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This volume is dedicated to the memory of Egon Dörner (1925–1993)

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Egon Dörner".

Archaeological Discoveries from the Period of the Dark Millenium in Felnac “Complexul Zootehnic” (Arad County)¹

Florin Mărginean, Dan Băcuet-Crișan

Abstract: The article aims at presenting several discoveries that have remained as yet unpublished, made during the rescue archaeological excavations performed in Felnac more than half a century ago, by a team of archaeologists from the museum in Arad. From a chronological perspective the study envisages two horizons attributed to populations that reached the Carpathian Basin in different periods of the first Christian Millennium. The items are one pot with special decoration, more rarely encountered during the Sarmatian period, and two graves from the Avar Period.

Regarded in a wider context, we believe that the information thus published will contribute to the repertory of discoveries for both eras in question.

Keywords: pottery, Sarmatians, grave, Avars, Felnac, Lower Mureș.

Introduction. Motivation

The archaeological topography in the area of present-day Felnac includes a series of significant discoveries noted ever since the end of the 19th century². One can also add other discoveries made during the 20th century, that cover, from a chronological perspective, several historical periods. These are the discoveries from the spot called “Complexul Zootehnic”, where a multi-strata site was documented (see the excavation ground plan on Pl. 2) through three campaigns of archaeological research (1975–1977), while a fourth such campaign was only planned (1978). Unfortunately, the valorization of the discoveries was below expectations, as just scattered pieces of information were published in the specialized literature, most of them referring to prehistoric discoveries³ and partially, to the medieval period⁴.

The present article aims at presenting some of the items and archaeological contexts from the period of the first millennium A.D., discovered through the researches performed during the construction of the swine complex in Felnac.

Processing the entire documentation and archaeological material resulted from Felnac “Complexul Zootehnic”, most of it preserved in the collection of the museum in Arad, is a goal we wish to reach as soon as possible. The great volume of archaeological material and the missing elements, due to the passage of time, in strong connection to the death of the authors of the research and with them, probably of the data not recorded in writing, are the reasons for the slow pace of processing and editing. We tried to compensate this by publishing focused articles, like the one here, until we will manage to publish the entire excavation exhaustively.

Geographical context and localization of the site

The site is on the north-eastern border of the municipality of Felnac, 1.5 km north-east from the Orthodox church (Pl. 1/2), on a high terrace of Vinga Plain, in fact the eastern part of the Great Plain (Pl. 1/1). The selected site was safe from flooding but, at the same time, considering the significance of

¹ English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

² Hampel 1900, 117–123; Dömötör 1901, 62–66.

³ Sava 2011, 83–84.

⁴ Zdroba, Barbu 1976, 47–50; Aradul. Permanențe 1978, 79–83; Barbu, Ivanof 1980, 33–34.

the body of water, not far from River Mureș. The site was named after the swine complex built there during the 1970s, on the left side of the Felnac – Arad road (Pl. 1, image in medallion).

Incursion in the history of research regarding the area of Felnac during the period of the Dark Millennium

Discoveries dated to the 2nd–4th centuries have been often noted during archaeological excavations from the area of the Lower Mureș ever since the middle of the twentieth century, both in Felnac and in areas in its close proximity where such contexts and artifacts from the period of the 2nd–4th century have been attributed both to the Dacians and the Sarmatians⁵. One is delighted that various studies, monograph works, and synthesis works have been published recently, analyzing the period in question in a much more applied manner⁶.

The first discoveries dated to the Early Medieval Period (the Avar period in the case under discussion) from the area of Felnac were signaled in the end of the 19th century and subsequently published in a series of articles and works⁷. The fortuitous conditions in which the items were discovered, from the certain context of a grave, and subsequently the division of the artifacts among several locations, while others were lost, has led to unavoidable confusions during the 20th century when they were mentioned in several articles and studies. The situation has been recently clarified in an ample study focusing on these discoveries⁸.

More than a century after the discovery of the items in Felnac, the realities regarding the Avar-Period discoveries in the region around the Lower Mureș have changed significantly. Discoveries from the Avar Period were signaled during the twentieth century in Sânpetru German⁹ and Peregul Mare¹⁰. One can add more recent ones, that we are certain that once published will bring a substantial contribution to the knowledge of the period between the 6th and 8th centuries in the area of the Lower Mureș.

The discoveries in question were made during infrastructure works on the highway sector along the Nădlac – Arad Fourth Pan-European Corridor. We are only mentioning here the five cemeteries of the Avar Era discovered north of the Mureș, between Nădlac and Arad. The first cemetery was discovered east of Pecica, part of Site 15 on Lot 2 of the Pecica-Arad Highway¹¹. The other four are located around Nădlac, one on the connection road belt of the city (Site 7M) and three others on Lot 1 of the Nădlac – Pecica Sector (sites 3M, south and north, and site 9M)¹². One can also add several settlements that can be dated to the same period, such as those discovered on Sites 9M and 15 on the same highway sector, as well as the discoveries in Pecica “Rovine”¹³ and Pecica “East SD”¹⁴.

Returning to the discoveries from Felnac made in the end of the 19th century, we shall attempt, on the basis of L. Dömötör’s descriptions, to localize them in the current landscape of the settlement, an initiative deemed necessary from the perspective of the discoveries presented in the present article. L. Dömötör stated that the discovery was made in a non-floodable area close to the Mureș, in a sand quarry, and that the workers discovered the items and divided them among themselves and with their patron. One also finds out that the artifacts were discovered together with human and horse bones and also, more importantly, that the discovery was made near a mound surrounded by a ditch; the

⁵ Dörner 1970, 445–465; Dörner *et al.* 1973, 375; *RepArh* 1999, 68–69, 97–98, 111, 119–120, 138; Hügel 1999, 22–33.

⁶ Mare *et al.* 2011; Grumeza *et al.* 2013; Grumeza 2014.

⁷ Hampel 1900; Dömötör 1901; Mare 1997, 119; Mare 1998, 291; Cosma 2002; Tănase 2004–2005, 237–239; Tănase 2010, 28–29; Cosma 2015, 266–271.

⁸ Tănase 2004–2005.

⁹ Dörner 1960, 423–433; *RepArh* 1999, 112; Garam 2001, 116–119; Cosma 2015, 266–268.

¹⁰ *RepArh* 1999, 101–102; Cosma 2015, 268–271.

¹¹ Excavations performed by a team of the County Museum in Satu-Mare, coordinated by L. Marta.

¹² Excavations performed by a team of the Archaeology and Art History Institute in Cluj-Napoca, coordinated by S. Cociș and A. Ursuțiu.

¹³ These are recent discoveries, made through preventive excavations performed by a team of the Arad Museum Complex coordinated by P. Hurezan.

¹⁴ The preventive excavations performed by a team of the Arad Museum Complex coordinated by P. Hügel have led to the discovery of one part of a settlement and one grave dated to the Late Avar Era. In this case the situation is a bit more complex, due to the fact that our discoveries are in close proximity of Site 15 on Lot 2 of the Pecica-Arad Highway sector. For now we just wish to mention these aspects that are not in the focus of the present article.

mound still preserved traces of buildings¹⁵. These data are important, as we believe that these could only be the ruins in the north-western part of the settlement of Felnac, in the close proximity of River Mureş. Thus, one knows that the ruins were visible until the second half of the 20th century and that one building was preserved, to be destroyed by the Communist authorities in order to allow for the extension of an agricultural plot¹⁶. Today one can only discern on site a wall measuring 50 m in length and 3 m in width, parallel to the River Mureş¹⁷. The association of these ruins with the residence of the Iakşici, a family of Serbian nobles arrived after the middle of the 15th century, is worthy of attention¹⁸, but we chose not to discuss this aspect in the present paper as it would go beyond our current aims.

In this context, one can say that the discoveries from the swine complex represent another funerary area from the Avar Period, but located 3 km NE from the discovery spot from the end of the 19th century. These chronological differences have already been noted in the specialized literature as well¹⁹.

As for the discoveries made at the "Complexul Zootehnic", they started after 1971 when several artifacts were found after the start of the first excavations for the construction of a swine platform. Thus, in 1972, a tem of archaeologists from the County Museum in Arad (E. Dörner, M. Zdroba, and M. Barbu) were dispatched on site and rescued a series of items that can be dated to the Bronze Age, the Sarmatian Era, and the Arpadian Period²⁰. From the paragraphs preserved in the preliminary archaeological research report compiled by M. Zdroba and M. Barbu, kept as an original typed document in the archive of the museum in Arad, one finds out the following: "The largest part of the recovered archaeological materials can be included in the chronological period between the 7th and the 11th centuries. We have also identified pot fragments and pot rims typical to the 7th century. The category also includes a pot rescued during field walking in a pit that seems to have been part of a kiln. The pot's rim is very prominent. Under the rim one notes a decoration consisting of horizontal lines and, beneath the latter, a frieze of stylized vegetal elements. It seems that the pot fulfilled some ritual function"²¹.

The first rescue archaeological campaign started in 1975 and the team included just M. Zdroba and M. Barbu. The preliminary report mentions the following in the chapter dedicated to the description of the discoveries: "To the 7th century one can also date a grave discovered on the eastern side of square A. The grave was discovered at a depth of 1.1 m. It was oriented east-west; the head of the skeleton was oriented to the east, facing west. As an inventory, inside the grave we have identified an iron buckle in the pelvic area. Near the head, on the left side, we found a seventh-century pot, similar to the pots discovered in Avar graves". (see the general excavation ground plan with the localization on Pl. 2 and detail on Pl. 5/1-2)²². Subsequently, the text makes but very general references to pottery fragments dated to a wide interval, between the 7th and the 11th centuries.

In 1976 the same team started a new archaeological campaign and opened new trenches that continued those of the previous year (see the general excavation ground plan on Pl. 2). The report compiled by the authors of the excavation indicates that besides the already mentioned pottery fragments dated to the 7th-11th centuries "a seventh century grave was found in a grave pit from section S3, namely on the limit of square 1 and in square 2 at -1,30 m depth. A large part of the grave was in the northern wall of the section. The grave as oriented east-west, the head was oriented eastwards, with the face and the feet towards the west. This is the second grave discovered during the two excavation campaigns. Near the head, on the left side, we found a jar-type pot dated to the 7th century, similar to the pot in the grave excavated in 1975"²³. In the absence of the ground plan we can state that the second grave was in close proximity of the one discovered during the previous year, as section S3 had

¹⁵ Dömötör 1901, 65.

¹⁶ Sala 2009, 25.

¹⁷ Rusu, Hurezan 1999, 36-37.

¹⁸ Haşegan 1995, 85.

¹⁹ Tănase 2004-2005, 243-244.

²⁰ Dörner *et al.* 1973, 375.

²¹ The pot was recorded in 1977 in the inventory ledger of the museum in Arad as an urn, under the inventory number 16.099; the observations section includes mention of its discovery in 1972 through the researches performed by E. Dörner, M. Barbu, and M. Zdroba.

²² The drawings on plate 5/1-2 have been drawn again after the originals; the latter were made on a 1: 50 scale.

²³ The ground plans of section S3 are unfortunately not preserved in the archive of the museum.

been opened perpendicular to case A (see the general excavation ground plan). This piece of information has remained practically unpublished until today and the inventory ledger contains no data on this pot that one can only presume was destroyed at the time of its discovery.

From the preliminary report of the campaigns started in 1977 we only mention the place change in the structure of the team, i.e. M. Barbu and M. Zdroba. It seems that no other notable discoveries from the Avar Period were made, as the authors mention, in general, that “numerous archaeological vestiges that can be dated chronologically to the period of the 7th–12th centuries were also identified during the excavations performed last autumn”.

It seems that the continuation of the researches in 1978 remained just a project and no actual archaeological excavations have been performed that year.

Description of artifacts

1. *Handleless cooking pot* discovered in 1972²⁴. The pot was made on the slow-turning potters' wheel from a fabric tampered with average-granulation sand and mica flakes. It is brown in color, with darker (blackish brown) parts in the upper portion and in the area of the base.

The pot is prolonged in shape, with the diameter of the base much smaller than that of the mouth. The pot's mouth is strongly flared, the neck arched, and the rim outwardly pulled and with a straight (horizontal) cut.

In the upper part the pot is decorated with extremely complex decorative elements:

- a horizontal strap consisting of straight, very fine, and parallel lines has been incised right under the neck.

- a strap/frieze consisting of eight leaves was performed under the first strap, on the pot's shoulder. The long sides and the veins of each leaf are rendered by rows of impressions made in the soft fabric with a comb with fine and very close-together teeth. The arched areas/ends of each leaf are rendered by parallel half-circles (placed in groups of three), incised in the soft fabric. In size the leaves vary between 9.5 cm and 13.5 cm in length.

- a circular perforation was made through the pot's wall under the median area, towards the base of the cooking pot.

Pot size: H = 42 cm, diameter_{mouth} = 28 cm, diameter_{base} = 16 cm, wall thickness = 0.5 cm. Preserved in the CMA, inv. no. 16.099 (marked in the inventory ledger as urn), discovered during a field walk in 1972, inside the precinct of the swine complex (E. Dörner, M. Barbu, M. Zdroba).

2. *Ceramic pot* from grave M 1/1975. The pot is hand-modelled from a fabric tampered with sand, crushed pottery fragments, and mica flakes. The rim is slightly tilted outwardly and rounded. It has a careless, coarse outlook, with the rim slightly flared. It is dark brown, with the upper part almost black. Taking into consideration the pot's dimensions, we believe that it can be included in the category of cup (liquid drinking vessels).

Pot dimensions: H = 12.5/13 cm, diameter_{mouth} = 9/9.5 cm, diameter_{base} = 6.7 cm, wall thickness = 0.3/0.4 cm. Preserved at the CMA, inv. no. 16.096, discovered on the right size of a deceased's head, in a grave identified on the eastern side of square A in 1975.

Suggestion for the chronological identification of the artifacts

The above mentioned attempt to identify the chronology of the artifacts is not easy, as there are no items to which the ones in question were associated at the moment of discovery. For the artifacts and contexts under analysis here we shall aim at identifying formal analogies in closer or farther geographical areas.

1. *The handleless cooking pot ornamented with a vegetal frieze*. The ornament performed on this pot is exceptional. This type of vegetal decoration, made by rows of impressions in the soft fabric, is not singular in the case of pottery dated to the Migration Period and the Early Middle Ages. Even if they are extremely rare, the location of such discoveries indicates the fact that the decorative elements that

²⁴ Raluca D. Matei drew the pot and the decoration details and we hereby thank her again.

render vegetal elements in a sketchy manner (such as the "wheat ear") have been used during a wide chronological sequence over a vast territory.

On the territory of present-day Romania we provide several discoveries as examples: in the north-western area, in Silvaniei Depression, from the settlement in Popeni "Pe pogor", dated to the second half of the 7th century and the first half of the 8th century²⁵, in Banat the settlement of Gornea – the habitation horizon of the 12th–13th centuries²⁶, and in Moldavia the 14th century settlements in Pihnești and Bârlad "Prodana"²⁷.

As previously stated, this type of ornament was used over wide geographical areas; as examples one can mention here the discoveries in Stará Kouřim²⁸, southern Silesia, northern Moravia and Bohemia²⁹, and those in Slovakia³⁰.

After discussing the characteristics of the decoration and after identifying some analogies for the decorative technique from other cultural environments and geographical areas, we shall now focus on the pot's shape and formal characteristics. The prolonged body, the arching of the neck, and especially the modeling of the rim have nevertheless made us envisage an earlier chronological stage, namely the Sarmatian Period, as there are several almost perfect formal analogies for the pot under discussion. We have identified the best formal analogy, one might say an almost perfect replica of the pot from Felnac (but with a different decoration), in the settlement researched in Timișoara-Freidorf, dated to the 4th–5th centuries³¹. The pot from Timișoara Freidorf, with an extremely rich decoration also incised in the soft fabric (that nevertheless does not render vegetal elements but wavy lines, straight lines, and short and oblique rows of impressions) has the same formal characteristics as the pot from Felnac, and this allows for the statement that it is an almost identical replica of the pot from Felnac. Sarmatian-Era artifacts have also been noted in the border of the settlement in Felnac, thus it would not be surprising if the pot decorated with the vegetal frieze also belonged to this category of archaeological discoveries.

Returning to the complexity of the decoration, we do not reject the possibility that it imitates the vegetal decoration present on metal artifacts from that period.

As for the presence of that perforation in the pot's wall, it might have several explanations:

- it had a ritual function, i.e. the pot thus decorated was used during magical-religious practices.
- taking into consideration the fact that the pot was discovered in a fragmentary state (and has been restored/glued in the lab), it might have been broken during that era and this triggered the repair attempt that included the making of the perforation; for unknown reasons, the repair was never completed, as the second perforation, required for the successful repair of the pot, was not performed.

2. *The ceramic pot and grave M. 1/1975.* The grave researched in 1975 has been analyzed chronologically in comparison to the famous Avar-Era smith's grave; specialists have suggested that the first be dated to the 7th century³² or around 650³³, i.e. during the Middle Avar Period. The pot has close analogies to the one from grave M. 3 in the Middle Avar-Period cemetery (670–720) in Cheșereu "Dealul Izvorului/Forrásdomb" (Bihar County)³⁴ and the grave discovered in Ghenci "Str. Careilor" (Satu-Mare County)³⁵. Other numerous examples of such discoveries have indicated the fact that this type of hand-modeled pottery was also discovered inside settlements³⁶.

Taking into consideration the characteristics of the discoveries presented above and acknowledging the noted analogies, we have attempted to argue for a certain chronological and cultural identification of these vestiges, mentioning that this is just a suggestion due to the fact that the artifacts

²⁵ Băcuet-Crișan 2006, Pl. 25/6.

²⁶ Ţeicu, Lazarovici 1996, Fig. 45.

²⁷ Spinei 1992, Fig. 39/4, Fig. 47/3, 6.

²⁸ Šolle 1966, Fig. 32, Fig. 61.

²⁹ Pankiewicz 2012, 62, Fig. 28.

³⁰ Vlkolinská 1996, Pl. IV/4, Pl. V/4, 7.

³¹ Mare *et al.* 2011, Pl. XXXVIII/6.

³² Zdroba, Barbu 1976, 47–49, Pl. I–III.

³³ Vida 1999, 111–147, Pl. 175; Tănase 2004–2005, 244.

³⁴ Cosma 2002, 80, 184, Pl. 83/7; Cosma 2007, 142, Pl. 9/39.

³⁵ Cosma 2007, 142, Pl. 9/41.

³⁶ Herold 2014, 207–208, 220–221.

we were forced to work with are extremely few. Thus, the statements in the present initiative refer strictly to the level of data known so far on the vestiges described above, so that the suggestions of chronological and cultural identification are not untouchable and might be confirmed or infirmed by future researches/discoveries.

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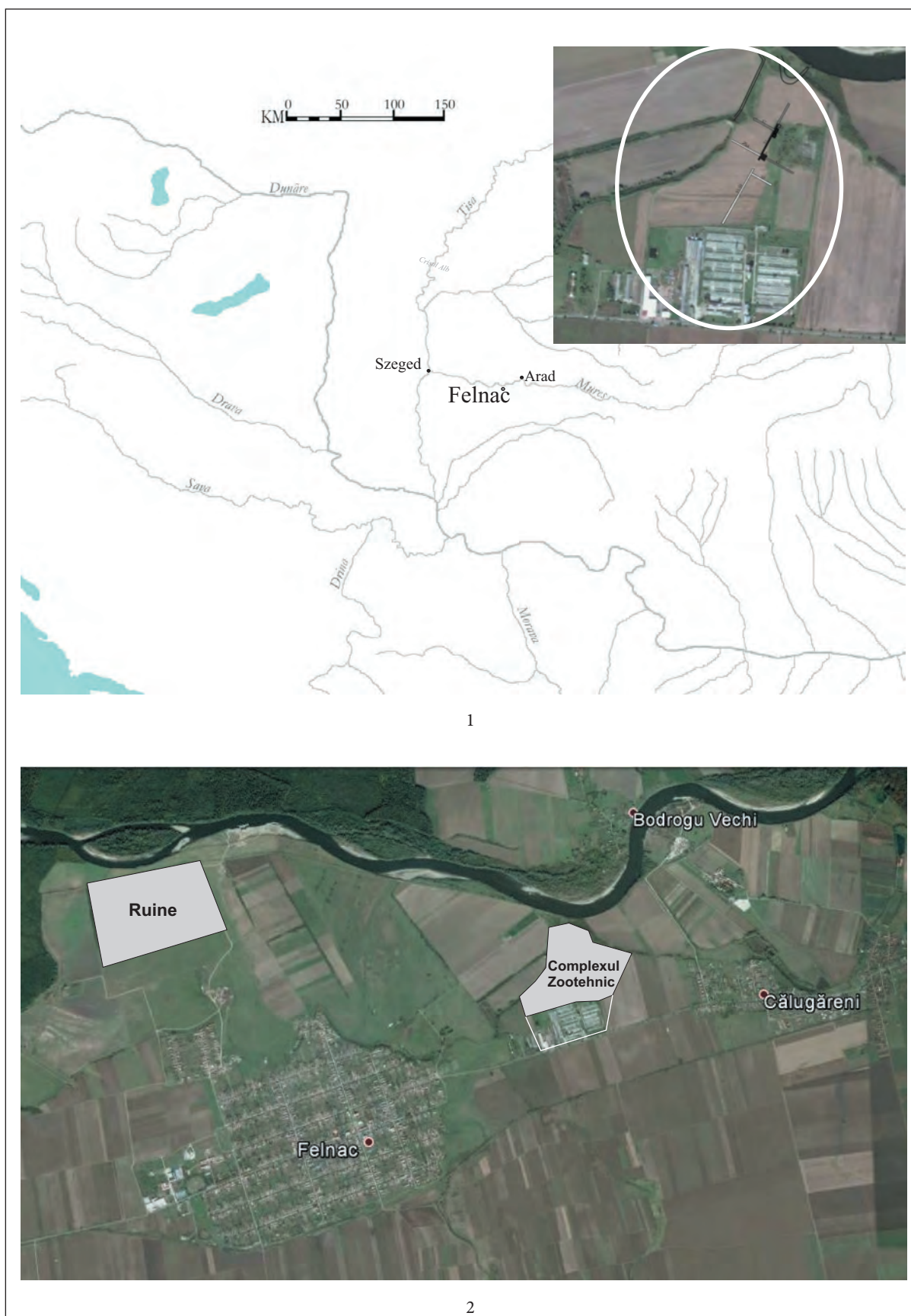


Plate 1. Felnac “Complexul Zootehnic”. 1. Geographic localization and detail of the excavation ground plan. 2. Satellite image with the possible localization of the nineteenth-century discoveries and those from the “Complexul Zootehnic”.

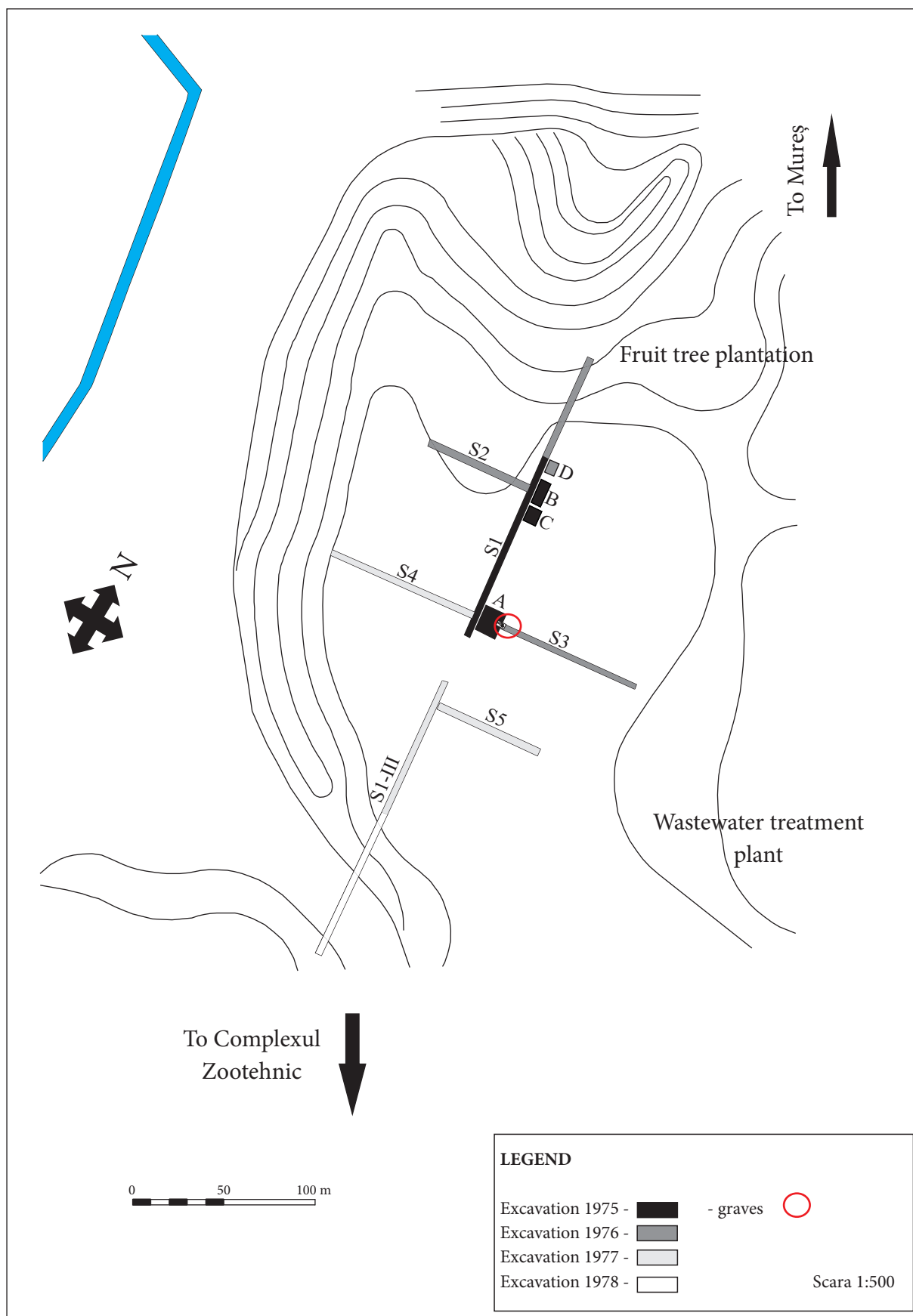


Plate 2. Felnac "Complexul Zootehnic". General ground plan of the excavations with the localization of the funerary discoveries.



Plate 3. Felnac “Complexul Zootehnic”. The pot discovered in 1972.

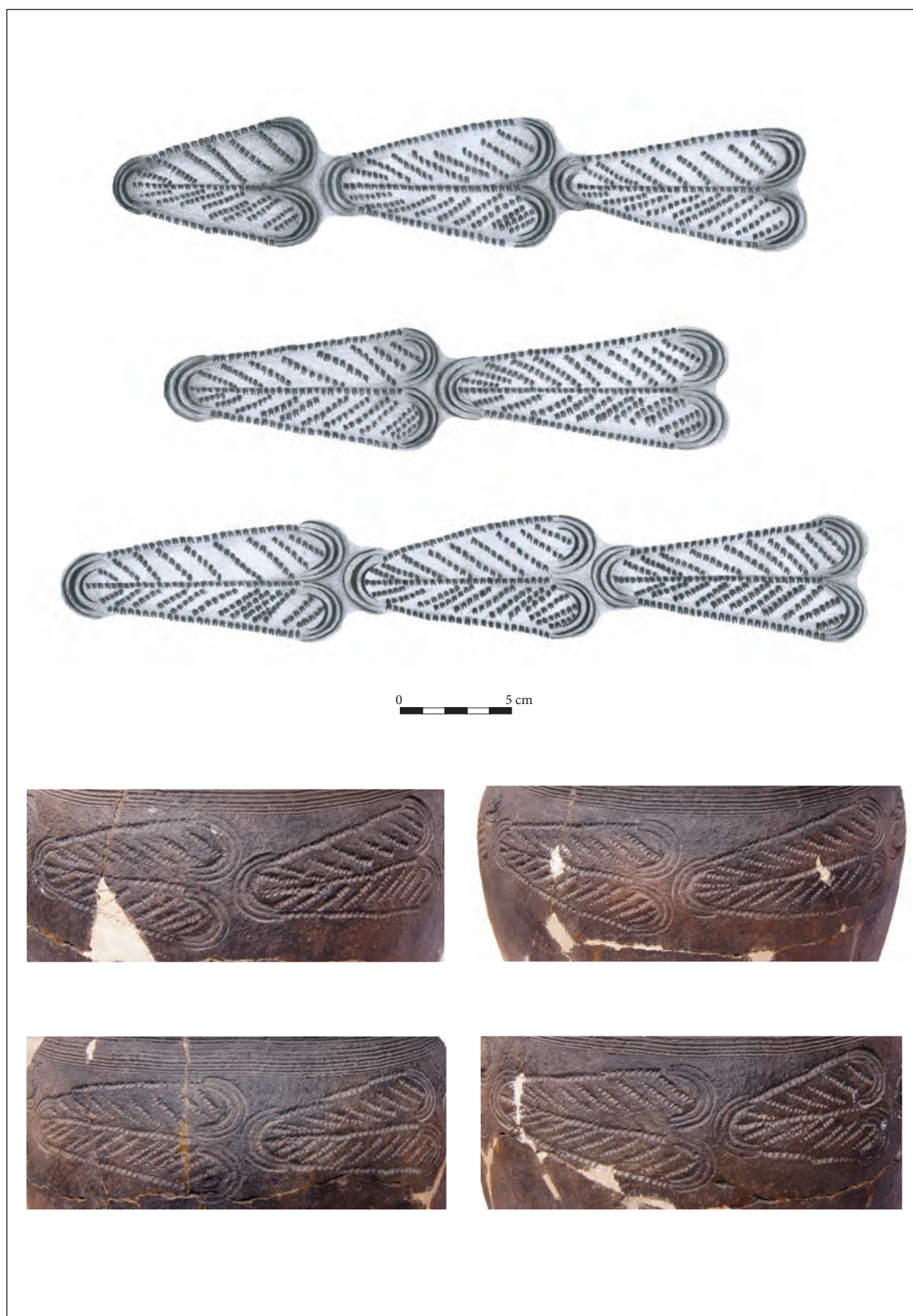


Plate 4. Felnac "Complexul Zootehnic". Details with the vegetal decoration of the pot discovered in 1972.

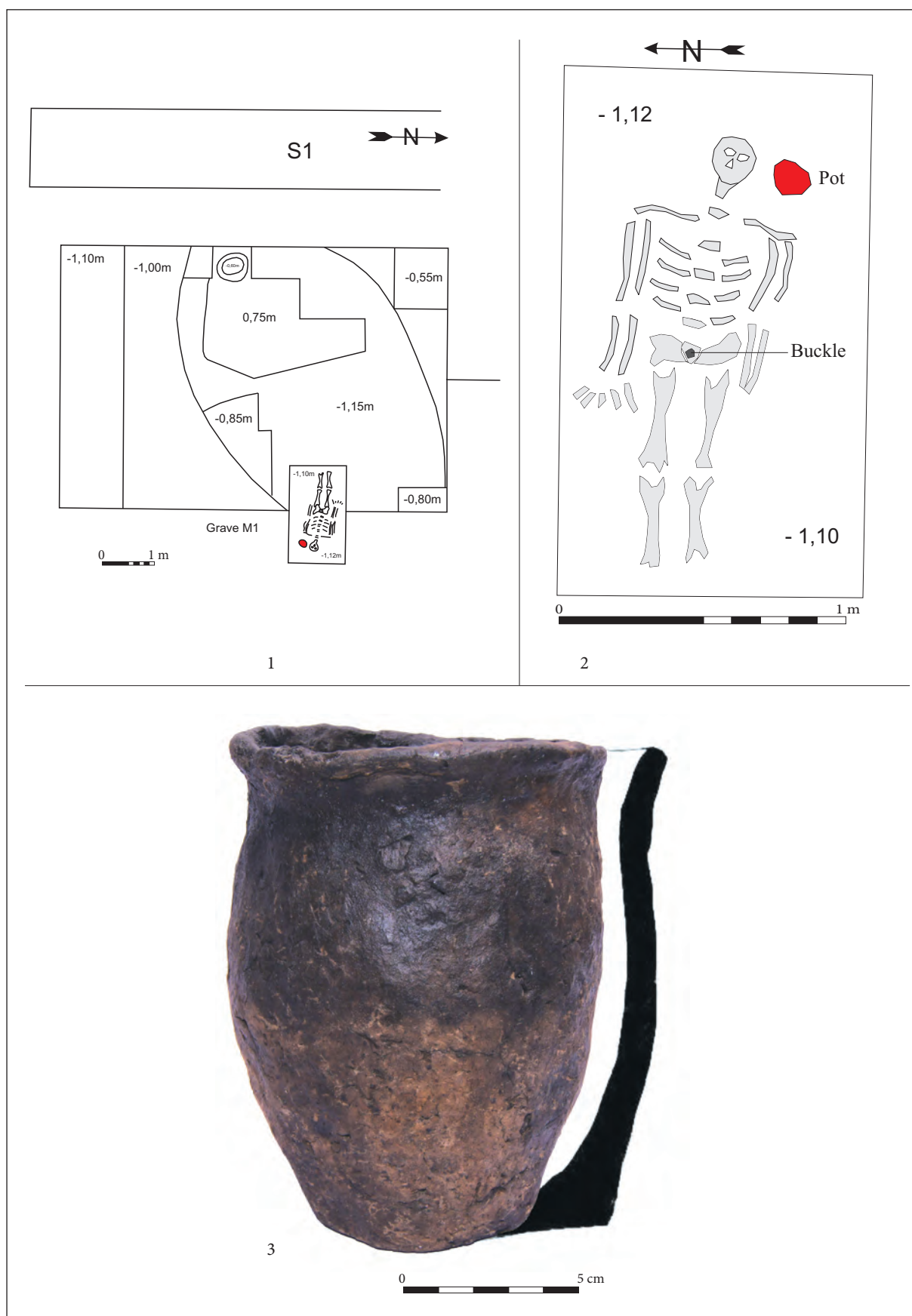


Plate 5. Felnac "Complexul Zootehnic" – 1975. 1. Ground plan of square A. 2. Grave 1. 3. Jar-type pot discovered in the grave.

Abbreviations

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| Acta Ant et Arch Suppl | Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica Supplementum. Szeged. |
| AAC | Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Krakow. |
| ACMIT | Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secția pentru Transilvania. Cluj. |
| ActaArchHung | ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest. |
| AEM | Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn. |
| AIIA Cluj | Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie. Cluj. |
| AMP | Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău. |
| ATF | Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraș. |
| ATS | Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu. |
| Agria | <i>Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis</i> . Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger. |
| AnB S.N. | Analele Banatului. Timișoara. |
| ArchÉrt | Archaeologiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest. |
| Arh. Pregled | Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd. |
| AM | Arheologia Moldovei. Iași. |
| AMN | Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca. |
| ArchRozhl | Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga. |
| ASMB | Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reșița 1996. |
| BAM | Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu. |
| BAR Int. Ser. | British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford. |
| BCMI | Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice. |
| BerRGK | Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission, Frankfurt a. Main. |
| BHAB | Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timișoara. |
| BMB. SH | Biblioteca Muzeului Bistrița. Seria Historica. Bistrița Năsăud. |
| BMI | Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București. |
| BMN | Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca. |
| BMMK | A Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Békéscsaba. |
| BMMN | Buletinul Muzeului Militar Național, București. |
| BThr | Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie, București. |
| CAB | |
| CAH | Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest. |
| Carpica | Carpica. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Bacău. Bacău. |
| CAMNI | Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Național de Istorie. București. |
| CCA | <i>Cronica cercetărilor arheologice (din România)</i> , 1983–1992 <i>sqq.</i> (și în variantă electronică pe http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp). |
| CCA 1995 [1996] | C. Stoica (red. și coord.), <i>CCA. Campania 1995. A XXX-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Brăila, 2–5 mai 1996</i> . [București] [1996]. |
| CCA 1996 [1997] | C. Stoica (red. și coord.), <i>CCA. Campania 1996. A XXXI-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, București, 12–15 iunie 1997</i> . [București] [1997]. |
| CCA 1997 [1998] | C. Stoica (red. și coord.), <i>CCA. Campania 1997. A XXXII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Călărași, 20–24 mai 1998</i> . [București] [1998]. |
| CCA 1998 [1999] | C. Stoica (red. și coord.), <i>CCA. Campania 1998. A XXXIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Vaslui, 30 iunie–4 iulie 1999</i> . [București] [1999]. |
| CCA 2000 (2001) | M. V. Angelescu, C. Borș, I. Oberländer-Târnoveau (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2000. A XXXV-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Suceava, 23–27 mai 2001</i> . București 2001. |

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| CCA 2001 (2002) | M. V. Angelescu, C. Borș, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2001. A XXXVI-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Buziaș, 28 mai–1 iunie 2001</i> . București 2002. |
| CCA 2003 (2004) | M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2003. A XXXVIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Cluj-Napoca, 26–29 mai 2004</i> . București 2004. |
| CCA 2006 (2007) | M. V. Angelescu, F. Vasilescu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2006. A XLI-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Tulcea, 29 mai – 1 iunie 2006</i> . București 2007. |
| CCA 2008 (2009) | M. V. Angelescu, I. Oberländer-Târnoveanu, F. Vasilescu, O. Cîrstina, G. Olteanu (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2008. A XLIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Târgoviște, 27–30 mai 2009 (= Valachica 21–22, 2008–2009)</i> . Târgoviște 2009. |
| CCA 2013 (2014) | Institutul Național al Patrimoniului (Ed.), <i>CCA. Campania 2013. A XLVIII-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Oradea, 5–7 iunie 2014</i> . [București] 2014. |
| CCA 2014 (2015) | Institutul Național al Patrimoniului (Ed.), <i>CCA 2015. Campania 2014. A XLIX-a sesiune națională de rapoarte arheologice, Pitești, 28–30 mai 2015, Muzeul județean Argeș</i> . [București] 2015. |
| CRSCRCR | Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca. |
| Dacia N.S. | Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. București. |
| Danubius | Danubius – Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați. Galați. |
| DDME | A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve. Debrecen. |
| DolgCluj | Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Érem- és Régiségtárából, Klozsvár (Cluj). |
| DolgSzeg | Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged. |
| EphNap | Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca. |
| FADDP/GMADP | Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis. |
| FolArch | Folia Archaeologica. Budapest. |
| Forsch. u. Ber. z. Vor- u. Frühgesch. BW | Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg. |
| GPSKV | Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine. Novi Sad. |
| GSAD | Glasnik Srpskog Arheološkog Društva. Beograd. |
| HOMÉ | A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc. |
| JAMÉ | A nyíregyházi Jós András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza. |
| JahrbuchRGZM | Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz. |
| Lohanul | Lohanul. Revistă cultural științifică. Huși. |
| MCA | Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice. București. |
| MCA-S.N. | Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. București. |
| MA | Memoria Antiquitatis. Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț. Piatra Neamț. |
| MFMÉ | A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged. |
| MFMÉ StudArch | A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica. Szeged. |
| MN | Muzeul Național. București. |
| Opuscula Hungarica | Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest. |
| PamArch | Památky Archeologické. Praha. |
| Past and Present | Past and Present. Oxford. |
| PIKS/PISC | Die Publikationen des Institutes für klassische Studien/ Publicațiile Institutului de studii clasice. Cluj-Napoca. |
| PBF | Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin. |
| PZ | Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin. |
| Rev. Muz. | Revista Muzeelor, București. |
| RIR | Revista Istorică Română. |
| RMM-MIA | Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor. seria Monumente istorice și de artă. București. |
| RMMN | Revista Muzeului Militar Național. București. |
| Ruralia | Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha. |
| RVM | Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad. |
| SCIV(A) | Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche. București. |

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| SCN | Studii și Cercetări Numismatice. București. |
| SlovArch | Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra. |
| SIA | Studii de Istoria Artei. Cluj Napoca. |
| SIB | Studii de istorie a Banatului. Timișoara. |
| SKMÉ | A Szántó Kovács János Múzeum Évkönyve, Orosháza. |
| SMIM | Studii și Materiale de Istorie Medie. București. |
| SMMA | Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár. Szolnok. |
| SMMIM | Studii și Materiale de Muzeografie și Istorie Militară. București. |
| Starinar | Starinar. Arheološki Institut. Beograd. |
| StCl | Studii Clasice, București. |
| StComBrukenthal | <i>Studii și comunicări</i> . Sibiu. |
| StudArch | Studia Archaeologica. <i>Budapest</i> . |
| StudCom | Studia Comitatus. <i>Szentendre</i> . |
| StudUnivCib | Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Sibiu. |
| StudCom – Vrancea | Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Etnografie Vrancea. Focșani. |
| StudŽvest | Študijne Zvesti Arheologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akadémie Vied. Nitra. |
| Symp. Thrac. | Symposia Thracologica. București. |
| Tempora Obscura | Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012. |
| Tibiscus | Tibiscus. Timișoara. |
| VAH | Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. <i>Budapest</i> . |
| Ziridava | Ziridava. Arad. |
| ZSA | Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad. |