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LXVIII
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INSTITUT D'ARCHÉOLOGIE « VASILE PÂRVAN »

D A C I A

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN TROESMIS IN 2010-2017: AN OVERVIEW

CHRISTIAN GUGL*, CRISTINA-GEORGETA ALEXANDRESCU**

Keywords: *limes*, Troesmis, *castra legionis*, Moesia inferior, Scythia, rural settlements

Abstract: Troesmis, one of the largest ancient and Byzantine centres on the Lower Danube, is the focus of the international “Troesmis Project”. This archaeological initiative aims to complement existing epigraphic evidence on various settlement nuclei, particularly from the early Roman period, using non-destructive prospection methods. As a result of the project, the rough structure and extent of the Imperial, Late Antique and Middle Byzantine settlements can be very well reconstructed. The area of the 2nd century fortress of *legio V Macedonica* was estimated to cover about 16 ha; the size of the settlement areas outside the *castra* walls ranged from 30 to 35 ha. For the first time, the structure of larger necropolis areas characterized by burial precincts and tumuli could be documented on the Lower Danube by means of geomagnetic measurements. First insights into the surroundings of Troesmis were also gained, due to the localisation of numerous new settlement sites, including ancient villas and rural settlements as well as Roman temporary camps. One of the largest documented structures was certainly the main water pipe supplying the legionary camp. Troesmis is now one of the few larger Roman sites on the Lower Danube, where the settlement structure is relatively well understood and the changes in settlement development from the 2nd and 3rd centuries to the 12th/13th centuries can be traced in broad outlines.

Cuvinte-cheie: *limes*, Troesmis, *castra legionis*, Moesia inferior, Scythia, aşezări rurale

Rezumat: Troesmis, unul dintre cele mai mari centre antice şi bizantine de la Dunărea de Jos, este punctul central al proiectului arheologic internaţional „Troesmis”, care îşi propune să completeze, prin metode de prospecţiune non-invazive, dovezile epigrafice disponibile în principal în diferite nuclee de aşezări, în special pentru perioada romană timpurie. În cadrul proiectului, au putut fi foarte bine reconstituite structura şi întinderea aproximativă a aşezărilor din vremea Principatului, a epocii romane târzii şi medio-bizantine. Suprafaţa *castra legionis V Macedonicae* din secolul al II-lea p.Chr. a fost estimată la aproximativ 16 ha; întinderea zonelor de aşezări din afara zidurilor taberei a variat între 30 şi 35 ha. Pentru prima dată, structura zonelor necropolelor mai mari, caracterizate prin incinte funerare şi tumuli, a putut fi documentată în regiunea Dunării de Jos prin intermediul prospecţiunilor geomagnetice. De asemenea, au fost obţinute primele informaţii despre împrejurimile oraşului Troesmis, datorită localizării a numeroase aşezări noi, inclusiv vile antice şi aşezări rurale,

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precum și tabere temporare romane. Una dintre cele mai mari structuri documentate a fost cu siguranță conducta principală de alimentare cu apă a taberei legionare. Troesmis este acum unul dintre puținele situri romane mai mari de la Dunărea de Jos, unde structura așezării este relativ bine înțeleasă și unde schimbările în dezvoltarea așezării din secolele al II-lea și al III-lea și până în secolele al XII-lea – al XIII-lea pot fi urmărite în linii mari.

INTRODUCTION

Since 2010 the project “Troesmis: Roman Legionary Camp – *Municipium* – Late Antique and Byzantine Frontier Fortification” pursues the archaeological exploration of one of the largest Antique and Byzantine centres on the Lower Danube using non-destructive prospection methods. Important starting points provide the epigraphic monuments¹, which offer relatively detailed information on different (administrative) settlement units, especially for the period of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Topics such as continuities and changes in the settlement pattern from Antiquity to the Middle Ages were investigated primarily with archaeological methods. Due to the extremely poor state of research, the localisation of the legionary camp (*castra legionis V Macedonicae*) of the 2nd century and the camp suburb (*canabae legionis*), as well as of another civil settlement (*civitas/vicus Troesmensium*) mentioned in the historical sources was a priority concern. The location of the epigraphically attested civilian settlement (*municipium*), after the withdrawal of the legion during the reign of Marcus Aurelius, was an open question.

The results of the Romanian-Austrian Troesmis-project have already been published in several interim reports and in a first volume, in 2016, which contains a large part of the research carried out until 2014/2015². In the meantime, the rough structure and extent of the settlement from the Roman Period through Late Antiquity to the Mid-Byzantine period can be reconstructed very well. Troesmis is, thus, one of the few larger Roman sites on the Lower Danube where the settlement structure is comparatively well understood and where the changes in settlement development from the 2nd/3rd century to the 12th/13th century can be documented.

Plans are currently underway to publish a second volume, which will focus on the results of the 2016 and 2017 campaigns³. The present contribution provides an overview of the results published so far⁴, extended by some new aspects.

THE REGIONAL SETTING

Troesmis lies in a very fertile landscape between the meandering Danube and the Măcin Mountains, a mountain range up to 467 m high running from northwest to southeast (Fig. 1 and 2). The main task of the legion stationed here was to secure Northern Dobruja, since the Danube could

¹ ISM V, p. 154-240; IGLR 236-237; Alexandrescu (forthcoming).

² Alexandrescu, Gugl, Kainrath (eds.) 2016 (with previous bibliography).

³ Separate interdisciplinary studies on special categories of finds, like glass and lead, have also been published (Bugoi, Alexandrescu, Panaite 2018; Alexandrescu, Bode 2024), while selected slags will be presented in “Troesmis II”.

⁴ An early version of this overview was presented by Christian Gugl in December 2019 to the panel titled “Transformations in Antiquity” organized in celebration of 100 years of archaeology at the University of Warsaw.

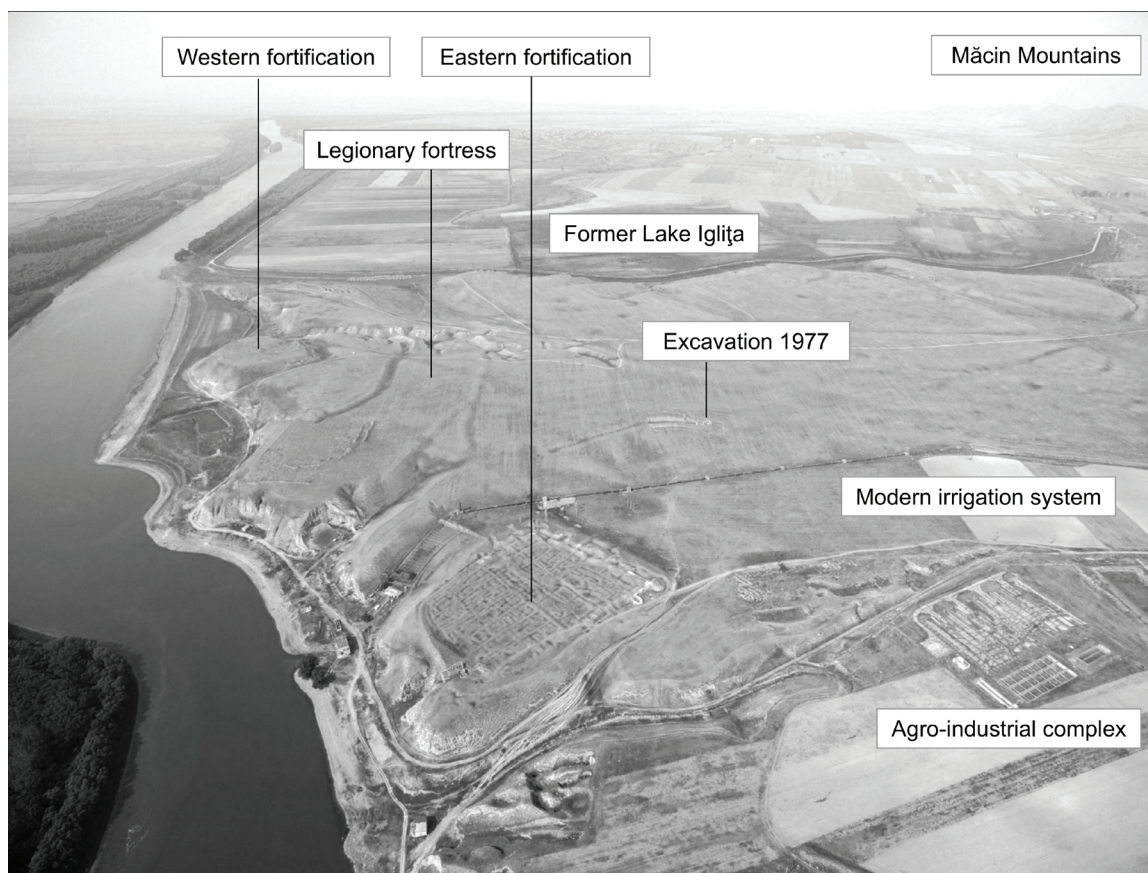


Fig. 1. Oblique air photo of the Troesmis site, view from the southeast (2015) – © C. Gugl (ÖAW-ÖAI).

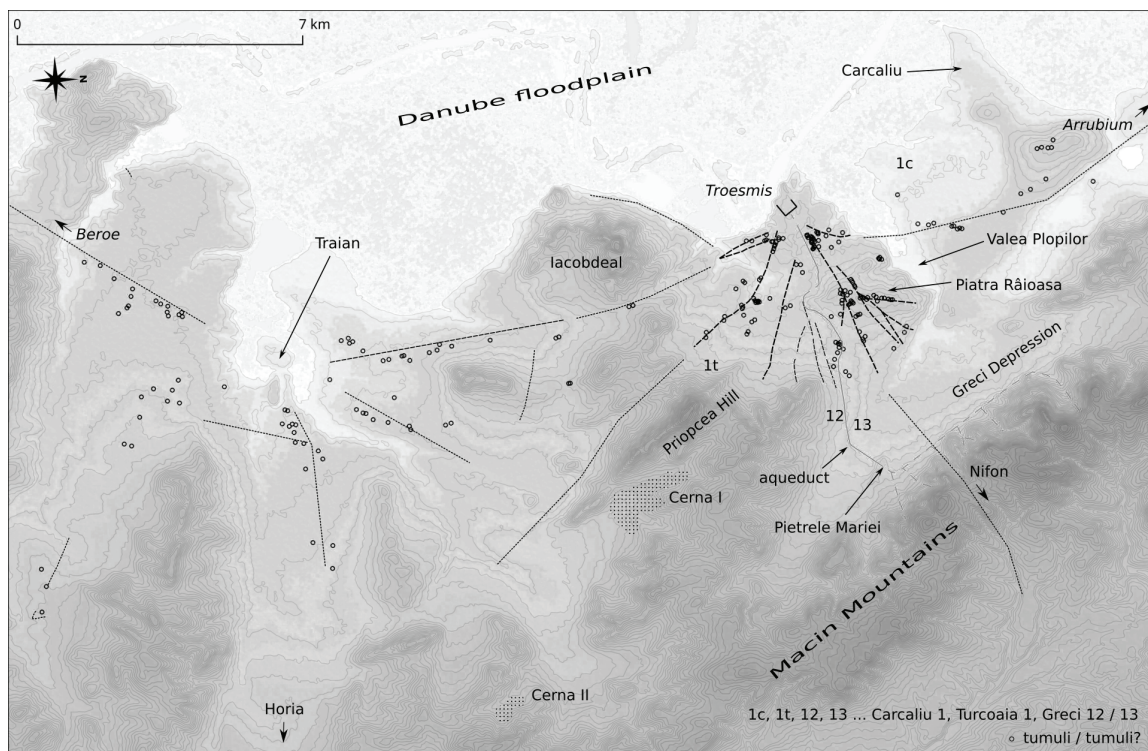


Fig. 2. The hinterland of Troesmis: ancient roads, tumuli and the Roman aqueduct –© C. Gugl (ÖAW-ÖAI); DTM: SRTM-data.

be crossed relatively easily, especially at the location of Arrubium, Dinogetia and Noviodunum⁵. This part of Dobruja served throughout history as a gateway to the south, during the Principate to the interior of the provinces of Moesia inferior and Thracia.

Around Troesmis, the geological subsoil is covered with loess sediments. The loess terraces are 30 to 40 m above the river level but drop steeply down to the Danube Valley. Erosion processes can be observed in many places. The so-called Eastern fortification from the period of Late Antiquity and the Mid-Byzantine Western fortification are two dominant protruding terrain features between which a favourable settlement area extends (Fig. 1 and 3). There was the centre of Troesmis with the legionary camp of the 2nd century, followed by the *municipium* founded under the common reign of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus⁶. The edges of this plateau are affected by ongoing erosion, especially in the south and northwest. An artificial fortification ditch of Byzantine times also cuts through the Roman settlement area.

The loess plain is crossed by several streams originating in the Măcin Mountains. One of them is Valea Plopilor, which extends north of Troesmis into a wetland (Fig. 2). This is the area where Lake Iglîța once was. The site of Iglîța was situated on a promontory that extended far to the west into the Danube plain (Fig. 3). Today, only sparse remains of the buildings from the 19th/20th century and other facilities can be seen in the area⁷.

THE SITE OF TROESMIS DURING THE PRINCIPATE

A large part of the ancient settlement area has been investigated in recent years. During the two to three-week field campaigns involving up to ten staff members, the strategy used was committed to the motto “From big to small”. One of the essential prerequisites for the large-scale field research is the open, almost undeveloped terrain in the area of Troesmis. At first, the entire region was investigated in the best possible way using remote sensing methods (evaluation of aerial and satellite images, airborne laser scanning/ALS). This was followed by archaeological field walking surveys on a total area of approximately 5.9 km² to determine the extent of the settlement and to identify new sites in the vicinity of Troesmis. In the core area of Troesmis alone, geophysical measurements (especially geomagnetics) were carried out between 2011 and 2015 in an area of ca. 116 ha.

Apart from the older excavations in the 19th and 20th century in the area of the Eastern and Western fortification, only in 1977 rescue excavations took place in the centre of the settlement plateau (Fig. 1)⁸. The entire area is scattered with a small amount of finds that precede the foundation of the legionary fortress in the time of Trajan. During the field surveys a few fragments of Hellenistic fine wares, Eastern Sigillata A and C, Ephesian amphora, amphorae of Greco-Italic type and Italic Sigillata were discovered. Sherds of handmade pottery and wheel thrown grey wares may also date back to this time. In 1969, several Rhodian amphora stamps from the Hellenistic

⁵ Gugl, Alexandrescu 2016, p. 15-21.

⁶ Eck 2014; Eck 2016a; Eck 2016b; Eck 2016c.

⁷ Alexandrescu, Olariu 2017.

⁸ Alexandrescu, Gugl 2016a.



Fig. 3. Troesmis – general map of the archaeological discoveries 2011-2017: AT? = amphitheatre?, T1, ... = tumuli – © C. Gugl (ÖAW-ÖAI); DTM: ALS data provided by Airborne Technologies (Wiener Neustadt).

period were found on a promontory 500 m west of the Western fortification, presumably around the site of former Iglîța. The amphora stamps date to the end of the 3rd to the mid-1st century BC⁹.

The archaeological geophysical prospections provide a cross-section of the ancient site¹⁰. The survey covered extensive areas of the legionary camp, including its northeastern section with the civilian settlement and northern necropolis. This resulted in a continuous measurement area stretching 1,800 meters long and 300-500 meters wide from southwest to northeast. While geomagnetic surveys of the fortress and surrounding settlement yielded limited information, the northeastern area of the legionary fortress provided the most valuable data. The survey images clearly show the transition from the military camp and its suburbs to the necropolis. An open area lies in front of the legionary fortress, with the civilian settlement beginning 80 meters beyond the camp's ditches. Another open space is located southwest of ditch 212. The northern necropolis, divided by roads S1-S3, starts beyond this ditch (Fig. 3 and 4)¹¹. The structure 212, which was verified over a length of 510 m, appears to be a boundary line between differently used zones (Fig. 4). The ends of this boundary ditch, both in the northeast and southwest direction, were not covered by the survey.

Thanks to the remote sensing data, it is possible to follow the continuation of major roads in the hinterland to the north and north-east. The graves and burial mounds are located along the

⁹ Waldner 2016, p. 198-202.

¹⁰ Grabherr, Kainrath 2016; Kainrath, Grabherr 2016.

¹¹ Kainrath, Grabherr 2016, p. 174-177, 179-188, fig. 132-134.



Fig. 4. Troesmis – magnetogram of the area northeast of the legionary fortress – © C. Gugl (ÖAW-ÖAI); geomagnetical image: G. Grabherr / B. Kainrath (University of Innsbruck).

main roads, but they also extend into areas far from the roads. Grave districts with central tumuli are particularly dominant, for instance tumuli T5, T21-T23 or T32 (Fig. 3).

Even today, several tumuli in the area are so massive that they remain visible landmarks. Tumuli T1 and T2 are particularly notable. T1, still standing at 7.5 meters tall, could not be fully integrated into the topographical survey due to inaccessible terrain. It is likely that a major road once passed by T1 and T2. An analysis of the traffic routes suggests that major arterial roads radiated outward from Troesmis (Fig. 2). This pattern is likely due to the unique topography of Troesmis and its surrounding area. Between the northern necropolis and the tumuli T1 and T2, the Roman main water pipeline (Fig. 2) from the hinterland (Greci Depression, Măcin Mountains) leads to the legionary camp¹². The Roman aqueduct is visible in two distinct ways: as a crop mark in aerial and satellite images of the hinterland, and as a prominent dam in the area preceding the settlement.

The geophysical survey results correspond very well to the documented distribution of the surface artefacts (Fig. 3). The combination of both methods enabled us to determine very accurately the extent of the ancient settlements. The civilian settlement in front of the legionary fortress had a maximum area of 30 to 35 ha. At least two separate settlement sectors can be distinguished: the aforementioned residential quarter in the northeast of the camp and a smaller settlement area in the north. Some arguments suggest that the ancient port was located not far from there, north of

¹² Alexandrescu *et alii* 2023, p. 164-165, fig. 4.

the rocky promontory of Iglița. Away from the main riverbed, there is a sheltered location. From there, the *porta principalis dextra*, which is about 700 m away, can be easily reached. A good connection with the hinterland might also have existed.

The location of the fortress of *legio V Macedonica*, from which three sides of the camp could be detected, was essential. Based on various indications, the praetorial front oriented towards the Danube can be reconstructed as shown in Fig. 3. This would result in an inside area of ca. 16 ha¹³. The question of how a military site with a legionary camp and civil settlement(s) changed into a Roman city remains unsolved. A possible explanation suggests that the *municipium*, established between 177 and 180¹⁴, likely emerged within the abandoned legionary fortress, with the military *principia* evolving into the municipal *forum*. The town probably also used a large part of the other existing infrastructure (roads, water pipes, port, etc.)¹⁵.

IN THE HINTERLAND OF TROESMIS

Remote sensing data are essential for the reconstruction of the ancient road network, the identification of settlement sites and the course of the Roman aqueduct in the hinterland of Troesmis (Fig. 2)¹⁶. Apart from the road network and the water pipeline, several other ancient sites can now be located in the surroundings. Most of the sites in the investigation area were discovered only in the last few years through the systematic use of air photo interpretation, field surveys, magnetic prospection, and archival studies as well as with the help of the local population¹⁷.

Furthermore, it has been possible to clarify the course of the main water pipeline almost completely¹⁸. Numerous find spots of ceramic water pipes were registered on the western slope of the Măcin Mountains. In the valleys and gorges, there may have been tributaries to the main water pipeline, which probably ran along the foot of the mountains. The further course is validated over a length of seven kilometres from the rocky hills Pietrele Mariei onwards to just before Troesmis. It must be assumed that the water pipe was constructed differently depending on the section of the line. The Greci Depression was probably crossed using a pressurized water pipe. The water pipe follows the contour lines by running around the Piatra Râioasa Mare Hill. The last section, however, which has severely changed by land development measures, is documented in aerial photographs from the 1950s.

Among the newly discovered rural settlements there is also the Turcoaia 1 site, from which significant geophysical results are available and can be analysed in combination with the field surveys¹⁹. With all reservations, this site can also be associated with the epigraphic evidence. The site of Turcoaia 1 is not far from the main route to Horia, on the southwest slope of the Priopcea

¹³ Kainrath, Grabherr 2016, p. 188-190, fig. 137.

¹⁴ See above, note 6.

¹⁵ This crucial question is the focus of the second main part of the “Troesmis-project”. Thus, during 2023 and 2024, by means of new technological and methodological approaches (motorised archaeological surveying and geoarchaeological boreholes) the core area of Troesmis was re-evaluated. On the basis of the new data, the question of the location of the *municipium* will have to be reconsidered.

¹⁶ Gugl, Kainrath 2016.

¹⁷ Alexandrescu *et alii* 2023.

¹⁸ Alexandrescu *et alii* 2023, p. 164-165, fig. 4 and 5.

¹⁹ Alexandrescu *et alii* 2023, p. 166-167, fig. 7.

Hill. Due to the distribution of the surface artefacts and the geophysical measurements, two larger buildings can be distinguished. The eastern building measures ca. 40×20 m and is made of stone. It is a long rectangular building with several rooms, probably also with corner pavilions. The second building in the west can be identified only by the artefact distribution on the surface. Magnetic measurements are affected here by the concentrated occurrence of roof tiles and sherds of pottery. Furthermore, several linear anomalies can be seen around the buildings. They certainly do not belong to a perimeter wall. More likely they are to be interpreted as remains of an old road network or the modern irrigation system. Some of them are more recent because you still can find them on 20th century maps. Although only geomagnetic measurements exist, Turcoaia 1 is one of the few examples of a *villa*-like complex in the vicinity of a Roman city in the north of Moesia inferior. There is evidence that *villa* Turcoaia 1 was owned by the Antistii family and that a sanctuary was located near the country estate²⁰.

Greci 12 and Greci 13 are two examples of remote sites, about five km away from Troesmis, behind the Piatra Râioasa hill range. The interpretation of Greci 12 was long disputed. On the available aerial and satellite images a crop mark was visible, which was initially interpreted as a military installation (*quadriburgium*)²¹. In our “Troesmis I” volume, we assumed a hydraulic structure for the pressurized water pipe that crossed about there²². Finally, the geophysical measurements showed that the water pipe passed south of the quadrangular structure. Surprisingly, this structure is a burial mound in a funerary precinct. This example illustrates very well the possibilities and risks involved in the interpretation of prospection data. Different investigation methods consolidate the state of knowledge and eventually facilitate the correct classification of observations. The Greci 13 site, about 350 m from Greci 12, comprises one or more stone buildings on an area of ca 80×45 m. To the north of this building complex runs a west-east ditch, the dating of which is unclear. Fortunately, the magnetogram also showed the southern corner of a 1.3 ha large Roman temporary camp, which was then surveyed in its entirety²³.

The second known field camp is located about three km north of Troesmis in the territory of today's Carcaliu village, near the Danube (Fig. 2: Carcaliu 1). The site was identified several years ago on aerial photographs with the help of crop marks. In this case too, the first interpretation appears to have been wrong. Initially, only remote sensing data were available. At first, it seemed that the corners of the ditch were pointed. Therefore, we thought that it was a modern field camp, possibly from the time of the Russo-Turkish War (1787-1792)²⁴. After the geomagnetic survey of 2017, the following picture emerged: during the measurements, it turned out that the southern and eastern corners were rounded²⁵. The course of the southwest side could be followed over a length of almost 500 m. Here the magnetogram seems to show a gate situation. According to the aerial photos, the whole complex is almost square covering an area of ca. 58 ha. According to the current state of knowledge, this very large complex has to be interpreted as a Roman field camp. A field camp of this size should have housed several Roman legions or parts of them, probably

²⁰ Alexandrescu 2021, referring to a votive inscription, dedicated by M. Antistius Caecina to Liber Pater (ISM V, 218).

²¹ Oltean, Hanson 2015, p. 894.

²² Gugl, Kainrath 2016, p. 482, fig. 193, 196-197.

²³ Alexandrescu *et alii* 2023, p. 167-168, fig. 9.

²⁴ Gugl, Alexandrescu 2016, p. 27-28, fig. 13.

²⁵ Alexandrescu *et alii* 2023, p. 168-169, fig. 10.

together with auxiliary troops. Therefore, one would have to assume that a Roman main force had its temporary base here near Troesmis in one of the many wars in this region.

The 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD mark Troesmis' "Golden Age" in terms of settlement size. However, current archaeological evidence does not allow for a detailed differentiation of the settlement's development stages during this extended period. Only precise excavations, yielding a reliable stratigraphy and chronology, can provide this level of detail. Meaningful findings and stratified contexts would best highlight the changes in settlement patterns between the early and late 2nd century, and the latter half of the 3rd century. This could help address key questions, such as the transformation from a legionary camp to a Roman city. At least 20 new or previously unregistered archaeological sites have been discovered in the area surrounding Troesmis. However, due to limited resources, a comprehensive survey of all archaeological features in the immediate vicinity – including areas between Iacobdeal, Priopcea Hill, the Măcin Mountains, and Carcaliu – was not possible. The findings from our field research in the surrounding area will be presented in the "Troesmis II" volume. The settlement changes observed in this wider region appear to mirror those in Troesmis itself. Artefacts from the 2nd and 3rd centuries dominate the findings, with only minimal evidence of settlement activity from the Late Antique and early Byzantine periods.

THE AREA OF TROESMIS IN LATE ANTIQUITY

In Troesmis, the changes in the distribution of artefacts from the 4th to the 7th centuries indicate an enormous reduction of the size of the ancient site²⁶. The distribution of the artefacts collected during the field walks is the basis for the evaluation of the rough outlines of the settlement development. The distribution patterns generated with a Geographic Information System (GIS) are very easy to match with the results of the rescue excavations of 1977²⁷. Late antique pottery is concentrated on the areas in the west, north and east of the Eastern fortification (Fig. 3). The distinction between Late Antique residential areas and necropolises is hardly possible. It remains to be seen whether the density and composition of the artefacts can be used to make such determinations.

The Eastern fortification, an impressive complex situated on an exposed plateau (Fig. 5)²⁸, was designed to accommodate half of a Late Antique legion – likely one half of the *legio II Herculia*. This unit's presence in Troesmis is confirmed by a funerary *stela* from the first half of the 4th century²⁹. A building inscription dated 309/310, now lost since the late 19th century, probably also mentioned this legion³⁰. This inscription has been overlooked in dating the renewal of the Late Antique *limes* in Scythia and Moesia II. It suggests that a Late Antique fortification existed in Troesmis by this time. From a typological perspective, the Eastern fortification is the most likely candidate to have existed by the first decade of the 4th century, no later than 310.

²⁶ Gugl, Waldner 2016; Waldner, Gugl 2016.

²⁷ Gugl, Waldner 2016, p. 440-443, fig. 170-172.

²⁸ Alexandrescu, Gugl, Kainrath 2016.

²⁹ IGLR 237 = CIL III, 6174.

³⁰ IGLR 236 – Alexandrescu, Gugl 2016b, p. 118, notes 284-286.

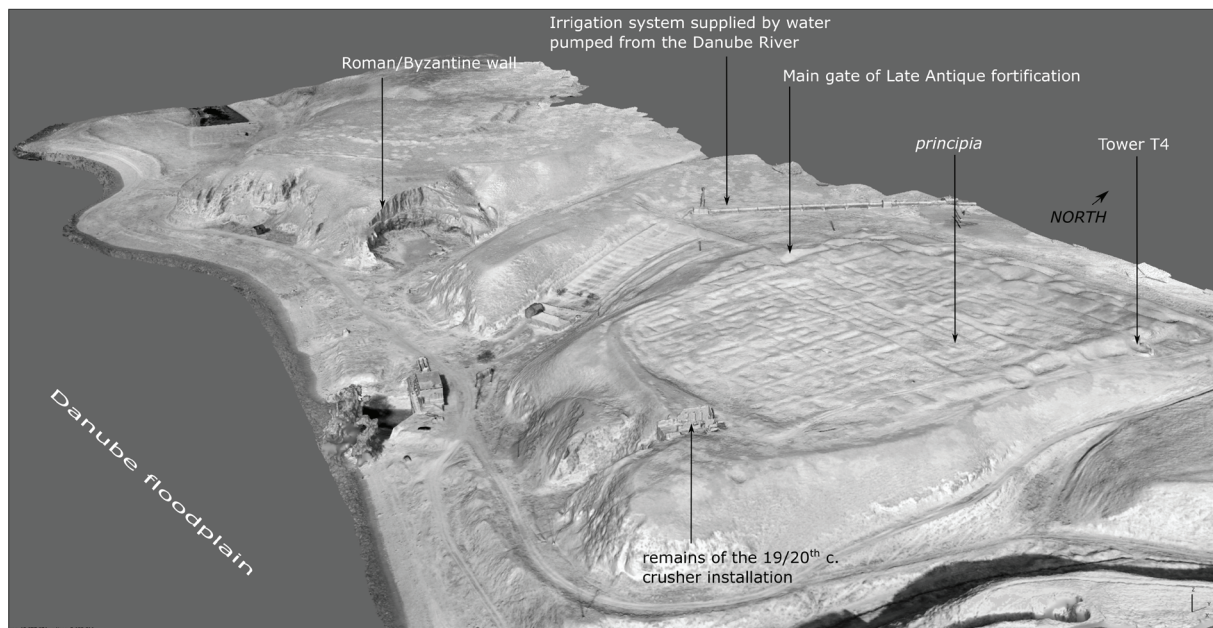


Fig. 5. Troesmis – SfM model (Structure from motion) of the Eastern fortification – © M. Hernandez Cordero (ÖAW-ÖAI).

The Eastern fortification has an internal area of ca. 2.2 ha. A comparison can be made with the El-Lejjun fortress in Jordan, built at about the same time, which served as a garrison for the entire *legio IV Martia* and had an area of 4.7 ha³¹. The north, west and east sides of the camp in Troesmis, which is half the size of that in El-Lejjun, are still very well visible on the ground. The course of the southern fortification wall towards the Danube was initially unclear. At first it was not clear whether parts of the southern wall had not already been eroded³². In the meantime we assume that the erosion processes were not so strong after all³³. Therefore, the Late Antique legionary camp should still be completely present. Nevertheless, there were great destructions inside, caused by old excavations and stone plundering. Fig. 5 – which is not a single aerial image, but a visualization of a point cloud generated from thousands of drone and terrestrial photos – shows the southern front of the camp facing the Danube. According to the old plans, it was less fortified. Furthermore, the interior buildings on the site are very clearly visible, although it is difficult to distinguish between the remains of the ancient walls and the earth relocated from excavations.

Ambroise Baudry's documentation provides valuable insight into 19th-century archaeological recording methods³⁴. This archival source is particularly significant given the rarity of known early 4th-century half-legionary camps. The plan reveals three structures interpreted as early Christian churches. These may indicate a shift from the fortress's purely military function towards increasing church dominance during the late 4th and 5th/6th centuries. The archival materials presented in the "Troesmis I" volume demonstrate how some researchers creatively interpreted

³¹ Parker 2000, p. 128-132.

³² See Baudry's sketch of the site and this area at 1865: Alexandrescu 2016, p. 40, fig. 19.

³³ Alexandrescu, Olariu 2017.

³⁴ Alexandrescu 2016, p. 35-48, 68-74.

archaeological evidence, sometimes producing enhanced plans that deviate significantly from the actual documented remains³⁵.

The wider surroundings of Troesmis offer significant insights, particularly the settlement area to the south (Fig. 2), centred on the modern village of Traian (Cerna commune, Tulcea County). A road east of Iacobdeal connects Troesmis to Traian and onwards to the Beroe fort. Another road leads southeast from Troesmis towards the Horia area. East of this southeastern road, several small, isolated rural settlements have been identified, including Cerna I and II. These sites have now been documented through geophysical surveys and field investigations.

The ancient settlement from the Principate era beneath modern Traian remains unknown. Its location is inferred from the arrangement of tumuli and old streets pointing towards the current village centre. In the 4th century, the area likely underwent “militarization” with the construction of a *quadriburgium* on a limestone outcrop near the present village³⁶. This poorly preserved Late Antique fortification measures approximately 51 × 47 m, with only traces of mortar bedding remaining in some areas. This *quadriburgium* represents a different military strategy compared to sites like Troesmis, Beroe, and Arrubium. These latter fortifications occupy dominant plateaus or promontories extending into the Danube lowlands³⁷, sharing similar fortification types. However, their distances and topography prevent direct visual contact³⁸. In contrast, the unnamed ancient settlement in Traian is set back from the Danube on an alluvial fan. Its small Late Antique fortification sits on a prominent rocky hilltop just east of the 2nd/3rd century settlement. The earlier settlement likely served as a road junction, with the Later Antique fortification primarily tasked with controlling this crucial traffic node.

POST-ANTIQUITY

Troesmis experienced its final period of prosperity from the 10th to the 12th centuries. The last written mention in the 10th century likely coincided with the expansion of the Western fortification into a Byzantine castle with a fortified suburb, evidenced by multiple fortification ditches and ceramic artefact distributions. The surrounding area never regained the level of development seen in the 2nd and 3rd centuries. The period between approximately AD 100 and AD 250 marks the most intensive landscape development around Troesmis, featuring elaborate hydraulic structures, roads, funerary monuments, and various settlement forms. Despite this, the site maintained its strategic importance into the Middle Ages.

After its Byzantine phase, Troesmis faded from memory. However, the road between Măcin and Horia remained strategically significant, as demonstrated during the Russo-Turkish War of 1791, where the terrain north of Troesmis played a key role. Subsequent reports mention visible remains of Turkish army camps but overlook the ancient and Byzantine site of Troesmis. This changed in the 1860s with the commencement of archaeological and epigraphic research at Troesmis³⁹.

³⁵ Alexandrescu 2016, p. 36-38, fig. 17-18, p. 56-58, fig. 30; Alexandrescu, Gugl 2016b, p. 120-122.

³⁶ Băjenaru 2010, p. 129, no. 45.

³⁷ Compare the section of the frontier between Noviodunum and Salsovia, including the fortification at Luncavița – Milan, which has been investigated by aerial photography in recent years: Țentea 2015; Țentea 2018.

³⁸ Țentea 2015, p. 270, fig. 2.

³⁹ Alexandrescu 2016, p. 29-50.

Abbreviations

ALS = Airborne Laser Scanning

DTM = digital terrain model

ÖAW-ÖAI = Austrian Archaeological Institute at the Austrian Academy of Sciences

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ABRÉVIATIONS

- (A)ARMSI – Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice, București
ABSA – Annual of the British School at Athens, Athens
ACMI – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, București
ACMIT – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice. Secțiunea pentru Transilvania, Cluj
ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
ActaArchLodz – Acta Archaeologica Lodziensia, Łódź
ActaMN – Acta Musei Napocensis. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca
ActaTS – Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis. Institutul pentru Cercetarea Patrimoniului Cultural Transilvănean în Context European, Sibiu
ActaUnivLodz – Acta Universitatis Lodzensis, Folia Archaeologica. Uniwersytet Łódzki
ADIU – Arheologija i davnja istorija Ukrajni. Institut arheologij nacional’noj Akademij nauk Ukrajni
AÉ – L’Année épigraphique, Paris
Agria – Agria. Az Egri Múzeum Évkönyve – Annales Musei Agriensis. Dobó István Vármúzeum, Eger
AISC – Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj-Napoca
AK – Antike Kunst. Vereinigung der Freunde Antiker Kunst, Basel
Alba Regia – Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani regis, Székesfehérvár
Alt-Thüringen – Alt-Thüringen. Jahresschrift des Museums für Ur- und Frühgeschichte Thüringens
Aluta – Aluta. Revista Muzeului Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe
AM – Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Athenische Abteilung, Athen
Analele Dobrogei – Analele Dobrogei. Revista Societății Culturale Dobrogene, Constanța
Annales Universitatis Apulensis – Annales Universitatis Apulensis, series Historica. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918”, Alba Iulia
AnB (S.N.) – Analele Banatului (Serie Nouă Arheologie – Istorie). Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara
AncSoc – Ancient Society, Katholieke Universiteit te Leuven, Leuven
AncWestEast – Ancient West & East, Leiden
Angustia – Angustia. Revista Muzeului Național al Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sfântu Gheorghe
Annales – Annales. Économies, Société, Civilisations, Librairie Armand Colin
ANRW – *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt. Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung*, Berlin – New York, 1972-1998
Antaeus – Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
Anthropologie(Brno) – Anthropologie. International Journal of Human Diversity and Evolution, Anthropos Institute at the Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic
L’anthropologie – L’anthropologie. Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris
Antiquité Tardive – Antiquité Tardive. Revue Internationale d’Histoire et d’Archéologie (IV^e-VII^e siècle), Brepols Publisher
Antiquity – Antiquity. A Review of World Archaeology, Durham University, Durham
AnUCraiova – Analele Universității din Craiova
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- AnUDC – Analele Universității „Dimitrie Cantemir”, București
- AnUOradea – Analele Universității Oradea, Oradea
- AnUVT – Annales d’Université “Valahia” Târgoviște. Section d’Archéologie et d’Histoire
- AOR – Arheologički otkritija i razkopki
- Apulum – Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia
- Archaeologia Austriaca – Archaeologia Austriaca. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut, Wien
- Archaeologia Litwana – Archaeologia Litwana. Vilnius University Press
- Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences – Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences, Springer
- Archaeological Reports – Archaeological Reports. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and the British School at Athens
- Archeometriai Műhely – Archeometriai Műhely a Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat interdiszciplináris kutatásokkal foglalkozó vitaülés-sorozata, Budapest
- ArchBulg – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
- ArchÉrt – Archeológiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat Tudományos Folyóirata, Budapest
- ArchJug – Archaeologia Jugoslavica. Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije, Beograd
- ArchKözl – Archaeologiai Közlemények. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Budapest
- ArchRozhledy – Archeologické Rozhledy. Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Praha
- Arctic Anthropology – Arctic Anthropology. University of Wisconsin Press
- Argesis – Argesis. Muzeul Județean Argeș, Pitești
- ArchDelt – Αρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον. Μελέτες. Athina: Tameio Archaiologikon Poron kai Apallotrioseon
- Arheologičeskij al’manah – Arheologičeskij al’manah. Nacional’naja Akademija Nauk Ukrainy. Institut Arheologii Krymskij filial, Doneckij Oblastnoj Kraevedčeskij Muzej
- ArhEvraziStepej – Arheologija Evraziskih stepej. Akademija Nauk Respubliki Tatarstan
- ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie, Iași
- ArhSbErmitaž – Arheologičeskij sbornik Gosudarstvennogo Ermitaža, Leningrad
- ArhSofia – Arheologija. Organ na Arheologičeskija Institut i Muzej, Sofia
- ArhVestLjubljana – Arheološki vestnik. Inštitut za arheologijo ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana
- Arheologičeskie vesti – Arheologičeskie vesti. Rossijskaja Akademija Nauk, Institut istorii material’noj kul’tury, Sankt Petersburg
- ArheologijaKiev – Arheologija. Nacional’na Akademija Nauk Ukraini, Institut Arheologij NAN Ukraini, Kijv
- ArheologijaSSSR – Arheologija SSSR: Svod arheologičeskikh istočnikov. Akademija Nauk SSSR, Institut arheologii, Moskva
- BABesch – Bulletin van de Vereeniging tot Beoordeling der Kennis van de Antieke Beschaving. Archaeologisch Instituut, Leiden
- BalcanicaBelgrad – Balcanica. Annuaire de l’Institut des Études Balkaniques. Académie Serbe des Sciences et des Arts, Belgrad
- Banatica – Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Montan, Reșița
- BARBrSer – British Archaeological Reports, British Series, Oxford
- BARIntSer – British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford

- BAVA – Beiträge für allgemeinen und vergleichenden Archäologie. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Kommission für Allgemeine und Vergleichende Archäologie, München
- 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
- BeJA – Bulgarian e-Journal of Archaeology. Association of Bulgarian Archaeologists, Sofia
- BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
- BHAUT – Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis, Timișoara
- BiblArchMold – Bibliotheca Archaeologica Moldaviae, Iași
- 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
- BiblThrac – Bibliotheca Thracologica, București
- BiblTyr – Bibliotheca Tyragetia, Chișinău
- BMI – Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București
- BMJT – Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman, Alexandria
- BPS – Baltic-Pontic Studies, Poznań
- BSNR – Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București
- București.MIM – București. Materiale de Istorie și Muzeografie. Muzeul Municipiului București
- Budapest Régiségei – Budapest Régiségei. Budapesti Történeti Múzeum, Budapest
- BulletinAFEQ – Bulletin de l'Association Française pour l'étude du quaternaire, Paris
- Byzantinoslavica – Byzantinoslavica. Revue internationale des Études Byzantines. Slovanský ústav Akademie věd České republiky, Praha
- CA – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- Caiete ARA – Caiete ARA. Arhitectură, Restaurare, Arheologie. Asociația ARA, București
- Carpica – Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu”, Bacău
- 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
- CIL – *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, 17 volumes, Berlin, 1853-
- CIQ – The Classical Quarterly. The Classical Association, Cambridge University Press
- CN – Cercetări Numismatice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- ComArchHung – Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Budapest
- Complutum – Complutum. Universidad Complutense, Madrid
- Corviniana – Corviniana. Acta Musei Corvinensis. Muzeul „Castelul Corvinilor”, Hunedoara
- Crisia – Crisia. Muzeului Țării Crișurilor, Oradea
- Dacia – Dacia. Fouilles et recherches archéologiques en Roumanie, București
- Dacia N.S. – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Académie Roumaine, Institut d'Archéologie « Vasile Pârvan », București

- Danubius – Danubius. Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați
- DE – E. de Ruggiero, *Dizionario epigrafico di antichità romane*, Roma, 1961-
- DissArch – Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae, Budapest
- Dobroudja/Dobrudža – Dobroudja / Dobrudža. Istoričeski muzej Dobrič
- Documenta Praehistorica – Documenta Praehistorica. University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Archaeology
- DolgCluj – Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, Cluj
- DolgCluj S.N. – Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából. Új sorozat, Cluj-Napoca
- DRH A vol. I – *Documenta Romaniae Historica*, A. Moldova (1384–1448), vol. I (eds. C. Cihodaru, I. Caproșu, L. Șimanschi), București, 1975
- DRH B vol. VII – *Documenta Romaniae Historica*, B. Țara Românească (1571–1575), vol. VII (eds. Ș. Ștefănescu, O. Diaconescu), București, 1988
- Drobeta – Drobeta. Muzeul Regiunii Porților de Fier, Drobeta-Turnu Severin
- EAIVR – *Enciclopedia Arheologiei și Istoriei Vechi a României* (ed. C. Preda), București, 1994 (I, A-C), 1996 (II, D-L), 2000 (III, M-Q)
- EAZ – Ethnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift. Christian-Albrechts Universität zu Kiel
- EDCS – Epigraphik-Datenbank Claus/Slaby, Universität Zürich
- EJA – European Journal of Archaeology. European Association of Archaeologists, Cambridge University Press
- EphemNap – Ephemeris Napocensis. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca
- EurAnt – Eurasia Antiqua. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut – Eurasien Abteilung, Berlin
- FBW – Fundberichte aus Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart
- FI – File de Istorie. Muzeul Județean Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- Gallia – Gallia. Archéologie de la France Antique. CNRS Éditions
- Geographical Review – Geographical Review. American Geographical Society
- Gephyra – Gephyra. Doğu Akdeniz Bölgesi Eskiçağ Tarihi ve Kültürlerini Araştırma Dergisi / Zeitschrift für die Geschichte und Kulturen des antiken östlichen Mittelmeerraums. Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Antalya
- Germania – Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
- Gladius – Gladius. Weapons History Journal. Hoffmeyer Institute for the Study of Ancient Weapons of the CSIC Institute of Archaeology of Mérida
- GlasnikBelgrad – Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva, Beograd
- GlasnikSarajevo – Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
- GLIHalmyris – M. Zahariade, C.-G. Alexandrescu (eds.), *Greek and Latin Inscriptions from Halmyris. Inscriptions on stone, signa, and instrumenta found between 1981 and 2010*, BARIntSer 2261, 2011
- Godišnjak – Godišnjak. Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja. Akademija Nauka i Umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
- Godišnjak grada Beograda – Godišnjak grada Beograda. Muzej grada Beograda
- HambBeitrA – Hamburger Beiträge zur Archäologie. Universität Hamburg, Hamburg
- Hazanéző – Hazanéző. Firtos association in Korond

- Heritage Science – Heritage Science. Springer Open
- Hesperia – Hesperia. The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens
- History of Religions – History of Religions. The University of Chicago
- Honismeret – Honismeret. A Honismereti Szövetség folyóirata
- IDRE – C.C. Petolescu, *Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae. Inscriptions externes concernant l’histoire de la Dacie*, I-II, București, 1996-2000
- IGLR – E. Popescu, *Inscripțiile grecești și latine din secolele IV–XIII descoperite în România*, București, 1976
- IK Byzantion – A. Łajtar (ed.), *Inschriften griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien. Band 58. Die Inschriften von Byzantion*, Bonn, 2000
- Il Mar Nero – Il Mar Nero. Annali di archeologia e storia, Roma
- ILB – B. Gerov, *Inscriptiones Latinae in Bulgaria Repertae*, Sofia, 1989
- ILS – H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, Berlin, I (1892), II.1 (1902), II.2 (1906), III (1914/1916)
- Instrumentum – Instrumentum. Bulletin du Groupe de travail européen sur l’artisanat et les productions manufacturées dans l’Antiquité, Chauvigny
- IOSPE I² – V.V. Latyshev, *Inscriptiones Tyrae, Olbiae, Chersonesi Tauricae, aliorum locorum a Danubio usque ad regnum Bosporanum*, 2nd ed., Sankt Petersburg, 1916
- IRT – J.M. Reynolds, J.B. Ward-Perkins, *The Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania*, Rome, 1952
- ISM I – D.M. Pippidi, *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae*, vol. I. *Inscriptiones Histriae et viciniae*, București, 1983
- ISM II – I. Stoian, *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae*, vol. II. *Tomis et territorium*, București, 1987
- ISM III – A. Avram, *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae*, vol. III. *Callatis et territorium*, București, 1999
- ISM IV – E. Popescu, *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae*, vol. IV. *Tropaeum – Durostorum - Axiopolis*, București – Paris, 2015
- ISM V – E. Doruțiu-Boilă, *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae*, vol. V. *Capidava, Troesmis, Noviodunum*, București, 1980
- ISM VI.2 – A. Avram, M. Bărbulescu, L. Buzoianu, *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae*, vol. VI. Supplementa. Fasciculus alter. *Tomis et territorium*, București – Paris, 2018
- Istros – Istros. Muzeul Brăilei „Carol I”, Brăila
- IzvestijaJugoiztočna – Izvestija na muzejte ot Jugoiztočna Bălgarija, Plovdiv
- IzvestijaRuse – Izvestija na Narodnija Muzej Ruse
- IzvestijaSofia – Izvestija na Nacionalnija arheologičeski Institut, Sofia
- IzvestijaSeverozapadna – Izvestija na muzejte ot Severozapadna Bălgarija, Vidin – Vraca – Montana – Pleven
- IzvestijaŠumen – Izvestija na Narodnija Muzej, Šumen
- IzvestijaVarna – Izvestija na Narodnija Muzej, Varna
- JAA – Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, Elsevier
- JAHA – Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei Cluj-Napoca, Universitatea Tehnică Cluj-Napoca
- JAMT – Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory. Springer Science + Business Media, New York
- JAS – Journal of Archaeological Science, Elsevier

- JHS – The Journal of Hellenic Studies. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, Cambridge University Press
- J.Hum.Evol. – Journal of Human Evolution, Elsevier
- JMV – Jahresschrift für mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte. Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie Sachsen-Anhalt (mit Landesmuseum für Vorgeschichte) in Halle (Saale)
- JRAI – Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute
- JRGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
- KölnJb – Kölner Jahrbuch. Römisch-Germanisches Museum Köln, Archäologischen Gesellschaft, Köln
- Konštantinove listy – Konštantinove listy / Constantine's Letters. Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra
- KSIIMK – Kratkie soobščeniia o dokladah i polevyh issledovaniiah Instituta istorii material'noj kul'tury, Moskva
- Die Kunde – Die Kunde. Zeitschrift für niedersächsische Archäologie N.F., Heidelberg
- Latomus – Latomus. Revue d'études latine, Société d'Études Latines de Bruxelles
- LED – I. Piso, R. Ardevan, C. Fenechiu, E. Beu-Dachin, Ș. Lalu, *Lexicon epigraphicum Daciae*, Cluj-Napoca, 2016
- LGPN – *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*, Oxford
- LGPN IV – P.M. Fraser, E. Matthews (eds.), *A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*, vol. IV. *Macedonia, Thrace, Northern Regions of the Black Sea*, Oxford, 2005
- LGPN V.A – T. Corsten (ed.), *A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*, vol. V.A. *Coastal Asia Minor. Pontos to Ionia*, Oxford, 2010
- Litua – Litua. Studii și cercetări. Muzeul Județean Gorj „Alexandru Ștefulescu”, Târgu Jiu
- LSJ – H.G. Liddell, R. Scott, H.S. Jones (eds.), *A Greek-English Lexicon*, Oxford, Clarendon Press (9th edition), 1940
- Madriider Mitteilungen – Madrider Mitteilungen. Zeitschrift der Madrider Abteilung des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts
- MAGW – Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien
- MAN – MAN. Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, London
- Marisia – Marisia. Muzeul Județean Mureș, Târgu Mureș
- Marmatia – Marmatia. Arheologie – Istorie. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Baia Mare
- MBAH – Marburger Beiträge zur Antiken Handels-, Wirtschafts- und Sozial Geschichte. Seminar für Alte Geschichte, Universität Marburg
- Metalla – Metalla. Deutsches Bergbau-Museum Bochum
- MGBAEU – Mitteilungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, Berlin
- MSW – Materiały Starożytne i Wczesnośredniowieczne. Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne, Warszawa
- MCA – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- MIA – Materiały i issledovaniia po arheologii SSSR, Moskva
- Montana 2 – V. Velkov, G. Alexandrov, *Epigrafski pametnici ot Montana i raiona*, Montana, 1994
- Mousaios – Mousaios. Buletin Științific al Muzeului Județean Buzău
- MSROA – Materiały i Sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego, Rzeszów
- Musaica – Musaica Archeologica. Filozofická fakulta, Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave

- Nature – Nature. Weekly international journal, Springer Nature, UK
- NE – Numizmatika i epigrafika, Moskva
- Notae Numismaticae – Notae Numismaticae – Zapiski Numizmatyczne. Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie
- Novensia – Novensia. Antiquity of Southeastern Europe Research Centre, University of Warsaw
- Numiz. sfragistika epigr. – Numizmatika, sfragistika i epigrafika. Bălgarska Akademija na Naukite, Nacionalen arheologičeski institut s muzej, Sofia
- Offa – Offa. Berichte und Mitteilungen von Archäologie, Neumünster
- OJA – Oxford Journal of Archaeology. School of Archaeology, University of Oxford
- Oltenia – Oltenia. Studii și comunicări, Arheologie-Istorie. Muzeul Olteniei, Craiova
- Osječki zbornik – Osječki zbornik. Muzej Slavonije Osijek
- Palamedes – Palamedes. A Journal of Ancient History. University of Warsaw
- Paléo – Paléo. Revue d'Archéologie Préhistorique, Les Eyzies, France
- PaleoAnthropology – PaleoAnthropology. Official Publication of the Paleoanthropology Society and the European Society for the Study of Human Evolution, University of Tübingen
- PAS – Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa. Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Berlin
- Patrimonium Apulense – Patrimonium Apulense. Direcția Județeană pentru Cultură Alba, Alba Iulia
- 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
- Phoenix – Phoenix. Journal of the Classical Association of Canada, Toronto
- Pliska – Preslav – Pliska – Preslav. Nacionalen arheologičeski institut s muzej, Bălgarskata Akademija na Naukite, Sofia
- Plural – Plural. History, Culture, Society. Journal of the History and Geography Department, “Ion Creangă” Pedagogical State University, Chișinău
- PNAS – Proceedings of the National Academy of Science of the United States of America
- Pontica – Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie, Constanța
- PPS – Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Cambridge University Press
- Preslav – Preslav. Arheologičeski institut s muzej pri Bălgarskata Akademija na Naukite – filial Šumen, Sofia
- Przegląd Archeologiczny – Przegląd Archeologiczny. Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa
- PSI – Papiri della Società Italiana, Firenze
- PZ – Praehistorische Zeitschrift. Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Berlin
- Quartärpaläontologie – Quartärpaläontologie. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Instituts für Quartärpaläontologie, Weimar
- Quaternaire – Quaternaire. Revue de l'Association Française pour l'étude du Quaternaire
- Quaternary International – Quaternary International. International Union for Quaternary Research, Elsevier

- Quaternary Science Reviews – Quaternary Science Reviews. International Journal of Earth, Climate and Life Interactions, Elsevier
- Radiocarbon – Radiocarbon. An International Journal of Cosmogenic Isotope Research, Cambridge University Press
- RCAN – Revista de cercetări arheologice și numismatice. Muzeul Municipiului București
- RE – Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart, 1893-
- REA – Revue des Études Anciennes. Maison de l'Archéologie, Université Bordeaux Montaigne, Pessac
- RecMusAlcoi – Recercues de Museu d'Alcoi. Museu Arqueòlogic Municipal d'Alcoi
- REG – Revue des Études Grecques. L'associations pour l'Encouragement des Études grecques en France, Paris
- Revista Arheologică – Revista Arheologică. Academia de Științe a Moldovei, Institutul Patrimoniului Cultural, Chișinău
- RevBistr – Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- RMM-MIA – Revista muzeelor și monumentelor – Monumente istorice și de artă, București
- RMV – Rad Muzeja Vojvodine, Novi Sad
- RossArh – Rossijskaja Arheologija. Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk, Institut arheologii, Moskva
- SA – Sovetskaja Arheologija. Akademija Nauk SSSR, Institut arheologii, Moskva
- SAA – Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica. Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza”, Iași
- Saalburg Jahrbuch – Saalburg Jahrbuch. Bericht des Saalburg Museums, Bad Homburg
- 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
- Science – Science. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington
- SEG – *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, Leiden 1923-1971, Amsterdam 1979-
- SGLI – V. Beševliev, *Spätgriechische und spätlateinische Inschriften aus Bulgarien*, Berlin, 1964
- SlovArch – Slovenská Archeológia. Archeologický ústav SAV, Nitra
- SMMIM – Studii și Materiale de Muzeografie și Istorie Militară. Muzeul Militar Central, București
- SNG Blackburn Museum – K.F. Sugden, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, vol. VIII. *The Hart Collection Blackburn Museum*, Oxford, 1989
- SNG Sweden II – *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Sweden II. The Collection of The Royal Coin Cabinet National Museum of Monetary History Stockholm, Part 2. Thrace – Euboea*, Stockholm, 1980
- Social Research – Social Research. An International Quarterly. The New School for Social Research, New York
- SP – Studii de Preistorie. Asociația Română de Arheologie, București
- Specimina Nova – Specimina Nova. Dissertationes ex Instituto Historico Universitatis Quinqueecclesiensis de Ianno Pannonio nominatae, Pécs
- SprawArchKraków – Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, Kraków
- SprawArchWarsaw – Sprawozdania Archeologiczne. Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw
- Starinar – Starinar. Naučni časopis Arheološkog instituta u Beogradu, Beograd
- StCl – Studii Clasice. Societatea de Studii Clasice din România, București
- StComSfGheorghe – Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Sfântu Gheorghe
- StComSatuMare – Satu Mare. Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare, Satu Mare
- StComSibiu – Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Brukenthal, Sibiu

- Strabon – Strabon. Bulletin d'information historique, Iași
- Stratum plus – Stratum plus. Arheologija i kulturnaja antropologija. Vysšaja Antropologičeskaja Škola, St. Peterburg-Chișinău-Odessa-București
- Studi di Antichità – Studi di Antichità. Rivista del Dipartimento di Beni Culturali dell'Università di Salento
- Studia Academica Šumenensia – Studia Academica Šumenensia. History and Archaeology of the Balkans and South Eastern Europe. „Episkop Konstantin Preslavski” University of Šumen
- Studia Balcanica – Studia Balcanica. Institut za balkanistika s centăr po trakologija. Bălgarska Akademija na Naukite
- Studia Europaea Gnesnesia – Studia Europaea Gnesnesia. Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu
- Studia Hercynia – Studia Hercynia. Ústav pro klasickou archeologii, Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Karlovy, Praha
- Studii – Studii. Revistă de istorie, București
- Studii și Cercetări de Istorie – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie. Institutul de Istorie „George Barițiu”, Cluj
- Studii și Cercetări Științifice Iași – Studii și Cercetări Științifice. Filiala Iași, Academia R.P.R.
- SUCSH – Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis Series Historica. Universitatea „Lucian Blaga”, Sibiu
- Śląskie Sprawozdania Archeologiczne – Śląskie Sprawozdania Archeologiczne. Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Instytut Archeologii
- SympThrac – Symposia Thracologica
- Székelyföld – Székelyföld. Kulturális folyóirat
- Terra Sebus – Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica”, Sebeș
- TGIM – Trudy Gosudarstvennogo Istoričeskogo Muzeja, Moskva
- Thraco-Dacica – Thraco-Dacica. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- Tisicum – Tisicum. A Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyvei, Szolnok
- Transilvania – Transilvania. Complexul Muzeal Național Astra, Sibiu
- Trav.Inst.Spéol. – Travaux de l'Institut de spéologie « Émile Racovitza », București
- Tyragetia – Tyragetia. Anuarul Muzeului Național de Istorie a Moldovei, Chișinău
- UPA – Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
- VAMZ – Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, Zagreb
- Vekove – Vekove. Bălgarsko istoričesko društvo, Sofia
- Východoslovenský Pravek – Východoslovenský Pravek. Archeologický ústav SAV, Nitra
- WA – Wiadomości Archeologiczne, Warszawa
- Wosinsky Mór Múzeum évkönyve – A Wosynski Mór Múzeum évkönyve, Szekszárd
- Zeitschrift für Tierzüchtung und Züchtungsbiologie – Zeitschrift für Tierzüchtung und Züchtungsbiologie = Journal of animal breeding and genetics, Berlin – Hamburg
- Zephyrus – Zephyrus. Revista de Preistoria i Arqueologia. Universidad de Salamanca
- Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego – Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, Seria Socjologiczno-Historyczna, Rzeszów
- ZfA – Zeitschrift für Archäologie, Berlin
- ZfE – Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. German Association for Social and Cultural Anthropology, Berlin Society for Anthropology, Ethnology and Prehistory, Berlin
- Ziridava – Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica. Complexul Muzeal Arad
- ZPE – Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn