Inscriptiones Graecae*, Berlin, 1903-
- IGLR – E. Popescu, *Inscripțiile grecești și latine din secolele IV–XIII descoperite în România*, București, 1976
- ILD – C.C. Petolescu, *Inscripții Latine din Dacia*, București, I (2005), II (2016)
- ILS – H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, Berlin, I (1892), II.1 (1902), II.2 (1906), III (1914/1916)
- Iran – Iran. Journal of the British Institute of Persian Studies, London
- Istros – Istros, Muzeul Brăilei „Carol I”, Brăila
- IzvestijaHaskovo – Izvestija na Istoričeski Muzej Haskovo. Regionalen Istoričeski Muzej - Haskovo
- IzvestijaSofia – Izvestija na Nacionalnija arheologičeski Institut, Sofia
- JAMÉ – A Nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza
- JEA – European Journal of Archaeology (continues Journal of European Archaeology). European Association of Archaeologists, Cambridge University Press
- JIES – Journal of Indo-European Studies, Washington
- JNES – Journal of Near Eastern Studies. The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago
- JRGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
- JRS – Journal of Roman Studies, London
- Kêmi – Kêmi. Revue de philologie et d'archéologie égyptiennes et coptes, Cambridge University Press
- Klio – Klio. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte, Berlin
- KRI I – K.A. Kitchen, *Ramesside Inscriptions, Historical and Biographical*, Volume I. *Ramesses I, Sethos I, and contemporaries*, Oxford, 1975
- KRI II – K.A. Kitchen, *Ramesside Inscriptions, Historical and Biographical*, Volume II. *Ramesses II, royal inscriptions*, Oxford, 1979
- KRI IV – K.A. Kitchen, *Ramesside Inscriptions, Historical and Biographical*, Volume IV. *Merenptah and the late 19th dynasty*, Oxford, 1982
- KRI V – K.A. Kitchen, *Ramesside Inscriptions, Historical and Biographical*, Volume V. *Setnakht, Ramesses III, and contemporaries*, Oxford, 1983
- KSIAMoskva – Kratkie soobščeniija Instituta arheologii, Moskva
- KSIIMK – Kratkie soobščeniija o dokladah i polevyh issledovanijah Instituta istorii material'noj kul'tury, Moskva
- 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
- MAA – Macedoniae Acta Archaeologica. Makedonsko Arheološko Naučno Društvo, Skopje
- MAInstUngAk – Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest
- Marisia – Marisia. Muzeul Județean Mureș, Târgu Mureș
- Meander – Meander. Rocznik wydawany przez Komitet Nauk o Kulturze Antycznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk poświęcony kulturze świata starożytnego
- MCA – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- MemAnt – Memoria Antiquitatis. Acta Musei Petrodavensis. Complexul Muzeal Național Neamț, Piatra-Neamț
- MIA – Materialy i issledovanija po arheologii SSSR, Moskva
- MIBE – W. Hahn, M.A. Metlich, *Money of the Incipient Byzantine Empire (Anastasius I – Iustinian I, 491-565)*, Vienna, 2000
- Mnemosyne – Mnemosyne, A Journal of Classical Studies, Brill, Leiden
- MonAnt – Monumenti antichi pubblicati per cura delle Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Roma
- MonHungHist – *Monumenta Hungariae Historica* 2, Scriptorum 1-38, Pest-Budapest, 1857-1906.
- Mousaios – Mousaios. Buletin Științific al Muzeului Județean Buzău
- NABU – Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires. Société pour l'étude du Proche-Orient ancien
- Nature – Nature, scientific journal, London
- OJA – Oxford Journal of Archaeology. School of Archaeology, University of Oxford
- Opuscula archaeologica – Opuscula archaeologica. Arheološki zavod Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu, Zagreb

- OREA – Oriental and European Archaeology. Institute for Oriental and European Archaeology at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna
- PamArch – Památky Archeologické, Praha
- PAS – Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa. Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie Berlin
- 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, Tulcea
- Peuce S.N. – Peuce, serie nouă. Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie. Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Gavrilă Simion”, Tulcea
- Philologus – Philologus. Zeitschrift für Antike Literatur und ihre Rezeption, Berlin
- Phoenix – Phoenix. Journal of the Classical Association of Canada, Toronto
- PIFK – Problemy istorii, filologii, kul'tury. Magnitogorsk
- PMMB – Publicațiile Muzeului Municipiului București
- Pontica – Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie, Constanța
- Praehistorica – Praehistorica. Univerzita Karlova, Praha
- PZ – Praehistorische Zeitschrift. Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Berlin
- Radiocarbon – Radiocarbon. An International Journal of Cosmogenic Isotope Research, Cambridge University Press
- RAnt – Res Antiquae, Bruxelles
- RBN(S) – Revue Belge de Numismatique (et de Sigillographie). Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique, Bruxelles.
- RE – Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart, 1893-
- REA – Revue des Études Anciennes. Maison de l'Archéologie, Université Bordeaux Montaigne, Pessac
- REG – Revue des Études Grecques. L'associations pour l'Encouragement des Études grecques en France, Paris
- RESEE – 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
- RevBistr – Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- RevMuz – Revista Muzeelor, București
- RIC V.2 – P.H. Webb, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, V.2. Probus – Amandus*, London, 1933 (reprinted 1968)
- RIC VI – C.H.V. Sutherland, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, VI. From Diocletian's reform (A.D. 294) to the death of Maximinus (A.D. 313)*, London, 1967
- RIC VII – P.M. Bruun, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, VII. Constantine and Licinius A.D. 313-337*, London, 1966
- RIC VIII – J.P.C. Kent, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, VIII. The Family of Constantine I A.D. 337-364*, London, 1981
- RIC X – J.P.C. Kent, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, X. The Divided Empire and the Fall of the Western Parts A.D. 395-491*, London, 1994
- RMI – Revista Monumentelor Istorice, București
- RMM-MIA – Revista muzeelor și monumentelor - Monumente istorice și de artă, București
- RossArh – Rossijskaja Arheologija. Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk, Institut arheologii, Moskva
- RPRP – Reports of Prehistoric Research Projects. Prehistory Foundation, Sofia
- SA – Sovetskaja Arheologija. Akademija Nauk SSSR, Institut arheologii, Moskva
- SAA – Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica. Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza”, Iași
- SAAC – Studies in Ancient Art and Civilisation. Jagiellonian University Institute of Archaeology, Kraków
- Saeculum – Saeculum. Jahrbuch für Universalgeschichte. Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen
- SAI – Studii și Articole de Istorie. Societatea de Științe Istorice din România, București
- Sargetia – Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane, Deva

- 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
- Situla – Situla Journal: Dissertationes Musei Nationalis Sloveniae, Ljubljana
- SlovArch – Slovenská Archeológia. Archeologický ústav SAV, Nitra
- Sovetskaja Etnografija – Sovetskaja Etnografija. Akademija Nauk SSSR, Institut etnografii, Moskva
- SSH – Social Science History. Social Science History Association, Cambridge University Press
- Starinar – Starinar. Naučni časopis Arheološkog instituta u Beogradu, Beograd
- StComSibiu – Studii și Comunicări, Sibiu
- Stratum plus – Stratum plus. Arheologija i kulturnaja antropologija, Vysšaja Antropologičeskaja Škola, St. Peterburg-Chișinău-Odessa-București
- Studia Hercynia – Studia Hercynia. Ústav pro klasickou archeologii, Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Karlovy, Praha
- Suceava – Suceava. Anuarul Muzeului Național al Bucovinei, Suceava
- SympThrac – Symposia Thracologica
- SzO V – L. Szádeczky Kardoss (ed.), *Székely Oklevéltár V*, Kolozsvár, 1896
- Talanta – Talanta. Proceedings of the Dutch Archaeological and Historical Society, Amsterdam
- Thraco-Dacica – Thraco-Dacica. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- TIR – *Tabula Imperii Romani*
- TÜBA-AR – Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi Arkeoloji Dergisi, Ankara
- Tyragetia – Tyragetia. Anuarul Muzeului Național de Istorie a Moldovei, Chișinău
- Ub. II – F. Zimmermann, C. Werner, G. Müller (hrsg.), *Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Deutschen in Siebenbürgen II*, Hermannstadt, 1897
- Ub. IV – G. Gündisch, F. Zimmermann (hrsg.), *Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Deutschen in Siebenbürgen IV*, Hermannstadt, 1937
- Ub. V – G. Gündisch, F. Zimmermann (hrsg.), *Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Deutschen in Siebenbürgen V*, București, 1975
- UF – Ugarit Forschungen. Internationales Jahrbuch für die Altertumskunde Syrien-Palästinas. Institut für Altorientalistik und die Vorderasiatische Archäologie, Münster
- UPA – Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
- VAHD – Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku. Arheološki muzej Split
- Valachica – Valachica. Studii și cercetări de istorie și istoria culturii. Complexul Național Muzeal Curtea Domnească, Târgoviște
- VAMZ – Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, Zagreb
- VDI – Vestnik Drevnej Istorii. Otdelenie istoriko-filologičeskikh nauk Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk, Moskva
- VHAD – Vjesnik Hrvatskoga arheološkoga društva, Zagreb
- Vizantijskij vremennik – Vizantijskij vremennik. Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk, Moskva
- WPZ – Wiener prähistorische Zeitschrift. Wiener Prähistorische Gesellschaft, Wien
- ŽA – Živa Antika / Antiquité Vivante. Društvo za antički studii na SRM, Seminar na klasična filologija, Filozofski fakultet, Skopje
- Ziridava – Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica. Complexul Muzeal Arad
- ZPE – Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn