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NOUVELLE SÉRIE

LXVIII
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INSTITUT D'ARCHÉOLOGIE « VASILE PÂRVAN »

D A C I A

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ABOUT BRACELETS AND NECKLACES WITH “POUCHES”

VIRGIL MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA*

Keywords: *bullae/bullae*, bracelets with “pocket”, necklaces, ἀποτροπαϊκός, ἐγκόλπιον, “wallet” bracelet, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman Age, Migration Period

Abstract: “Pocket bracelets” have a special place in ancient archaeology due to their important ethno-cultural meanings. Made mainly of bronze and iron, they had a circular shape and were thickened in their middle part (“pocket”), where objects and substances with an apotropaic role were deposited. Ancient authors report that such bracelets were placed on the arms or necks of children between the ages of nine days and 16 years. According to the closing system of the “pocket bracelets”, they are of three types (A, B, C). Contrary to previous opinions, they can be dated to a longer period (Late Bronze Age – Migration Period). In the provisional catalogue the author has recorded 34 finds, with 73 “pocket” bracelets. Most of the antiquities of this kind appeared in the cemeteries of Central and Eastern Europe (38 pieces of this kind in the Dacian and Dacian-Roman area). “Pocket” bracelets or necklaces are often confused or studied undifferentiated with certain types of necklaces or “wallet” bracelets, which had limited origins and evolutions in time and space.

Cuvinte-cheie: *bullae/bullae*, brățară cu buzunar, colan, brățară – „portofel”, apotropaic, engolpion, epoca bronzului, epoca fierului, epoca romană, perioada migrațiilor

Rezumat: Brățările cu „buzunar” au un loc aparte în arheologia antică, prin semnificațiile etnoculturale importante. Confectionate mai ales din bronz și fier, ele aveau o formă circulară și erau îngroșate în partea lor mediană („buzunar”), unde se depuneau obiecte și substanțe cu rol apotropaic. Autorii antici relatează că astfel de brățări erau puse pe brațele sau la gâtul copiilor cu vârsta cuprinsă între nouă zile și 16 ani. Conform sistemului de închidere, brățările cu „buzunar” sunt de trei tipuri (A, B, C). Contrar unor opinii anterioare, ele pot fi datate într-un mai mare interval de timp (epoca târzie a bronzului – epoca migrațiilor). În catalogul provizoriu, autorul a înregistrat 34 de descoperiri, cu 73 de brățări cu „buzunar”. Cele mai multe dintre antichitățile de acest fel au apărut în cimitirele din Europa Centrală și de Est (38 exemplare în aria dacică și daco-romană). Brățările sau colierele cu „buzunar” sunt adesea confundate sau studiate la un loc cu anumite tipuri de coliere sau brățări – „portofel”, care au avut origini și o evoluție limitată în timp și spațiu.

Several years ago, we published two bracelets similar in one main morphological feature – unlike other distinctive features that could have diverted our attention in other directions¹ – and which led us to insist more on this type of artefacts.

* Professor Virgil Mihailescu-Bîrliba passed away before revising the manuscript. In deference to his prestigious activity, we will publish his contribution as it was sent on 30th January 2024.

¹ Mihailescu-Bîrliba *et alii* 2011; Mihailescu-Bîrliba *et alii* 2012; Mihailescu-Bîrliba 2022, p. 72, 129.

1. One of these pieces was found in 1982 (**Type B**), during the exploration of the Braniște cemetery (Nemțișor village, commune of Vânători-Neamț, Neamț County) in pit no. 3 of tumulus no. 9 (sector D)². We should mention that the tumular necropolis in Braniște – Nemțișor was attributed to the Carpathian tumuli culture and was dated to the 4th century, most likely to its second half³. In the filling of the respective excavation (diam. about 0.25 m and a depth of 0.15 m), a darker soil was found, ash, coal, red burn, pebbles, pottery fragments (amphora from a “sugary” paste), burnt bones, both of animals (probably horse)⁴ and human, which belonged to a young man (or adolescent?)⁵.

The aforementioned bracelet was primarily used to adorn the owner’s arm, but, as we will show below, it certainly also performed an apotropaic function⁶. It was made by hot hammering from a metal wire (iron)⁷, circular in section (uneven diameter of about 2 mm), having a completely round shape, slightly oval today (deformed?)⁸, with diameters of 90 × 85 mm, and the ends locked by an uneven twisting, “wrapped and twisted”, with four and two spires, respectively (*Armring aus rundem Eisendraht mit verflochtenen Enden*)⁹. On the other hand, in the median sector of the object, where, probably, more metal was deposited, by external impact, the ancient craftsman produced a lamination, so that, then, by beating and pressing from the outside – probably using a bitronconic wooden last – to obtain a niche provided with a slot that allowed the storage of apotropaic materials and substances meant to protect the life of the “owner”¹⁰, subsequently sealed by pressing, completed perhaps by the use of a resin¹¹.

2. The second bracelet of this kind was found during archaeological research in 1970 at the Royal Court in Hârlau (**Type C**), in section no. II, square 114, at a depth of 0.60 m (located “westward from the wall of the house”), in a dwelling layer with pottery belonging to the Sântana de Mureș – Chernyakhov Culture (from the 4th century)¹². This time, the jewellery item was made of copper wire (with a diameter of approximately 3 mm) and it had a simpler locking system, consisting at one end of a “lobe”, made by hot lamination and hammering, and a hook at the other end, which would fit in the hole present in the aforementioned “lobe” (*Armring aus rundem Kupferdraht mit birnenförmige Öse und Haken*)¹³. As in the previous case, the diameters are identical (90 × 85 mm)¹⁴, and in the middle area there is a “pouch”, with diameters of 8 × 5 mm¹⁵.

² History and Archaeology Museum in Piatra-Neamț – Inv. no. 28269.

³ Mihailescu-Bîrliba 2022, p. 145-146, 325, footnote 1250 (Costobocian II Culture).

⁴ As subsequently established, the remains of animal bones in that tumulus were lost, but we should mention that the late Nicolae Mirițoiu (present at my side, when the pit was dismantled) indicated that they could have been of equine origin.

⁵ Simalsik *et alii* 2022, p. 222, 224 and fig. 10.

⁶ Its total preserved weight was 7.34 g.

⁷ Mihailescu-Bîrliba *et alii* 2011; Mihailescu-Bîrliba *et alii* 2012; Mihailescu-Bîrliba 2022, p. 72, 129.

⁸ Restoration and conservation were performed by Mrs. Dorina Părpăuță, in the regional Laboratory of the History Museum of Moldavia in Iași, after which the colour of the bracelet turned silver.

⁹ Simalsik *et alii* 2022, p. 222-223, 247.

¹⁰ The maximum diameter of the “pouch” did not exceed 7 mm.

¹¹ Riha 1990, p. 145: “*Armring aus rundstabigem Draht, mit ineinanderverschlungenen Enden aus kantigem Draht. Auf der Vorderseite eine aus ausgehämmertem Blech gebogene Tülle mit Schlitz auf der Innenseite*”.

¹² Cheptea 2000, p. 18 and fig. 5/3.

¹³ Mostly the German archaeologists use the term “eyelet” (*Öse*) for this type of locking.

¹⁴ The weight of this bracelet is 13.75 g.

¹⁵ History Museum of Moldavia, Iași (without Inv. no.).

This bracelet was better preserved¹⁶, as one could clearly see the joining and sealing – by overlapping and pressing – of the two copper sheets of which they made a “pouch” (or “fob”).

I. BRACELETS AND NECKLACES WITH “POUCHES”

The first such items were identified and sometimes published more than a century ago¹⁷. As the studies on them grew more detailed, new information and interpretations clarified their characteristic aspect, which set them apart from other bracelets, their area of distribution and their chronological frame, yet only recently did they go beyond explaining their function as merely for adornment.

As early as 1912, Erich Blume classified the bracelets found in archaeological excavations according to their locking system and included the one found in Łagiewnik – similar to the one found in Hârlău – in Type C, dated to periods C/D (Almgren)¹⁸, to which one may add the corresponding items in Marienburg (Malbork, Pomeranian Voivodeship) and Braunsberg (Braniewo, Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship). At the same time, Blume also noticed a late persistence of funerary customs, which, as we will see, originated straight from the Bronze Age¹⁹.

Later, such items rarely appear in the specialized publications and when they do, it is in an ethno-archaeological context, being considered by Gustaf Kossinna²⁰ and Joachim Werner²¹ as creations of the eastern Germans.

After World War II, for decades in European archaeological publications there were multiple mentions of bracelets with “pouches”, yet – in my opinion –, during that time there were no major studies in regard to their origin and function.

The second major stage in the research of such items appears to have started with the study of Emilie Riha, who published materials resulted from the excavation made in Augst/Kaiseraugst²². The Swiss researcher, after listing the specimens of bracelets/necklaces with “pouches” found in that location, postulates their origin in the chronological sequence between the end of the Latène period and the beginning of the early Roman period, so that until the middle of the 2nd century BC they had an intense circulation. After that, such artefacts become rare, even absent, but they reappear in the 4th century, in the late Roman period, both in the Rhine and the Danubian provinces, but also in Britannia, especially in *castella*²³.

The latest stage in the research on the bracelets with “pouches” mainly consists of the contributions made by the Romanian archaeology. Firstly, the Romanian specialists noted the similarity to the *bullae* – frequently mentioned by Latin historians –, a round medallion

¹⁶ Restauration and conservation were performed by Mrs. Dorina Părpăuță, in the regional Laboratory of the History Museum of Moldavia in Iași, after which the colour of the bracelet turned red-brown.

¹⁷ Unfortunately, such items were found without any archaeological context, which led some researchers to consider them as “individual finds”, whereas others included them more logically within the “unclassified” category (Görmer 2008, p. 233).

¹⁸ Almgren 1897.

¹⁹ Blume 1912, p. 87-88, 147, fig. 104 and tab. VI, 104.

²⁰ Kossinna 1905, p. 402.

²¹ Werner 1938, p. 260-261.

²² Riha 1990.

²³ Riha 1990, p. 62. Regarding their Celtic origin also see Deimel 1987, p. 66.

made of bronze, silver or gold, in which one would store objects, plants and substances with an apotropaic role (plants, resins, amber etc.) and even a personal role (such as hairlocks, a baby tooth)²⁴. In fact, that custom continued until the Middle Ages (engolpions), even to our times, when one would frequently encounter numerous and various kinds of medallions with hairlocks, or pictures of loved ones.

According to the inventory and descriptions of such medallions found in Roman Dacia²⁵, the Romanian specialists emphasized the similarity between the common *bullae* from the Roman world (concave capsule) and the so called “tubular” kind, both artefacts having an apotropaic function²⁶.

In the catalogue below – even if, as we know, it is incomplete – finds of bracelets/necklaces with “pouches” were mentioned in 34 sites, with 73 specimens, mostly made of bronze (47), also of iron (21), silver (4) and gold (1).

*

To resume, after examining the specimens of bracelets/necklaces with “pouches” presently registered, but also after considering the interpretations mentioned above, we may assert the following:

1) The oldest finds of such objects may be dated starting as early as the late Bronze Age²⁷, as attested by the items from Husynne Kolonia and Valea lui Mihai; nevertheless, some *bullae* of gold with the same function (apotropaic) were frequently found in Ireland, still dated in the Bronze Age (1150-750 BC)²⁸, so their Roman-Etruscan²⁹ origin cannot be supported, hence, we are compelled to accept a much earlier origin thereof.

2) It was also noted that the bracelets/necklaces with “pouches” registered in the catalogue below vary in diameter between 40 and 160 mm, whereas the oval items measure between 70 × 93 mm and 170 × 210 mm. Those wide variations in the dimensions of the items lead us to conclude that some were worn on the arm and others around the neck.

From ancient sources it is known that it was customary in the 9th day after the birth of boys, during their purification ceremony (*dies lustricus* and *dies nominis*), for them to receive their name and a *bullae* – with a double role: to protect and to attest that the owner was a free person – and at the same time a lock of their hair was removed to be offered to the gods³⁰. Later, at the age of seven, the boy became *puer* and wore the *toga praetexta*, following that at the age of 14-16 he received the *toga virilis* entering a transition period (*juventas* or *adulescentia*), which lasted until the age of 20-25, when the young man could marry and was apt for public functions; when passing from

²⁴ Bolog, Bounegru 2012; Rustoiu 2019, p. 170.

²⁵ Hamat 2010.

²⁶ Bounegru, Bolog 2011, p. 136; Bolog, Bounegru 2012, p. 225-226; Bajusz, Pețan 2014, p. 46; Rustoiu 2019, p. 170 and fig. 6/d; Damian 2019, p. 146-147.

²⁷ Recently, several graves (M. 2, 3, 4) were discovered in the small Bronze Age cemetery of Jengen (Br. Alb = 2000-1770 BC) whose inventory also included bracelets similar to those from Bol’šoe Isakovo (no. 24 of the catalogue); these seem – according to the published drawings – to be tubular (with “pockets”) and could contain apotropaic substances (Massy, Kienes, Schwarzberg 2023, p. 11, 16, 21, 32 and fig. 4a, 6/14, 7/16, 13/11-12).

²⁸ Filip 1956, p. 145-146 (the great specialist in Celtic archaeology and history noted that such bracelets had been used from Hallstatt until the 4th-5th century); O’Faolain 2004.

²⁹ Bounegru, Bolog 2011, p. 135; Bolog, Bounegru 2012, p. 225; Rustoiu 2019, p. 170.

³⁰ Damian 2019, p. 145-146.

childhood and receiving a *toga virilis*, his *bullā* was removed and placed in a temple, or it was kept to be passed on to younger persons³¹.

Archaeological excavation revealed such bracelets/necklaces both in inhumation and cremation graves, which indicated that they accompanied all the deceased, but it may also have indicated the relative age thereof, which should not have been over 16. Consequently, we assumed that the bracelets/necklaces with diameters smaller than 50-70 mm belonged to children of ages below nine, whereas those with larger diameters were used by older individuals³².

3) The visible relationship between the morphological aspect of the above-mentioned items and their relative chronological frame led us to the following typology:

A) The oldest bracelets/necklaces with “pouch” (Bronze Age and partially Iron Age) had a very simple lock, the ends being either rounded or slightly pointed and they locked by pressing them in place, according to the age or the size of the arm/neck of the wearer;

B) More recently, it was noticed that the bracelets/necklaces with “pouch” of the Latène type had a more elaborate locking system, usually with an equal twist at both ends (“wrapped and twisted”), sometimes even with a geometrical ornamentation;

C) Lastly, we may easily observe that most of the more recent bracelets/necklaces with “pouch” were locked by a “loop” or “noose” (made of the thread of the item) at one end and a hook and/or stud at the other.

Our conclusions may raise at least three objections. The first one may be in regard to the limited spread of the bracelets/necklaces with “pouch”, as none were found – at least until now – in Western and Southern Europe (France, Iberian Peninsula, Italy, Greece). I suspect that the situation above may be due to the fact that they were not given the attention they deserved, especially in Italy (Pl. I). The second objection is represented by the fact that there is a wide chronological period (approximately two millennia) in which such items were produced and used. In this case, the blame may also be on the research. Finally, one last objection derives from the precarious antique information³³, which cannot be verified for all the European areas and periods.

CATALOGUE:

Bronze Age

1. Husynne Kolonia (Hrubieszów, Zamość Voivodeship, Poland). A small, circular, bronze bracelet was found in the inhumation tomb no. 6 (site 6) in the cemetery belonging to the Stryżów culture (corresponding to the classical phase of the Mierzanowice culture, dated between 2350 and 1600 BC). From the drawing of that object, we observe that locking was done by compression and that the “pouch” had a fully visible opening (Pl. II/4)³⁴.

³¹ Damian 2019, p. 141 and 150-152.

³² Beckmann 1981, p. 10: it is hard to ascertain whether these bracelets were for the arm or for the neck.

³³ Plin. *HN*, XXVIII, 3, 9, 12, 47 and XXX, 1, 15, 47; Macrob. *Sat.* 1, 8.

³⁴ Bargieł 2006, p. 81-82, 98-99 and fig. 10/1.

2. Valea lui Mihai (Bihor County, Romania). Bracelet made of bronze (?), oval (48×63 mm), rough ends; one end has remains of some protection material – like a sleeve – from a “pouch” of metal sheet (Pl. II/3). Initially, the item had been dated to medieval period (?)³⁵.

Iron Age

3. Borosești (Iași County, Romania). Iron bracelet/necklace, oval (diam. = 75×85 mm), with “pouch”, found in grave 52, with geometric decorations and equally twisted locking, “wrapped and twisted” ends (Pl. III/1)³⁶. Other three iron bracelets/necklaces were found in Borosești (graves 9, 13, 16) and one of bronze (grave 68)³⁷. All the items were dated to the 1st century BC.

4. Clit (Arad County, Romania). Circular iron bracelet/necklace (diam. = 130 mm), with simple lock and “pouch” (Pl. V/1), found in the Dacian citadel (1st century BC – 1st century AD)³⁸.

5. Deißwil-startlen (canton of Bern, Switzerland). Bronze bracelet with “pouch” and geometric decoration, partially preserved (Pl. III/5)³⁹.

6. Doliniani (Černivci Region, Ukraine). Bronze bracelets/necklaces with “pouch” were found in graves 2 (Pl. III/3), 8 (Pl. IV/1), 31 (Pl. IV/2), 40 (2 items, decorated – Pl. IV/4-5), 44 (decorated – Pl. IV/3), and also iron ones in grave 3. They may be dated to the end of the 2nd century BC and the first half of the 1st century AD⁴⁰.

7. Flavia Solva (Styria, Austria). At that site were found two bronze items, similar to the ones above (1st century BC – 1st century AD)⁴¹.

8. Hunedoara (Hunedoara County, Romania). Two bracelets with “pouch”, one of silver (grave 12a), partially preserved⁴² and one of iron (grave 13a; diam. = 83 mm), better preserved, were found in the Latène (?) type cemetery from the *Grădina Castelului* (Pl. IV/6, 8)⁴³.

9. Lucașeuca (Orhei District, Republic of Moldova). In the Latène cemetery were found iron bracelets/necklaces with “pouch” in graves 1 and 18, as well as bronze ones in graves 4, 10, 13, 21, 49⁴⁴.

10. Magdalensberg (Klagenfurt, Austria). In the settlement and in its necropolis were found four such bracelets of bronze (oval), with diameters between 45 and 75/89 mm, dated to the 1st century BC – 1st century AD (Pl. II/1, III/2, 4, IV/10). One could notice that all the published items had unequally twisted ends (“wrapped and twisted”), with two spires; one item is decorated⁴⁵.

³⁵ Fazecaș, Marta 2006, p. 37 and pl. III/6. Criș County Museum Oradea (Inv. no. 16445). I would like to thank my late colleague and friend Prof. Sever Dumitrașcu, who allowed me to study this remarkable item in detail.

³⁶ Babeș 1985, p. 195 and fig. 11; Babeș 1993, pl. 2/9c and 13/k, 3/16c, 7/52/f; Babeș, Iarmulschi 2020, p. 39, 122 (type I.2) and fig. 21/7.

³⁷ Babeș 1993, pl. 8/68g.

³⁸ Dumitrașcu 1971, p. 32 and fig. 11/1; Babeș 1993, p. 107.

³⁹ Filip 1956, p. 145 and fig. 45/1.

⁴⁰ Smirnova, Megei 1995, p. 140, 143-144, 146, 158-160 and fig. 1/2b, 3a and 8c, 5/31c, 6/40f, 47/44d and 54.

⁴¹ Garbsch 1965, p. 204 and pl. 35/15, 46/9.

⁴² Sîrbu *et alii* 2007, p. 28-29 (bronze); Rustoiu 2019, fig. 6/1 (silver).

⁴³ Sîrbu *et alii* 2007, p. 28-30 and fig. 36/13 (dated 125-51 BC), 37/2 (dated between AD 30/40-101/106); Rustoiu 2019, p. 170 and fig. 6.

⁴⁴ Babeș 1993, pl. 49/1d, 49/4, 10i, 50/13d, 21b.

⁴⁵ Deimel 1987, p. 219-220 and pl. 47/1-4.

11. Piatra Craivii (Alba County, Romania). Oval iron bracelet/necklace, with simple lock and "pouch", found in the Dacian citadel (1st century BC – 1st century AD)⁴⁶.

12. Poienestii (Vaslui County, Romania). In the Latène necropolis were found such bracelets/necklaces with "pouch", in graves 163, 201 (Pl. V/2), 261 (Pl. V/3) and 519, as well as one of bronze in grave 250⁴⁷.

13. Staré Hradisko (Prostějov, Czech Republic). In that Celtic *oppidum* was found an iron bracelet/necklace with "pouch", with a regular circular shape (diam. = 80 mm). The locking ends are sharp, so as to – in my opinion – improve elasticity (Pl. III/7)⁴⁸.

14. Zemplín (Košice Region, Slovakia). In 1996, during an academic exchange, Mrs. Maria Lamiová-Schmiedlova from the Archaeological Institute in Košice allowed me to examine – for which I am grateful – materials found during excavation performed in the great cemetery of the Latène citadel, dated approximately between 50 BC – AD 150. Among the items that I examined in detail there were several iron bracelets/necklaces with "pouch": **a)** in grave 20⁴⁹, round bracelet/necklace (diam. = 85 mm) locked by the usual uneven twisting of the ends ("wrapped and twisted") and a 10 mm thick middle section (Pl. IV/7); **b)** in tumulus no. 3/D⁵⁰, grave 94, an oval bracelet/necklace with "pouch" (diam. = 70 × 93 mm), locked by the usual uneven twisting of the ends, "wrapped and twisted", with three loops and a 10 mm thick middle section (Pl. IV/9); **c)** a third, partially preserved⁵¹, bracelet with "pouch" (5 mm thick), without ends, was found in the layer of tumulus no. 1 (Pl. IV/11).

15. Zihl (canton of Bern, Switzerland). Bronze bracelet locked with flat lobe at one end (Pl. III/6), the other end being broken (diam. approximately 64 mm)⁵².

Roman Period

16. Augusta Raurica (Augst/Kaiseraugst, canton of Aargau, Switzerland). Four bronze bracelets/necklaces were found in: **a)** grave 596 (Pl. VI/1), Claudius reign (diam. = 78 mm); **b)** grave 597 (diam. = 40 mm); **c)** grave 598 (Pl. V/5), Tiberius – Claudius period (oval, 74 × 60 mm); **d)** grave 599 (diam. = 84 mm; Pl. V/4). All items lock by wrapping and twisting ends, with four spires⁵³.

17. Bârlad (Vaslui County, Romania). In the *Prodana* area in the city, in a cremation grave specific to the Poienestii – Vârteșcoi culture (2nd-3rd century AD), was found a bronze bracelet/necklace (diam. = 90 mm) with "pouch", with its ends "wrapped and twisted", with seven spires (Pl. VI/3)⁵⁴.

⁴⁶ Babeș 1993, p. 106.

⁴⁷ Babeș 1993, p. 106 and pl. 32/201, 261b and 37/519c.

⁴⁸ Meduna 1970, p. 47 and pl. 8/11.

⁴⁹ Budinský-Krička, Lamiová-Schmiedlová, 1990, p. 249 and pl. II/2427.

⁵⁰ Budinský-Krička, Lamiová-Schmiedlová, 1990, p. 332 and pl. XIII/16.

⁵¹ Archaeological Institute in Košice, Inv. no. 39.

⁵² Filip 1956, p. 145 and fig. 45/2.

⁵³ Riha 1990, p. 53, 62, 144-145 and pl. 22/596, 598, pl. 23/599 (type 26, var. 1). The author defines the shape of the bracelets with "pouch" as resembling a ship or boat (p. 62: *Drahtarmringe mit Schiebeverschluss/mit schiffchenförmiger Verbreiterung*).

⁵⁴ Palade 1971, p. 96 and fig. 3/4; Ioniță 1980, p. 125 and fig. 1/7.

18. Camulodunum (Colchester, Essex County, Great Britain). In the same study about Augst of Emilie Riha there is also a picture of a bronze bracelet/necklace, oval (diam. = 83 × 75 mm), decorated, found in Britannia (Pl. V/7)⁵⁵.

19. Emona (Ljubljana, Slovenia). In the vast necropolis near the Roman camp were found five circular bracelets/necklaces with “pouch”, dated to the 2nd-3rd century AD: **a)** grave 268 (diam. = 80 mm); **b)** grave 305 (Pl. V/8); **c)** grave 499 (diam. = 80 mm; Pl. V/6); **d)** grave 599 (diam. = 71 mm); **e)** grave 827 (diam. = 70 mm; Pl. VI/4); all their ends lock by “wrapping and twisting”⁵⁶.

20. Savaria (Szombately, Hungary). In the antique cemetery, in graves 14/12 (Pl. VII/2), 13 (Pl. VIII/3) and 69 (Pl. VIII/1) were found bronze bracelets with “pouch”, dated to the 1st-2nd century AD⁵⁷.

21. Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa (Hunedoara County, Romania). In the south-eastern corner of the camp (the garden of Alexa Arion), in 1884, was found a bronze bracelet/necklace (diam. = 90 mm). In the middle section it had a strongly deteriorated “pouch” which we assumed was closed by compression. The bracelet was locked by wrapping and twisting the ends, with two spires (Pl. VI/5)⁵⁸. Initially, the above-mentioned specimen was published as a find from the Dacian citadel in Costești⁵⁹.

22. Văleni (Neamț County, Romania). In the great necropolis from the 2nd-3rd century, were found two iron bracelets/necklaces with “pouch”: **a)** the first one (Pl. VI/2), similar to the one found in Valea lui Mihai (with external “sleeve”), was partially destroyed and it was found in the cremation grave no. 2; it was slightly oval (diam. = 75 × 80 mm), with a thin thread, rectangular, turned tubular and it was locked by wrapping and twisting the ends (with seven spires)⁶⁰; **b)** a second similar item, mostly destroyed, was also of iron – with fragments of bronze thread (?) – and it was found in cemetery I, “in the layer”. It was locked by a loop and hook⁶¹.

23. Zugmantel/Taunusstein (Rheingau-Taunus-Kreis, Hessen, Germany). In the *castellum* (89-260 BC) was found a bronze bracelet with “pouch”, which had twisted ends. The author could not determine whether it was worn around the neck or on the arm⁶².

Migration Period

24. Bol’šoe Isakovo (Kaliningrad Region, Russia/former Lauth, Kreis Königsberg, Germany). In the cemetery were found three bronze necklaces in graves: L-38 (diam. approx. 165 mm; Pl. IX/1); L-61 (one with diam. approx. 84 mm and another with diam. = 100 mm; Pl. VIII/3 and IX/6); with thickened middle section (tubular) and locked with simple loops and hooks, dated to the third quarter of the 5th century and respectively, the second half of the same century⁶³.

25. Braniște – Nemțisor (commune of Vânători-Neamț, Neamț County, Romania). Iron bracelet/necklace with “pouch” (Pl. II/2), described above (no. 1, **type B**).

⁵⁵ Riha 1990, p. 143 and pl. 82/552.

⁵⁶ Petru 1972, p. 42 and pl. XXVII/13, 39, 40, p. 52 and pl. XXX/23, p. 57 and pl. XXXVII/23, p. 75 and pl. LVII/20.

⁵⁷ Mócsy 1954, p. 168, 172 and fig. 4, 15.

⁵⁸ Bajusz 2006, p. 331.

⁵⁹ Rustoiu 1996, type 2 c, p. 95 and fig. 42/5; Bajusz, Pețan 2014, p. 44-46 and fig. 5/a, b.

⁶⁰ Ioniță, Ursache 1977, R 52/16 (« Restes d’une bracelet tubulaire en fer »); Ioniță, Ursachi 1988, p. 62 and fig. 53/62.

⁶¹ Ioniță, Ursachi 1988, p. 62 and fig. 51/19.

⁶² Beckmann 1981, p. 10-12 and pl. 1, no. 6.

⁶³ Skvorzov 2004-2005, p. 131 and pl. 45/2, p. 132-133 and pl. 72/3, 6.

26. Geisingen (Baden-Württemberg, Germany). Without indicating the location where it was found (*Kirchen* or *Hausen*) in the city on the Upper Danube; it is mentioned a bronze bracelet/necklace (diam. = 80 mm) with a thickened middle section (tubular?), which made us include it among the ones with "pouch". Locking was done by twisting one end and wrapping it in three spires around the other. It appeared in a Merovingian archaeological context (Pl. VII/4)⁶⁴.

27. Grabow (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany). A gold, tubular and slightly oval (diam. = 78 × 81 mm; weight = 140 g) bracelet, with uneven ends, so that the end with the smaller diameter could be inserted in the other, according to needs (Pl. IX/4).⁶⁵

28. Hârlău (Iași County, Romania). Bronze bracelet/necklace with "pouch" (Pl. II/5), described above (no. 2, type C).

29. Kipfenberg (Eichstätt District, Bayern, Germany). Oval, bronze necklace (diam. = 170 × 210 mm) found in grave 97 in the cemetery, with specific middle thickening and a locking "lobe" at one end (Pl. VII/1), the other end being destroyed (4th-5th century)⁶⁶.

30. Kosanovo (Vinnica Region, Ukraine). Circular necklace made of silver wire (diam. approx. 105 mm), with "pouch", found in an inhumation grave (no. 4). Locking was done with a "noose", with ends wrapped around in 5-6 spires and a hook (end of 4th century; Pl. VII/3)⁶⁷.

31. Łagiewnik (Kościański Voivodeship, Poland; former Warnikam, Germany). Bracelet/necklace made of thick silver wire (diam. approx. 154 mm), found in cremation grave no. 28 (Pl. VI/6). The item was locked by a flat "lobe" at one end and a stud at the other, with a clear thickening in the area opposite to the lock (with "pouch"). It was dated to the Latène, originating – according to Kostrzewski – from the Inferior Wysła region⁶⁸, yet Tischler considered it to be of late Roman tradition (D)⁶⁹, as did Gaerte⁷⁰ or Kossinna (4th century)⁷¹. In fact, from the very first mentions of such items, Blume considered that the discovery made at Łagiewnik may be placed next to several others made in Warnikam (2 items), Marienburg and Braunsberg⁷².

32. Pribaltica (Letonia?). An item similar to the one from Kosanovo was found in contexts dated to the 5th century⁷³.

33. Samson (province of Namur, Belgium). Bronze necklace, slightly oval (diam. = 117 × 115 mm) found in a Merovingian cemetery, locking by a "lobe" and a small silver stud; a slot is visible in the thickened middle area; it was dated to the 4th-5th century⁷⁴.

⁶⁴ Nübling 2005, p. 286 and fig. 71.

⁶⁵ Becker *et alii* 2010, vol. I, p. 67-68 and fig. 1.

⁶⁶ Dannheimer 1962, p. 27 and pl. 48/10.

⁶⁷ Kravčenko 1967, p. 84, 112 and fig. 6/1; Petrauskas 2003, p. 249, 267 and fig. 32/9.

⁶⁸ Kostrzewski 1923, p. 201 and fig. 722; Kostrzewski 1955, p. 253 and fig. 750.

⁶⁹ Tischler 1902, p. 41-42 and pl. XV/8. Nevertheless, Otto Tischler considered it to be a bronze item, contrary to the opinion of other specialists, yet that may have been about another similar bracelet.

⁷⁰ Gaerte 1929, p. 287, 291 and fig. 232/c.

⁷¹ Kossinna 1905, p. 400-402 and fig. 26. On p. 400 (footnote 2) he mentions other similar items, such as the ones from Mousljouma – Perm (Russia), Komitat Szilágy (today Sălaj County, Romania).

⁷² Blume 1912, p. 87-88.

⁷³ Kravčenko 1967, p. 112 and fig. 6/1.

⁷⁴ Böhme 1974, p. 118-120 and fig. 47.

34. Torngren (Falkenberg, Sweden). It is mentioned another necklace with “pouch”, similar to the one from Samson (see no. 33)⁷⁵.

II. NECKLACES

I consider it useful to also mention the small group of bracelets/necklaces found in Central and Northern Europe, that are oval in shape and usually lock by a lobe and a hook. The middle part of those items has many facets and sometimes there is a slot for inserting and storing coins and/or apotropaic materials. Additionally, those items made of precious metals (14 of gold) may also be linked to other institutions of those times, such as awards or prestige.

1. Gellep (Westfalia, Germany). Oval bronze necklace (diam. = 125 × 172 mm) with a slot in the middle area; the item was locked by a hook inserted in a lobe and was dated to the late Imperial Roman period or the Migration period. It is not clear whether the item was intended only for monetary accumulation (Pl. VIII/4)⁷⁶.

2. Gommern (Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany). Among the objects found in the “princely” grave it was discovered a circular, gold, tubular necklace (diam. = 157 × 162 mm; weight = 504.5 g); it had thickened endings, where it would lock (?), which would probably be adjustable, according to needs. It was dated to the late Roman period (Pl. IX/3)⁷⁷.

3. Koninxheim bei Lüttich (Liège, Belgium). Bronze necklace, locked by lobe and hook (late Roman period)⁷⁸.

4. Köln? (Diergardt Collection, Germany). A gold necklace (ring?) (diam. = 16.6 × 17 mm), similar to the one from Pouan, was found in the grave of a man (late Roman period)⁷⁹.

5. Körbeche (Westfalia, Germany). Another gold necklace locked by lobe and hook (mid-5th century)⁸⁰.

6. Östrich (Iserlohn, Westfalia, Germany). Are mentioned two gold necklaces, similar to the one from Gellep⁸¹.

7. Pouan (Department of Arcis-sur-Aube, France). A gold necklace, dated to the middle of the 5th century⁸².

8. Riedisheim (Moulhose, Alsacia, France). A bronze necklace, dated to the middle of the 5th century⁸³.

9. Velp bei Rheden (Gelderland, Holland). Eight gold necklaces (one locked with a lobe), dated to the 5th century⁸⁴.

⁷⁵ Werner 1938, p. 263, footnote 12; Böhme 1974, p. 120, footnote 524.

⁷⁶ Werner 1938, p. 260 and fig. 1.

⁷⁷ Becker *et alii* 2010, vol. I, p. 67-68 and fig. 1, vol. II, p. 411 and pl. 3/1, 57/1.

⁷⁸ Werner 1938, p. 263 and fig. 3.

⁷⁹ Werner 1938, p. 264 and fig. 4.

⁸⁰ Werner 1938, p. 263-264 and footnote 11.

⁸¹ Werner 1938, p. 261.

⁸² Werner 1938, p. 264; Böhme 1974, p. 118.

⁸³ Werner 1938, p. 265 and footnote 20.

⁸⁴ Werner 1938, p. 261-262 and fig. 2-3.

10. Vermand (Department of Aisne, France), bronze necklace which locked by lobe and hook (late Roman period)⁸⁵.

III. “WALLET” BRACELETS

Until recently, despite the evidence, the bracelets with “pouch” were considered as a simplified form of the ones called *Börsenarmringe*, which we preferred to name “wallet”⁸⁶. Robert Forrer, in a first study – in our opinion – dedicated to this category of bracelets/necklaces does not make this distinction.

In Germany there are 22 registered specimens: Blankenheim (Bonn – Lager), Dortmund (three gold necklaces with gold Roman coins from the beginning of the 5th century⁸⁷), Eining – 3 items, 2 items in Hedderneim, Heftrich-Altenburg, Heiligenstadt/Neustadt, Köln, Kösching, 4 items in Mainz, Osterburken, Pföding, Remagen, Salisberg, Westerkappeln (gold necklace with coins from the period 337-378 AD⁸⁸); 3 items in Holland: 2 items in Nijmegen, Peel – West Limburg; 6 items in Great Britain: Birdoswald – Cumberland, Colchester – Essex, Farndale – Yorkshire, Hoddam – Dumfriesshire, Housesteads-Hexham/Thorngraston, Housesteads – Northumberland); 6 items in France: Duttlenheim, Lyon, Schiltigheim, 2 items in Strassbourg, Tournus; 4 items in Hungary: Aquincum, Brigetio, Bécsidomb, Kistravasd Ó-Szőny; one item in Morocco: Volubilis⁸⁹.

In total, it seems that there are more than 60 items so far and they date possibly even from Hallstatt D⁹⁰, but mostly from the 1st until the 3rd century AD and were manufactured and used in the area of the auxiliary Roman units⁹¹. The discoveries from Housesteads – Hexham/ Thorngraston, Osterburken and Volubilis represent wallet-rings (?) – as believed by Forrer⁹².

Researchers are left with many questions: was the manufacture of such items quite limited? were the different types made in the same workshop, or in competing centres? where were they located, in Rome, or in the provinces? did the provinces – based on older prototypes !? – provide the custom and model, or did fashion come first?⁹³.

Finally, I think that the presence of “wallet” bracelets (*Börsenarmringe*) in the areas of the great Roman camps is not a simple coincidence, as that is where the real “industrial and banking” centres flourished in Antiquity, which made Michel Rostovtseff rightfully concluded that in a specific area and period, the Roman economy featured incipient manifestations of capitalism⁹⁴. I emphasize the fact that it is more than interesting, in my opinion, to discover such a situation happening in an area where that phenomenon still predominates today.

Translated from Romanian by Norbert Poruciuc.

⁸⁵ Werner 1938, p. 263 and fig. 3.

⁸⁶ Deimel 1987, p. 66.

⁸⁷ Werner 1938, p. 261 and footnote 6.

⁸⁸ Werner 1938, p. 261 and footnote 5.

⁸⁹ Evelein 1933, p. 7-11; Forrer 1934, p. 119; Evelein 1936.

⁹⁰ Forrer 1934, p. 128 (Kistravasd); Garbsch 1998, p. 301-306: we believe that they found approximately 60 items, dated to the second half of the 1st century until the first half of the 3rd century.

⁹¹ Evelein 1933, p. 11-12; Forrer 1934, p. 120, 122, 126; Evelein 1936, p. 109-110.

⁹² Forrer 1934, p. 122, 124, 126-129 and pl. XXXI/2a and fig. 23.

⁹³ Forrer 1934, p. 130.

⁹⁴ Rostovtseff 1988, p. 110-255.

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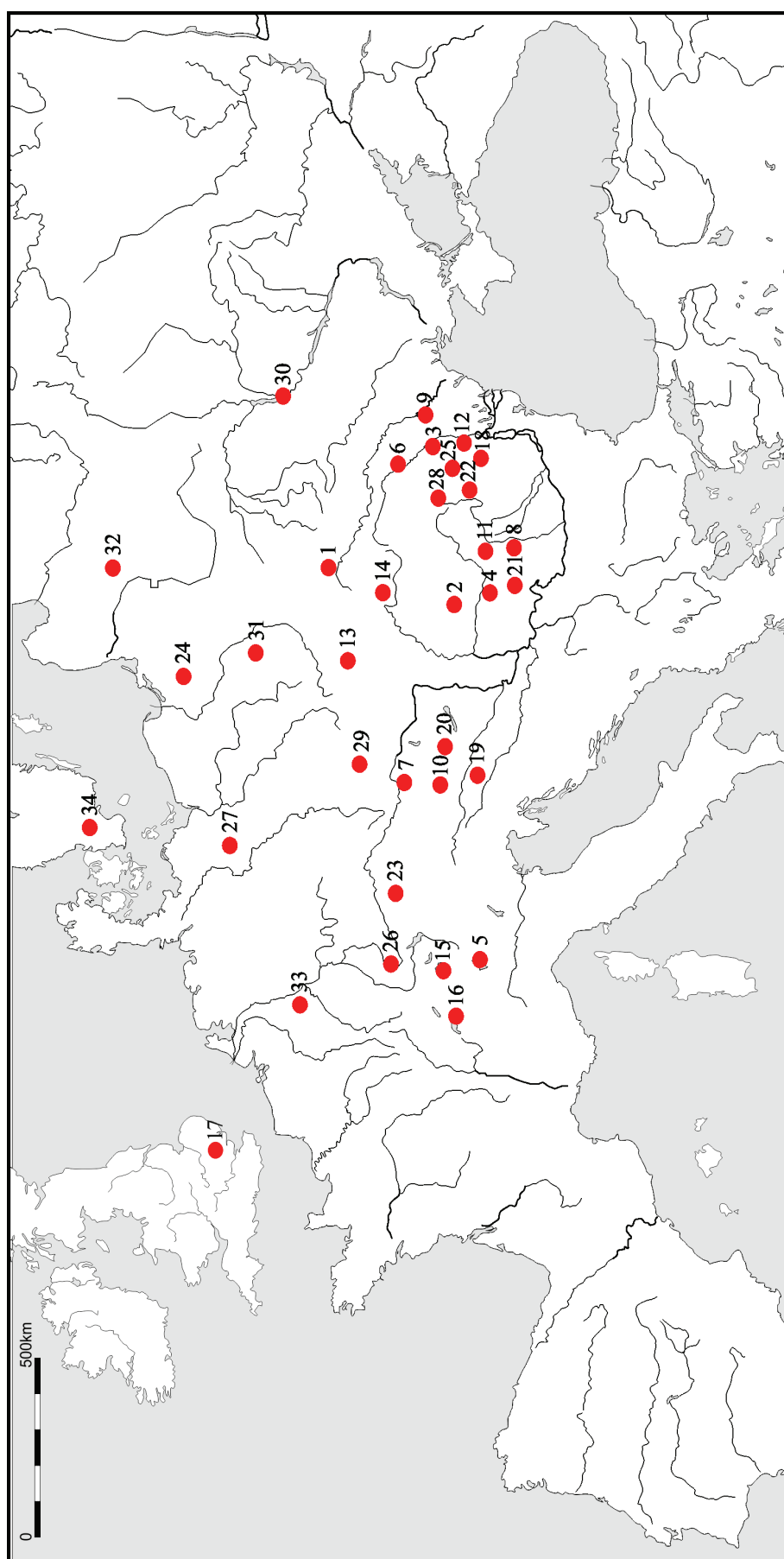
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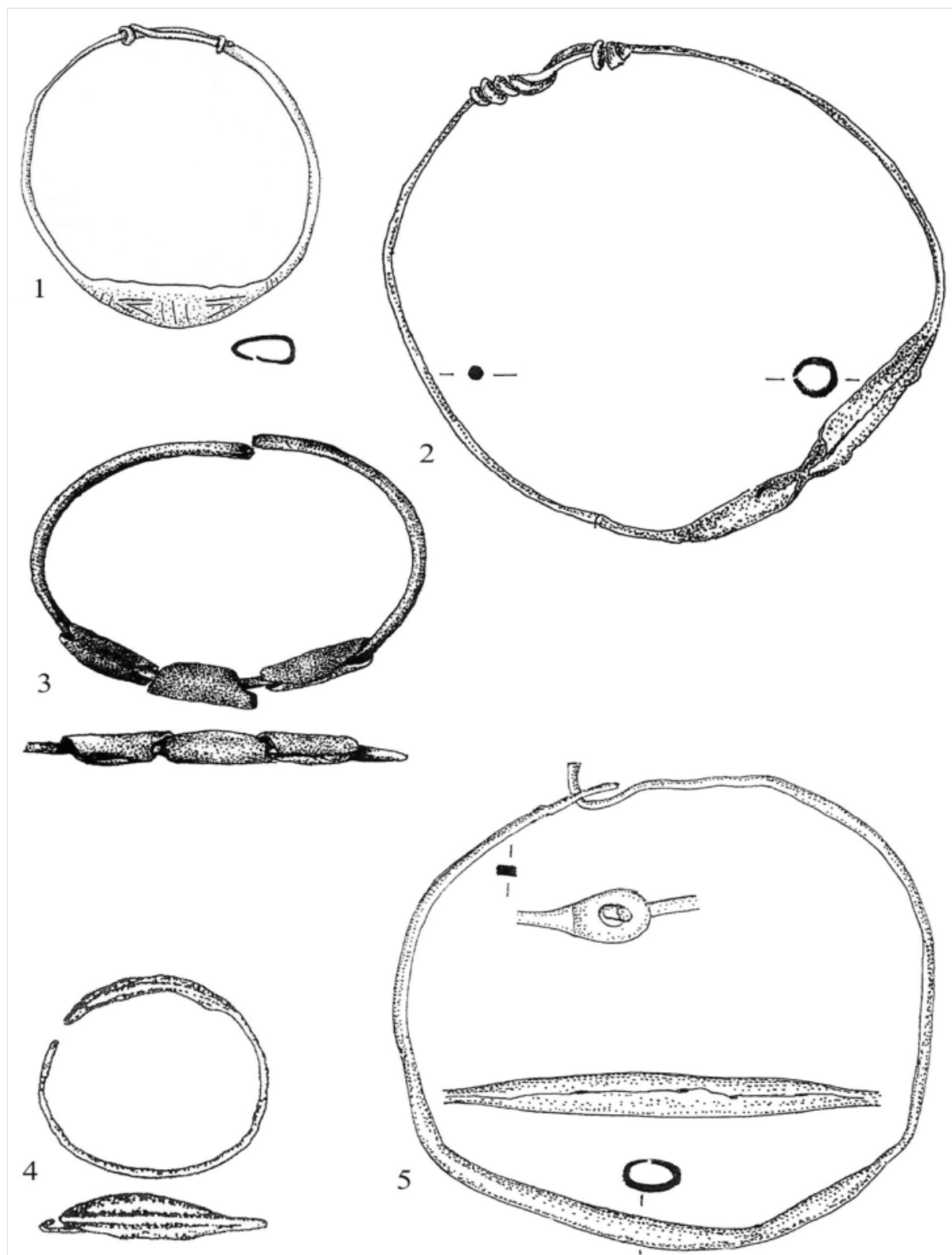
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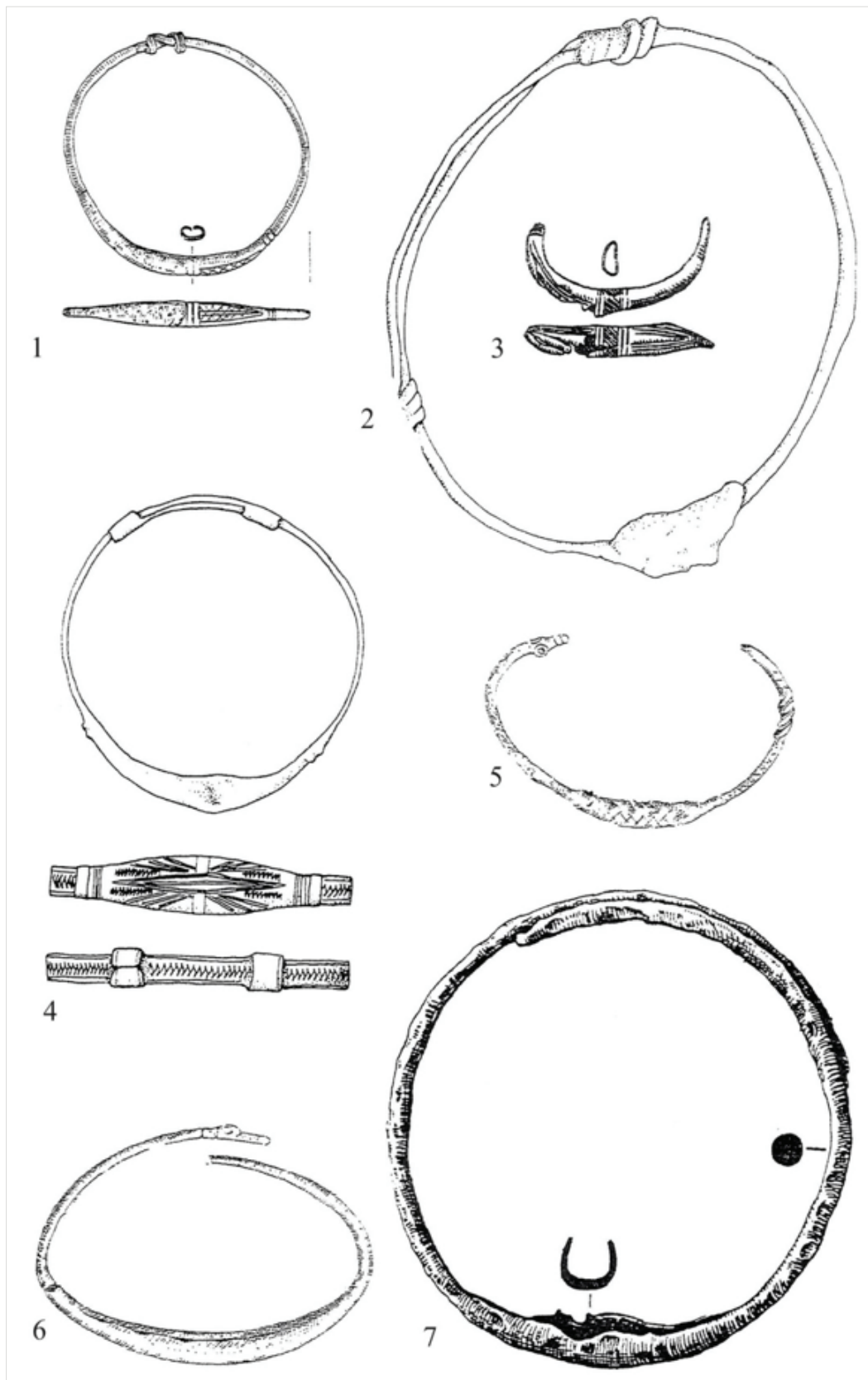
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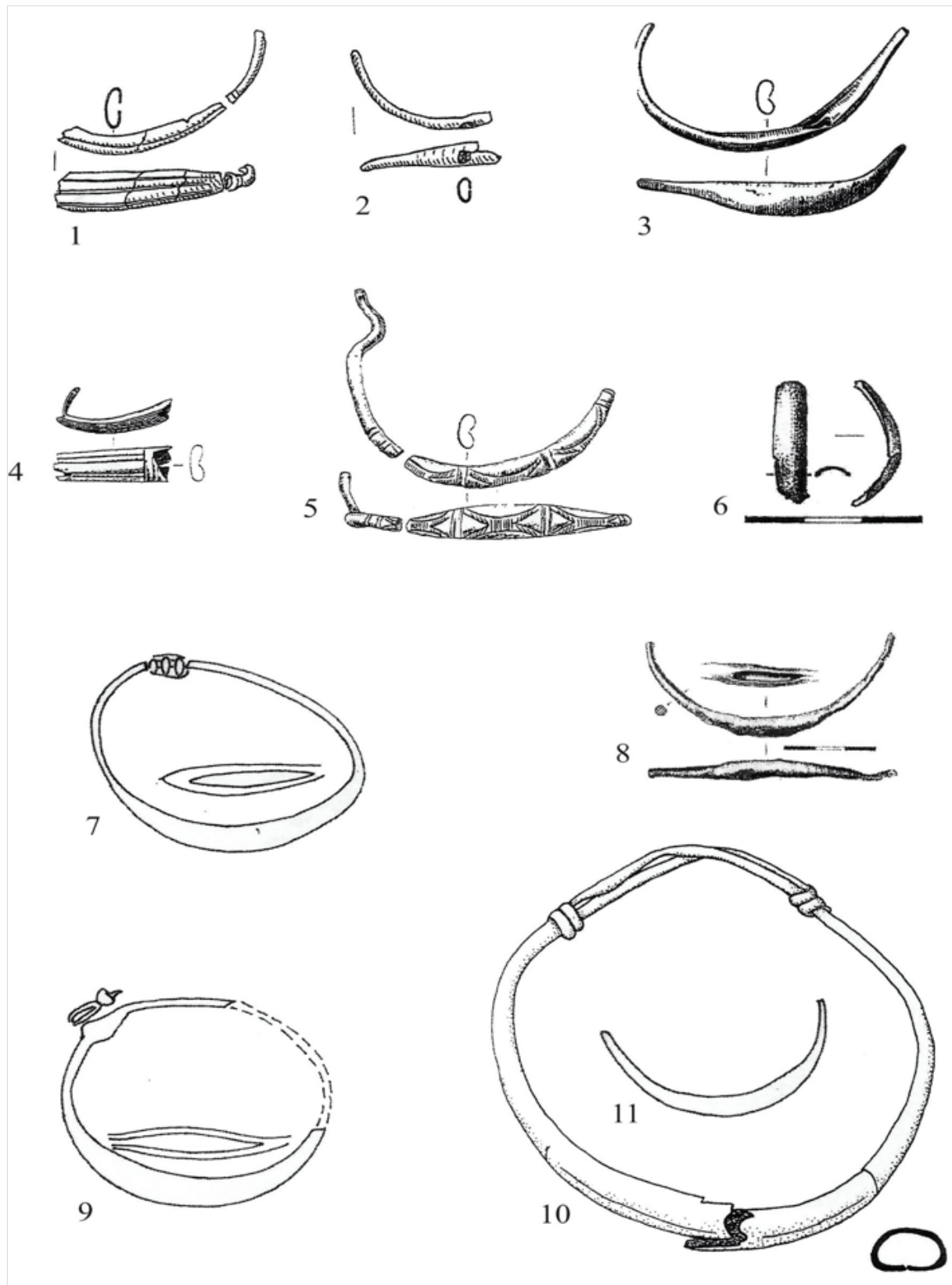
Pl. I. Map with discoveries of bracelets/necklaces found in Europe (the numbers on the map correspond to those in the catalogue).



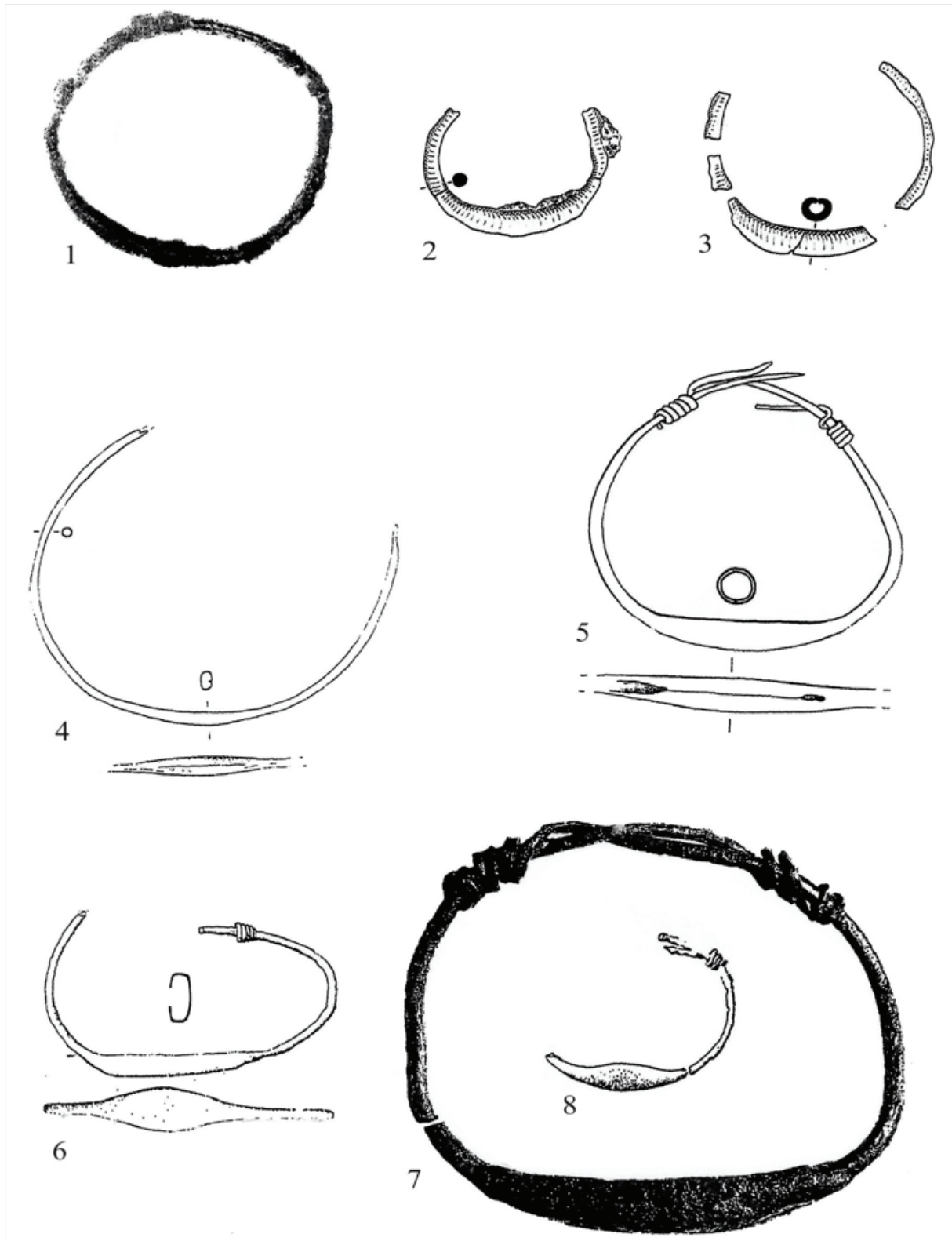
Pl. II. Bracelets/necklaces with “pockets”: 1. Magdalensberg, scale 1/1 (after Deimel 1987, pl. 47/2); 2. Braniște – Nemțisor, scale 1/1 (after Mihailescu-Bîrliba *et alii* 2011, fig. 1); 3. Valea lui Mihai, scale 1/1 (after Fazecaș, Marta 2006, pl. III/6); 4. Husynne Kolonia, no scale (after Bargiel 2006, fig. 10/1); 5. Hârlău, scale 1/1 (after Mihailescu-Bîrliba *et alii* 2011, fig. 2).



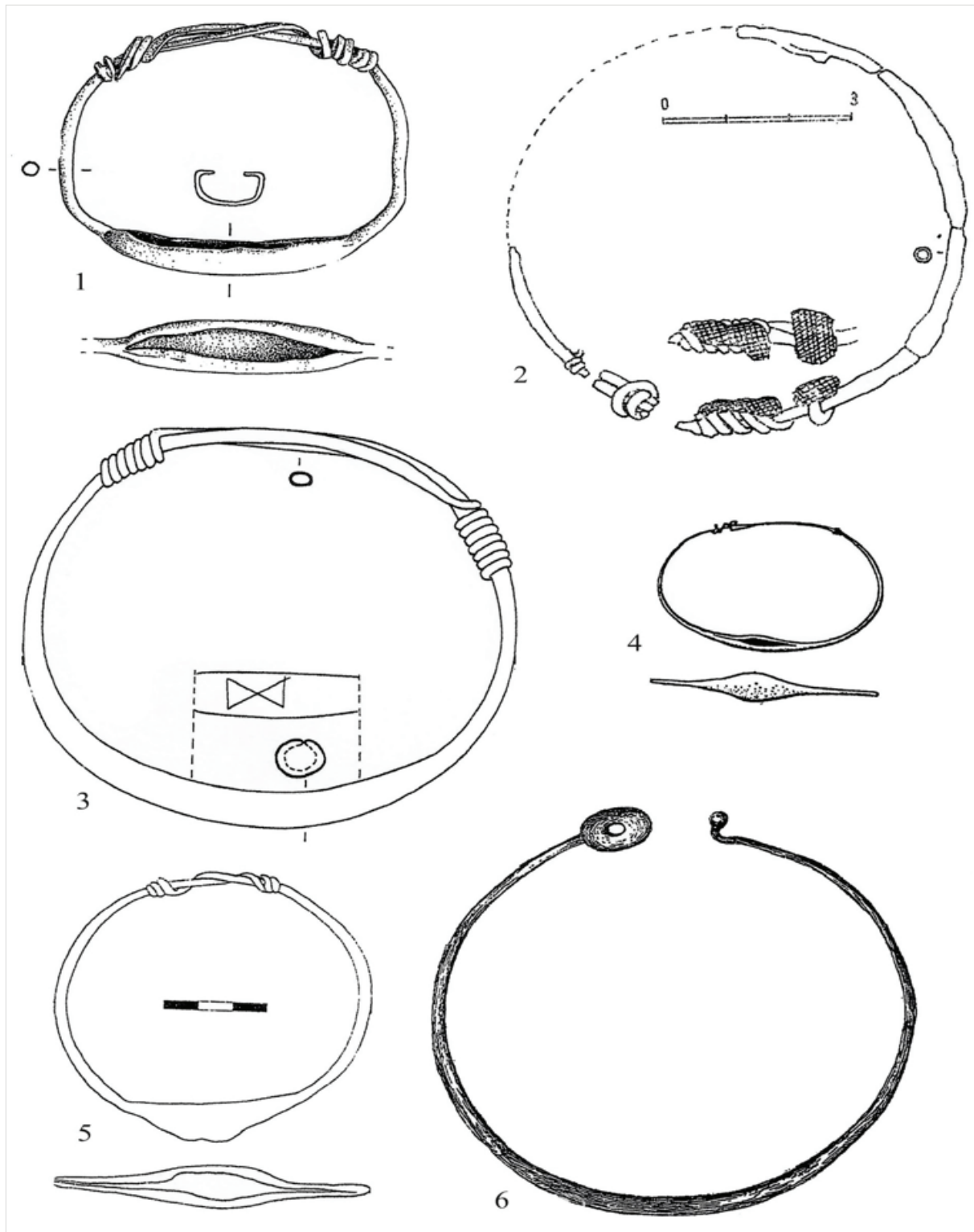
Pl. III. Bracelets/necklaces with "pockets": 1. Borosești, scale 1/2 (after Babeș 1993, pl. 7/M. 52f); 2. Magdalensberg, scale 1/1 (after Deimel 1987, fig. 47/1); 3. Dolinjani, scale 1/3 (after Smirnova, Megei 1995, fig. 2/M. 2/b); 4. Magdalensberg, scale 1/1 (after Deimel 1987, fig. 47/3); 5. Deißwil-Stettlen, scale 4/5 (after Filip 1956, fig. 45/1); 6. Zihl, scale 4/5 (after Filip 1956, fig. 45/2); 7. Staré Hradisko II, scale 1/1 (after Meduna 1970, pl. 8/11).



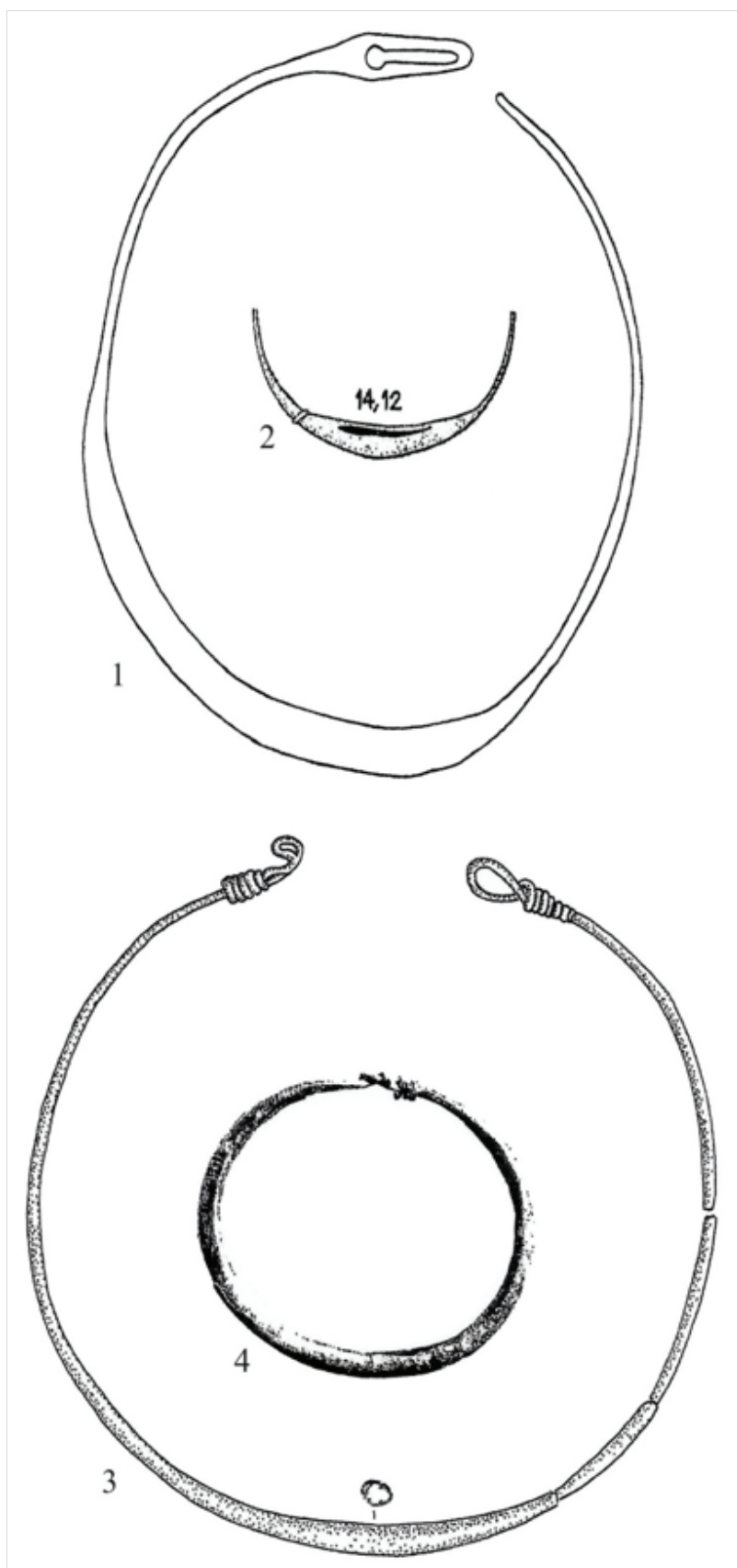
Pl. IV. Bracelets/necklaces with “pockets”: 1-5. Doliniani, scale 2/3 (after Smirnova, Megei 1995, fig. 2/M. 8c and M. 3/a, 5/M. 31/c, 7/M. 44/d, 9/M. 40/f); 6, 8. Hunedoara – *Grădina Castelului* (after Rustoiu 2019, fig. 6); 7, 9, 11. Zemplín, scale 1/2 (unpublished); 10, Magdalensberg, scale 1/1 (after Deimel 1987, fig. 47/4).



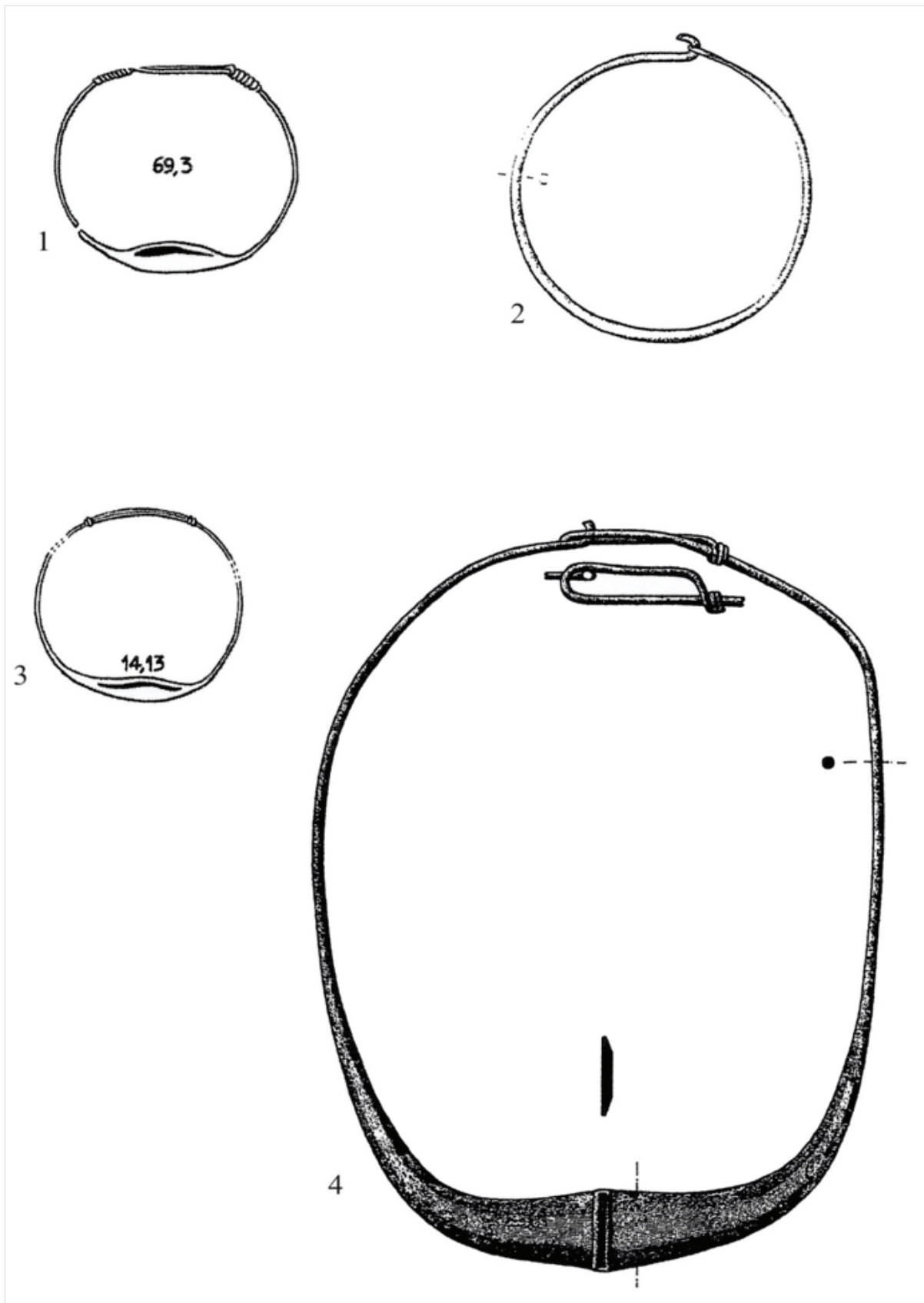
Pl. V. Bracelets/necklaces with "pockets": 1. Clit, scale 1/2 (after Dumitrașcu 1971, fig. 11/1); 2-3. Poieniști, scale 1/2 (after Babeș 1993, pl/ 32/M 201 and M 261b); 4-5. Augst, scale 2/3 (after Riha 1990, pl. 23/599, 22/598); 6, 8. Emona, scale 1/2 (after Petru 1972, pl. XXX/M. 499/23 and XXVII/M. 305/39); 7, Camulodunum, scale 1/1 (after Riha 1990, pl. 82/552).



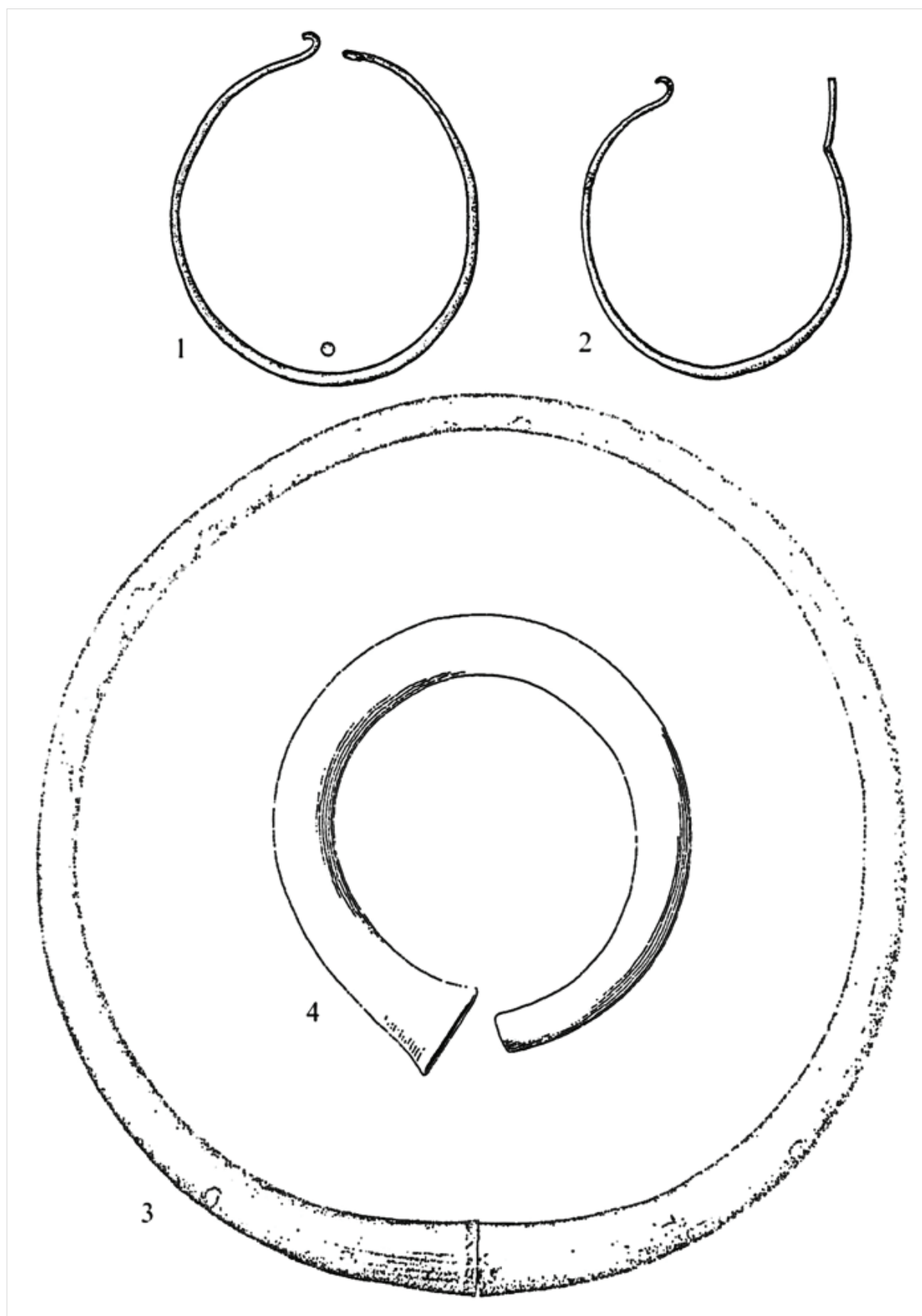
Pl. VI. Bracelets/necklaces with "pockets": 1. Augst, scale 2/3 (after Riha 1990, pl. 22/596); 2. Văleni, scale 1/1 (after Ioniță, Ursache 1977, R52/16); 3. Bârlad, scale 1/1 (after Ioniță 1980, pl. 1/7); 4. Emona, scale 1/2 (after Petru 1972, pl. LVII/20); 5. Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa (after Rustoiu 1996, fig. 42/5); 6. Łagiewnik, scale 1/2 (after Kossinna 1905, fig. 26).



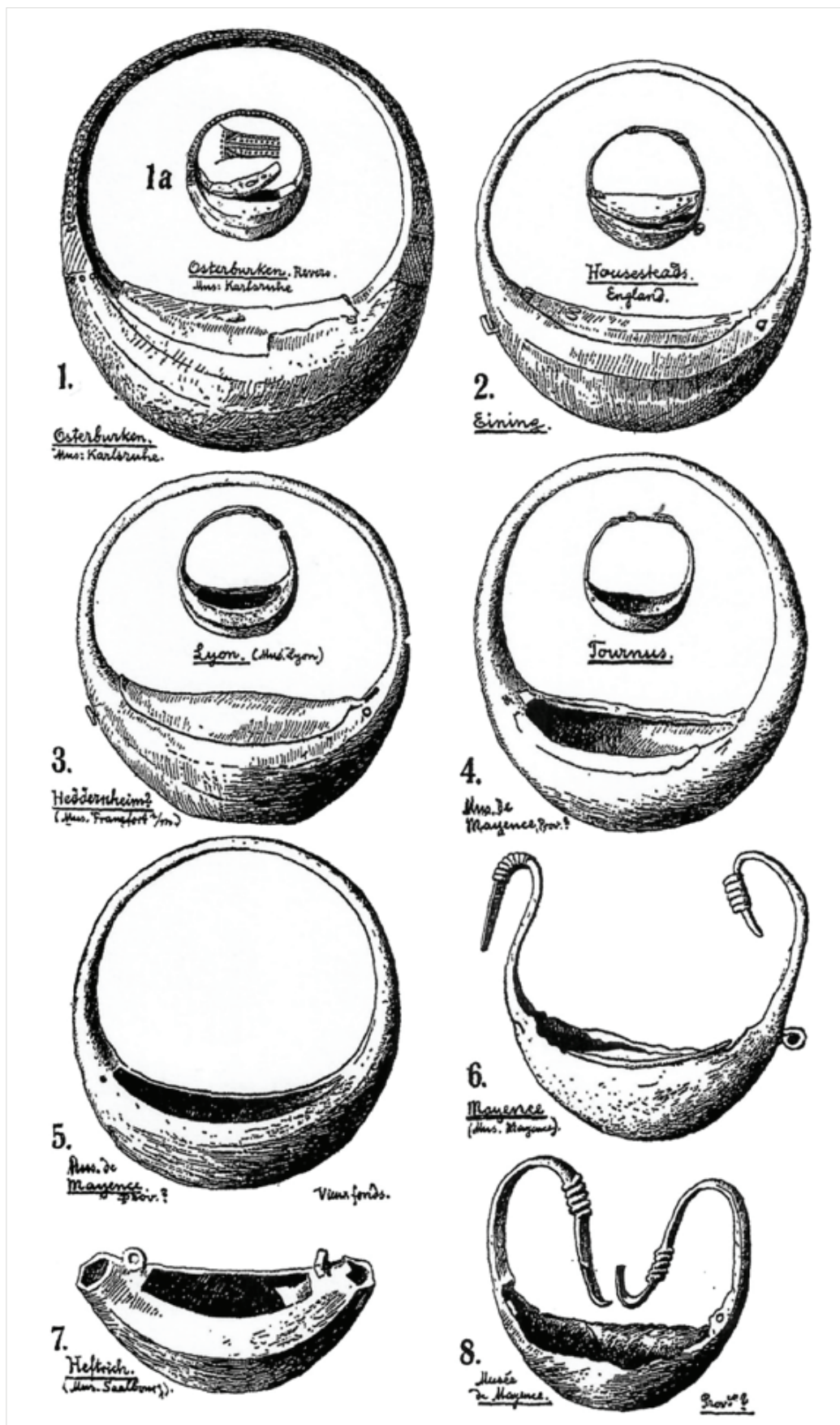
Pl. VII. Bracelets/necklaces with “pockets”: 1. Kipfenberg, scale 1/2 (after Dannheimer 1962, pl. 48/10); 2. Savaria, scale 2/3 (after Mócsy 1954, fig. 4/M 14); 3. Kosanovo, scale 1/1 (after Kravčenko 1967, fig. 6/1); 4. Geisingen, scale 2/3 (after Nübling 2005, fig. 71).



Pl. VIII. Bracelets/necklaces with “pockets”: 1. Savaria, scale 2/3 (after Mócsy 1954, fig. 15/M 69); 2. Bol’šoe Isakovo, scale 1/2 (after Skvorzov 2004-2005, fig. 72/3); 3. Savaria, scale 2/3 (after Mócsy 1954, fig. 4/M 14); 4. Gellep, scale 2/3 (after Werner 1938, fig. 1).



Pl. IX. Bracelets/necklaces with “pockets”: 1-2. Bol’she Isakovo, scale 1/2 (after Skvorzov 2004-2005, fig. 45/2, 72/6); 3-4. Gommern and Grabow, scale 1/1 (after Becker *et alii* 2010, fig. 1/1, 2).



Pl. X. Bracelets/necklaces with "wallet": Great Britain, France and Germany (after Forrer 1934, pl. XXXI).

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 Ukraini
- 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
- DACIA N.S., tome LXVIII, Bucarest, 2024, p. 491-499

- 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. Phraser, 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 – Madriider Mitteilungen. Zeitschrift der Madriider 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 Maigne, 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 Arqueología. 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