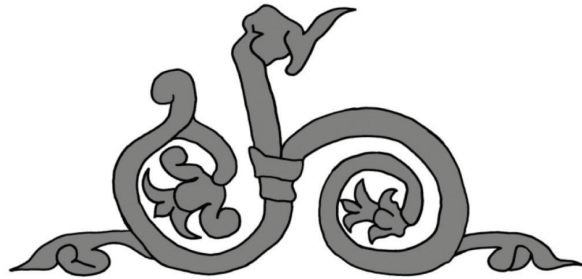


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An Early Medieval Feature Discovered in Oradea – Salca “Ghețărie” (Petrom Gas Station)*

Dan Băcuet-Crișan, Gruia Fazecaș, Doru Marta

Abstract: The spot called Oradea – Salca “Ghețărie” (located in the south-eastern part of the settlement) is known in specialized literature as a site where archaeological excavations were performed on several occasions, leading to the discovery of vestiges from several historical stages, including the Early Middle Ages.

The modernization works of the Petrom gas station in this area, performed in 2000, have triggered archaeological investigations through which specialists have identified three archaeological features in section S IV/2000 (measuring 8 × 2 m): two dwellings belonging to the Tiszapolgár Culture and one early medieval pit (G. 1/2000). Pit G. 1/2000, oval in shape, was identified at the depth of 0.60 m below the current ground level and its trough-shaped bottom was located at the depth of 0.98 m below the present-day ground level. Its fill was black in color, with a consistent layer of ash and charred wood on the bottom. In the filling of the pit, namely in the layer of ash and charred wood from the bottom, archaeologists discovered parts of four pottery containers (one cauldron, one bowl, one handleless cooking pot, and one fragment from the base of another pot) and an iron sickle.

The analogies found for the artifacts discovered in this feature belong to a chronological stage starting in the 8th century and ending in the 10th century, but focused more on the 8th and 9th centuries. For the chronological identification of this archaeological feature one must turn to the early medieval vestiges discovered in its proximity. The spot where dwelling L. 1/1999, dated to the end of the 8th century – beginning of the 9th century, is located 100 m away from the feature under analysis here. It is thus very likely that the two features (dwelling L. 1/1999 and pit G. 1/2000) belonging to the same chronological horizon were once part of the same settlement. The fact that the handleless cooking pot was deformed/discarded during the firing process indicates that a pottery kiln (or several kilns), that might be identified through future researches, may have functioned part of the 8th–9th centuries habitation in Oradea – Salca “Ghețărie”. On the same site, in the “Lotus Market” area (located 400 m away from the spot where the artifacts presented here were discovered) specialists have researched a household oven that belongs to a much later habitation horizon (11th–12th centuries).

The archaeological vestiges discovered so far in Oradea – Salca “Ghețărie” indicate the fact that this terrace was inhabited between the 8th and the 9th centuries. Few data are available so far on this habitation, but future extended archaeological researches might enrich them.

Keywords: early medieval feature, pit, cauldron, cooking pot, sickle, Avar Period.

Location. Conditions of discovery. The spot called Oradea – Salca “Ghețărie” (located in the south-eastern part of the city) is known in specialized literature as a site where archaeological excavations were performed on several occasions, leading to the discovery of vestiges belonging to several historical stages, including the Early Middle Ages (Fig. 1). An early medieval dwelling (L. 1/1999), that specialists have tentatively dated to the end of the eighth century – beginning of the ninth century, was published in 1999¹. Other early medieval vestiges were identified in 2006 in the “Lotus Market” area, where archaeologists have researched a household oven dated to the eleventh-twelfth century². Tombs from the Migration Period and from the tenth-eleventh century were also discovered in the area of streets Vavilov and Meiului³.

The modernization works of the Petrom gas station in this area (Pl. 1/C) performed in 2000 have triggered archaeological investigations during which specialists have identified three archaeological

* English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

¹ Bulzan, Băcuet-Crișan 1999, 36.

² Bulzan *et al.* 2007, 252.

³ Harhoiu *et al.* 2010, 86, 88–106.

features in section S IV/2000 (measuring 8×2 m): two dwellings belonging to the Tiszapolgár Culture and one early medieval pit (G. 1/2000)⁴.



Fig. 1. Location of the early medieval vestiges identified in Oradea – Salca (satellite image taken from Google Earth). The area with cemeteries from the Migration Period and the 10th–11th centuries; Dwelling L. 1/1999, dated to the 8th–9th centuries (1); Pit G. 1/2000 (2). Household oven from the 11th–12th centuries, researched in 2006 (3).

Description of the archaeological feature. Pit G. 1/2000, with an oval planimetry, became apparent at the depth of 0.60 m from the current ground level and its trough-shaped bottom descended to 0.98 m from the present-day ground level. Its fill was black and on the bottom contained a consistent layer of ash and charred wood remains (Pl. 2).

Archaeological inventory. In the filling of pit G. 1/2000, i.e. in the layer of ash and charred wood remains from the bottom, archaeologists have discovered parts from four pots and one iron sickle.

– *Handless cooking pot* (Pl. 6, 7/1). Only the upper part has been preserved. The pot is brick-red brown in color, with blackish spots and has been modeled by hand out of a fabric tempered with sand, pebbles, and mica flakes. The mouth of the pot seems to have been finished on the potters' wheel. The rim is slightly tilted and has rounded edges. The pot is undecorated. What is interesting to note is the fact that the cooking pot is strongly deformed (it has been in fact flattened), probably during firing in the pottery kiln.

– *Bowl* (Pl. 5). Was fragmentarily preserved but has been completed in the restoration lab. It is brick-red reddish in color with blackish spots and has been modeled by hand out of a fabric tempered with sand, pebbles, and mica flakes. The bowl is tronconic in shape, with a very wide mouth, the walls are oblique and very slightly rounded (almost straight) and the rim is rounded. The item is not decorated.

– *Cauldron* (Pl. 3–4). Preserved fragmentarily. It is brick-red brown in color and has been tempered with sand, pebbles, and mica flakes. The cauldron has two “ear” lugs (each with a single perforation)

⁴ The archaeological investigations performed in 2000 in Oradea – Salca “Ghețarie” (Petrom gas station) were performed by archaeologists Sorin Bulzan and Gruia Fazecaș from Țării Crișurilor Museum in Oradea.

attached to the inside of the pot (face to face), right under the rim that is rounded. The pot is globular in shape and undecorated.

– *Pot base* (Pl. 7/2). Probably from a handles cooking pot that has been modeled by hand from a fabric tempered with sand, pebbles, and mica. The pottery fragment is brick-red brown.

– *Sickle* (Pl. 8). The item is corroded, but has been preserved in its entirety. Total length: 22.6 cm.

Analogies. Though few in numbers, the artifacts discovered in feature G. 1/2000 are very interesting through their formal and technological characteristics.

The handleless cooking pot modeled by hand discovered here does not display special formal characteristics that could individualize it / make it stand out, as such pots are characteristic to habitation areas dated to the second half of the 7th century-the 9th century in variable proportions⁵, including the examples in Silvaniei Depression⁶. Also, starting with the 10th century (especially in the second half of the century) one can note (at least in Silvaniei Depression) a drastic decrease in the quantity of pottery modeled by hand, as pots from this category were almost inexistent⁷, a situation also observed in Hungary in the case of Arpadian-Era pottery (9th–13th centuries)⁸.

The presence of the bowl is special, as it represents a more rarely encountered pottery shape among cooking items during the Early Medieval Era in Transylvania and not only⁹. For this type of tronconic bowl one notes analogies in the Late Avar environment in Eperjes¹⁰, in the Slavic-Avar environment in Holiare, in Slovakia¹¹, but also in chronological stages *post* the Avar Khaganate such as the items from Biharea¹². In the north-western area, there are two items known from two sites in Silvaniei Depression¹³. Also, from a formal perspective, some of the tronconic bowls from Hansca¹⁴ and Alba Iulia – Stația de Salvare Faza I¹⁵ are very similar to the bowl from Oradea – Salca “Ghețărie” (Petrom gas station). Other analogies are available from the Lower Danube, from the significant archaeological site of Dinogetia¹⁶.

Another pottery shape more rarely encountered in the inventory of habitation features and not only¹⁷ is the clay cauldron that, together with the grooved cooking pot enrich the repertory of pottery shapes from Transylvania after the middle of the 10th century, a situation noted in the area of Silvaniei Depression as well¹⁸. Clay cauldrons have been the focus of serious analyses in foreign archaeological literatures¹⁹ but also in the Romanian one²⁰, analyses aimed at identifying their origin and creating typological-chronological classifications. The typological analyses focusing on clay cauldrons have concluded that the globular type is more rarely encountered²¹. As for the chronology, the results of the archaeological excavations have revealed the fact that this pottery shape was introduced in the Carpathian Basin earlier than the 10th century, such as the items discovered in Hungary in Eperjes²², Szöreg B²³, and Kompolt²⁴ that can be dated to the *Late Avar Era* (710/720–810/830)²⁵, cauldrons that

⁵ See the discussion on the early medieval pottery categories from Transylvania and on the evolution of the connection between them in Stanciu, Matei 1994, 141 and the subsequent pages.

⁶ Băcuet-Crișan 2014, 111.

⁷ Băcuet-Crișan 2014, 114.

⁸ Merva 2014, 199.

⁹ Băcuet-Crișan 2007, 172.

¹⁰ Bálint 1991, Taf. XXXII/10.

¹¹ Točík 1968, Taf. LXV/23.

¹² Dumitrașcu 1994, Pl. CXXVII/2–3.

¹³ Băcuet-Crișan 2007, Fig. 6/1; Băcuet-Crișan 2010, Pl. V/2; Băcuet-Crișan 2014, 110.

¹⁴ Postică 1994, Fig. 7/13–14, Fig. 31/7–8.

¹⁵ Ciugudean 2007, Pl. VI/1.

¹⁶ Ștefan *et al.* 1967, Fig. 86.

¹⁷ It also featured in funerary contexts, such as in the case of the incineration cemetery from Castelu (Comșa *et al.* 1962, Fig. 5).

¹⁸ Băcuet-Crișan 2014, 114; Băcuet-Crișan 2015, 70.

¹⁹ See M. Takács's monographic volume (Takács 1986).

²⁰ Diaconu 1956, 421–437; Lukacs 1984, 320–330.

²¹ Diaconu 1956, 421.

²² Bálint 1991, Taf. XXXIII/2.

²³ Takács 1986, Taf. I/2.

²⁴ Takács, Vaday 2012, Abb.2–3, 769.

²⁵ We hereby thank Mr. M. Takács (Archaeology Institute in Budapest, Hungary) for his suggestions on the chronological identification of the clay cauldron.

display a series of formal similarities to the item in Oradea – Salca “Ghețarie” (Petrom gas station). Due to its characteristics (the lugs attached to the inside, under the level of the mouth, the rounded shape of the body), the item in Oradea – Salca “Ghețarie” (Petrom gas station) is also close to the Saltovo Maiațk-type discoveries, such as the pottery or metal cauldrons from Northern Caucasus²⁶.

Sickles like the one in Oradea – Salca “Ghețarie” (Petrom gas station) were discovered in various cultural environments, both funerary and habitation-type ones. We are aware of items from the Lower Danube²⁷, in Avar-Era funerary contexts from Hungary²⁸ and Slovakia²⁹, and in 9th–10th centuries funerary contexts from the Czech Republic³⁰. In Mikulčice, the center of the Moravian Kingdom, sickles of this type were discovered in funerary contexts, in habitation contexts dated in the period between the 8th century and the beginning of the 10th century³¹ but also in agricultural tools deposits buried in the end of the 9th century – beginning of the 10th century³² due to the attacks of the Magyars. In J. Henning’s typology of the agricultural tools of the second half of the first millennium discovered in south-eastern Europe, this sickle can be included in type H1/H2, dated to the 8th–10th centuries³³, that was also used during the Classical and Late Antiquity³⁴.

Suggestion for the chronological identification of the vestiges. The identified analogies for the artifacts discovered in feature G. 1/2000 from Oradea – Salca “Ghețarie” (Petrom gas station) belong to a chronological stage with the lower limit in the 8th century and the upper one in the 10th century but focusing on the 8th–9th centuries. For the chronological identification of this archaeological feature one must also take into consideration the early medieval vestiges discovered in the proximity. The spot where dwelling L. 1/1999 was researched (dated to the end of the 8th century – beginning of the 9th century) is located 100 m away from feature G. 1/2000. Thus, it is very likely that the two features that belong to the same chronological horizon (dwelling L. 1/1999 and pit G. 1/2000) were part of the same settlement. The fact that the handleless cooking pot modeled by hand was deformed/discarded during firing makes us also consider the possibility that one or several pottery kilns, that might be identified through future archaeological researches, functioned in the 8th–9th centuries habitation from Oradea – Salca “Ghețarie”. A household oven that belongs to a much later habitation horizon (11th–12th centuries) was also researched in Oradea – Salca, in the “Lotus Market” area (located 400 m away from the spot where feature G. 1/2000 was discovered)³⁵.

The archaeological vestiges discovered so far in Oradea – Salca “Ghețarie” indicate the fact that this terrace was also inhabited during the 8th–9th centuries, though very few data are available so far on this habitation. Such data might only be enriched through future extended archaeological researches.

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²⁶ Kuznecov 1990, Taf. 2/1 and Taf. 5/1.

²⁷ The items in Dinogetia (Ștefan *et al.* 1967, Fig. 36/5) and Southern Dobrudja (Atanasov 2000, Tabl. VIII).

²⁸ Juhász 1995, Taf. XX/105; Kiss 2001, Taf. 92/B 555/11.

²⁹ Točík 1968a, Taf. LI/9.

³⁰ Přichystalová *et al.* 2014, Taf. 35/1. Taf. 41/2, 282.

³¹ Polaček 2003, 594–596.

³² Polaček 2003, 632–634, Abb. 6/I-II.

³³ Henning 1987, 89, Abb. 43. This type of sickle was also employed during the fifth-seventh century (see Henning 1987, 88, Abb. 42. Type H1/H2/H5).

³⁴ Henning 1987, Abb. 41–42.

³⁵ Bulzan *et al.* 2007, 252.

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A



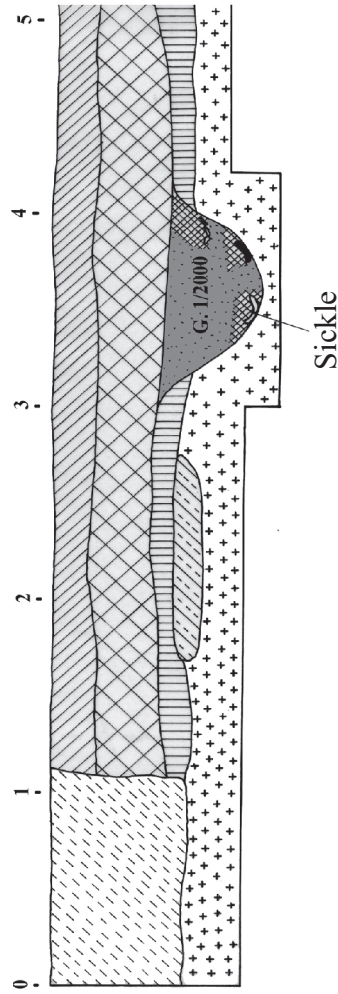
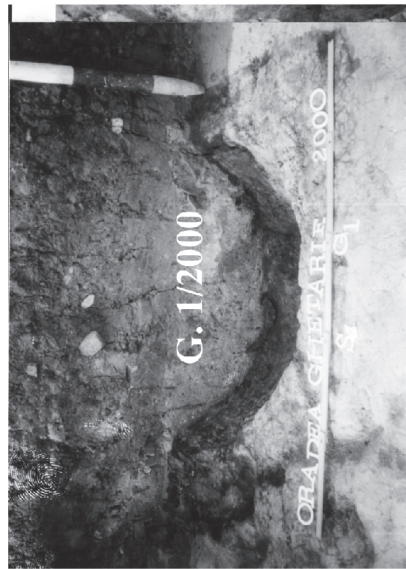
B



C

Plate 1. Location. Oradea – Salca “Ghețărie” (Petrom gas station). The area researched in 2000 is marked with an X in figs. B and C (map source fig. A – wikipedia.org; map source fig. B – hartabihor.ro; source fig. C – satellite image Google Earth).

Section S. IV/2000. S profile



LEGEND

- Humus
- Black soil with mixed archaeological materials
- Culture layer
- Black soil with adobe and white ash
- White ash with yellow clay
- Modern pit
- Burnt material
- Ash
- Archaeological sterile

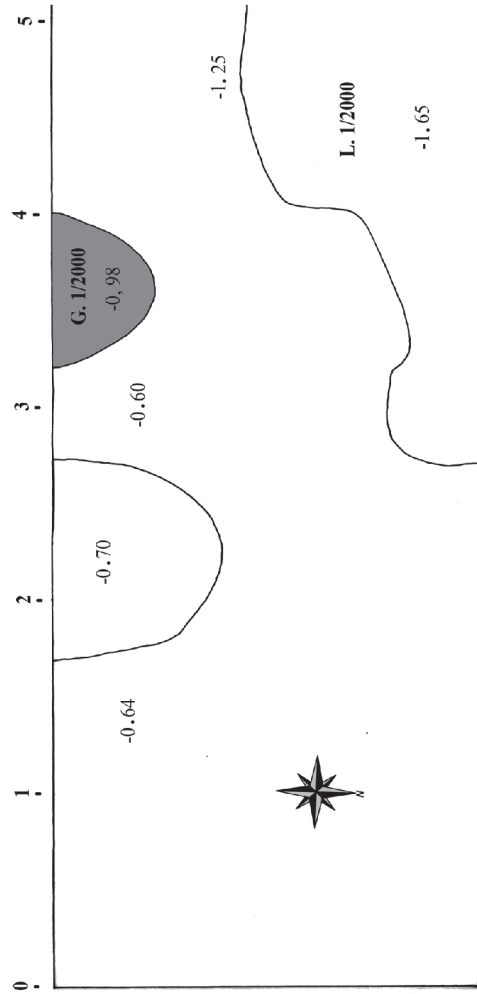


Plate 2. Oradea – Salca “Ghețarie” (Petrom gas station). Feature G. 1/2000.

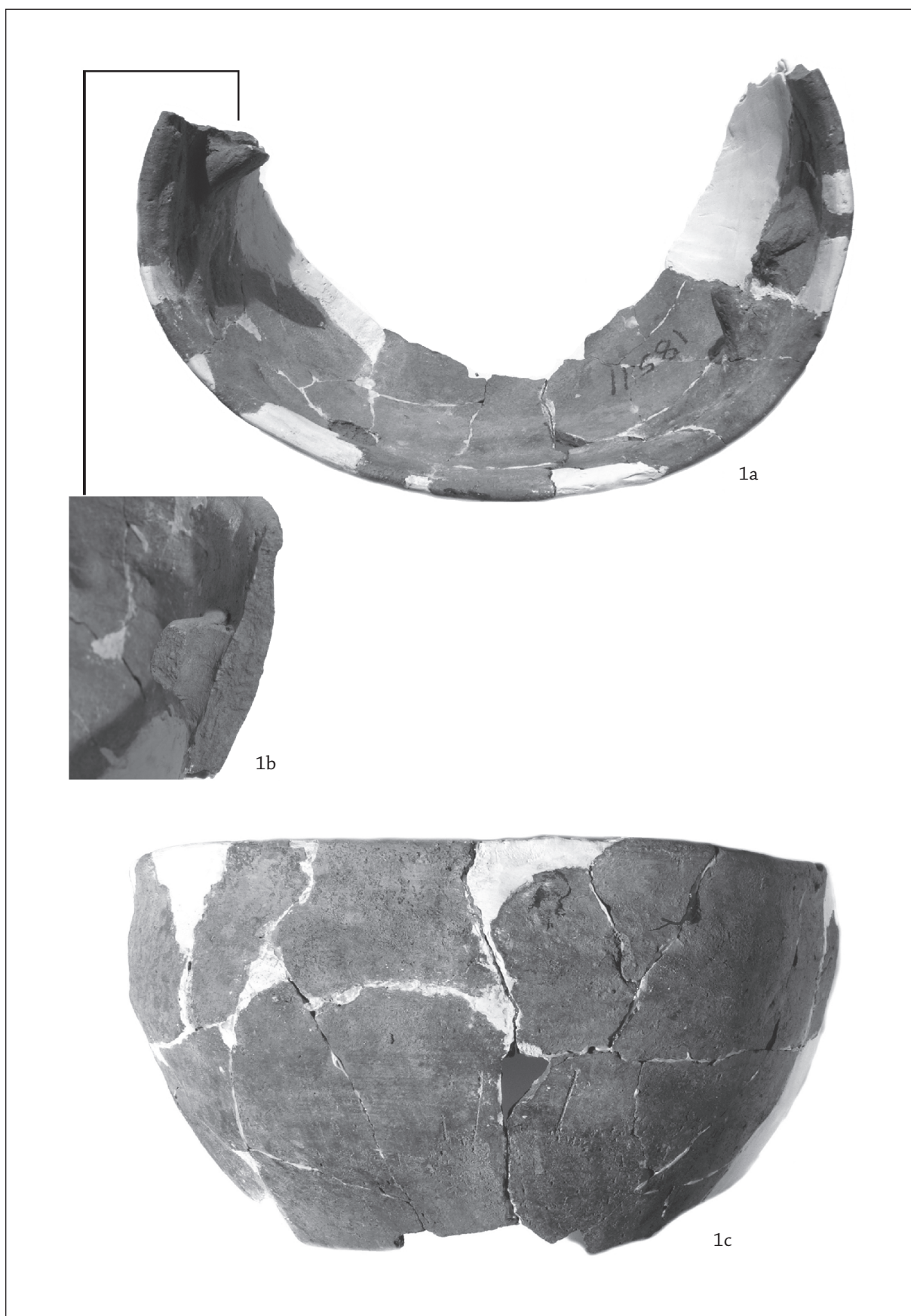


Plate 3. Oradea – Salca “Ghețarie” (Petrom gas station). Feature G. 1/2000. Cauldron (1a-1c).

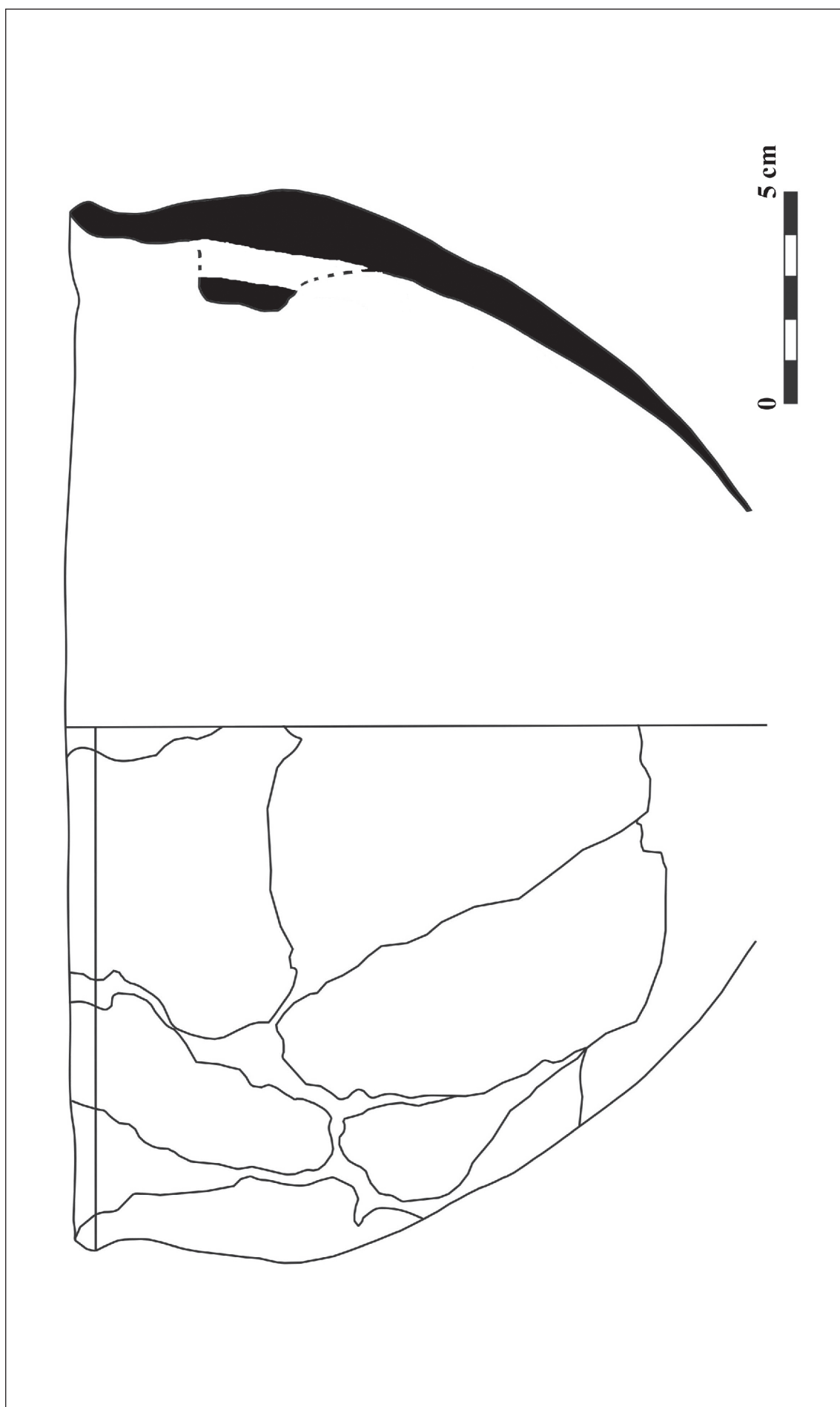


Plate 4. Oradea – Salca “Ghețarie” (Petrom gas station). Feature G. 1/2000. Cauldron.

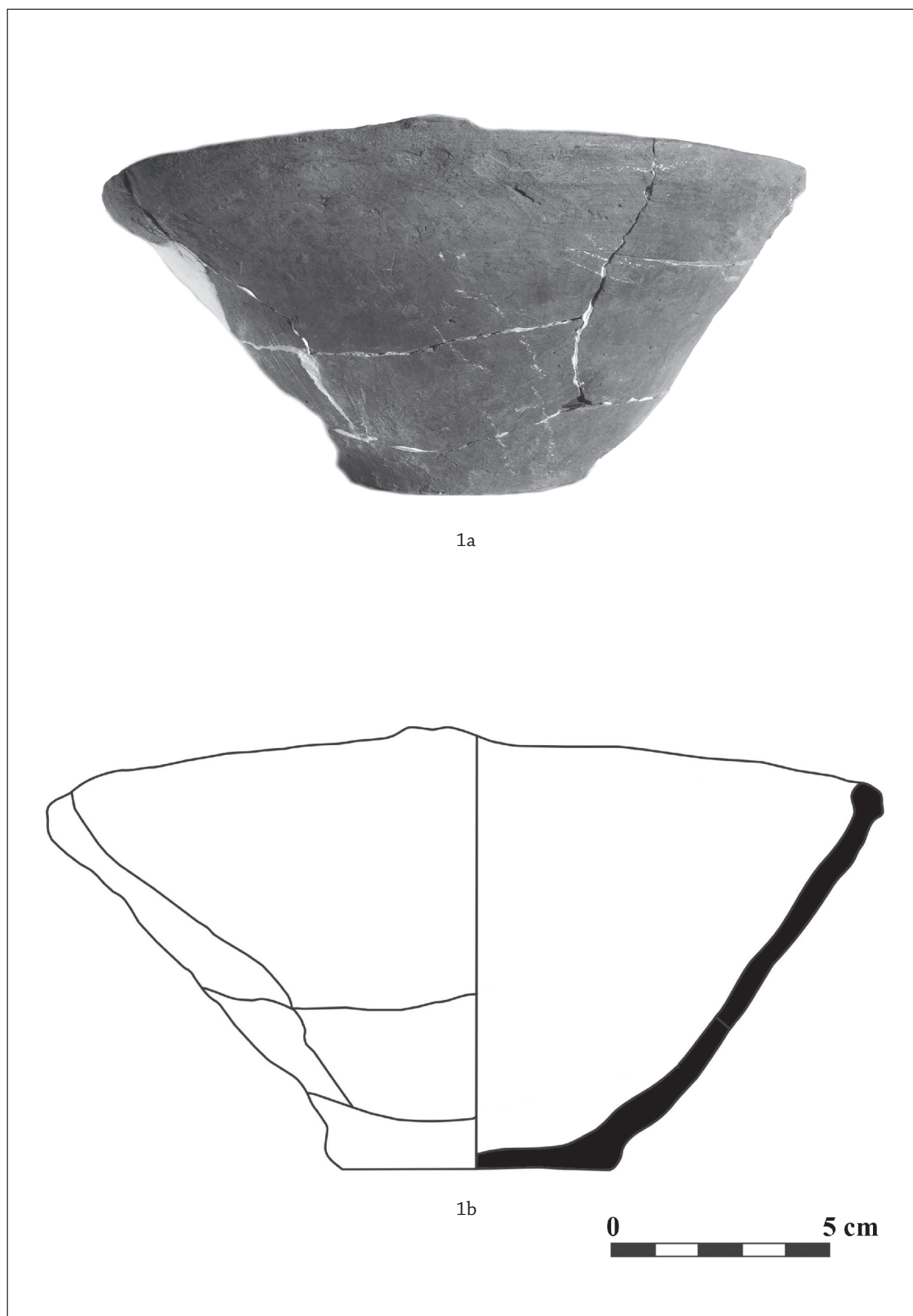
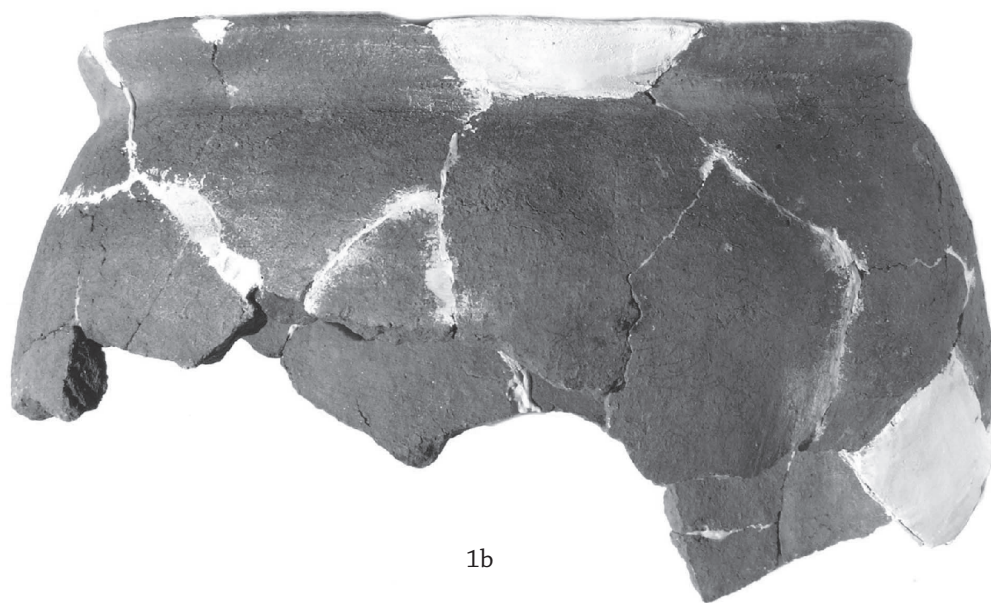


Plate 5. Oradea – Salca “Ghețărie” (Petrom gas station). Feature G. 1/2000. Bowl (1a-1b).



1a



1b

Plate 6. Oradea – Salca “Ghețarie” (Petrom gas station). Feature G. 1/2000. Cooking pot (1a-1b).

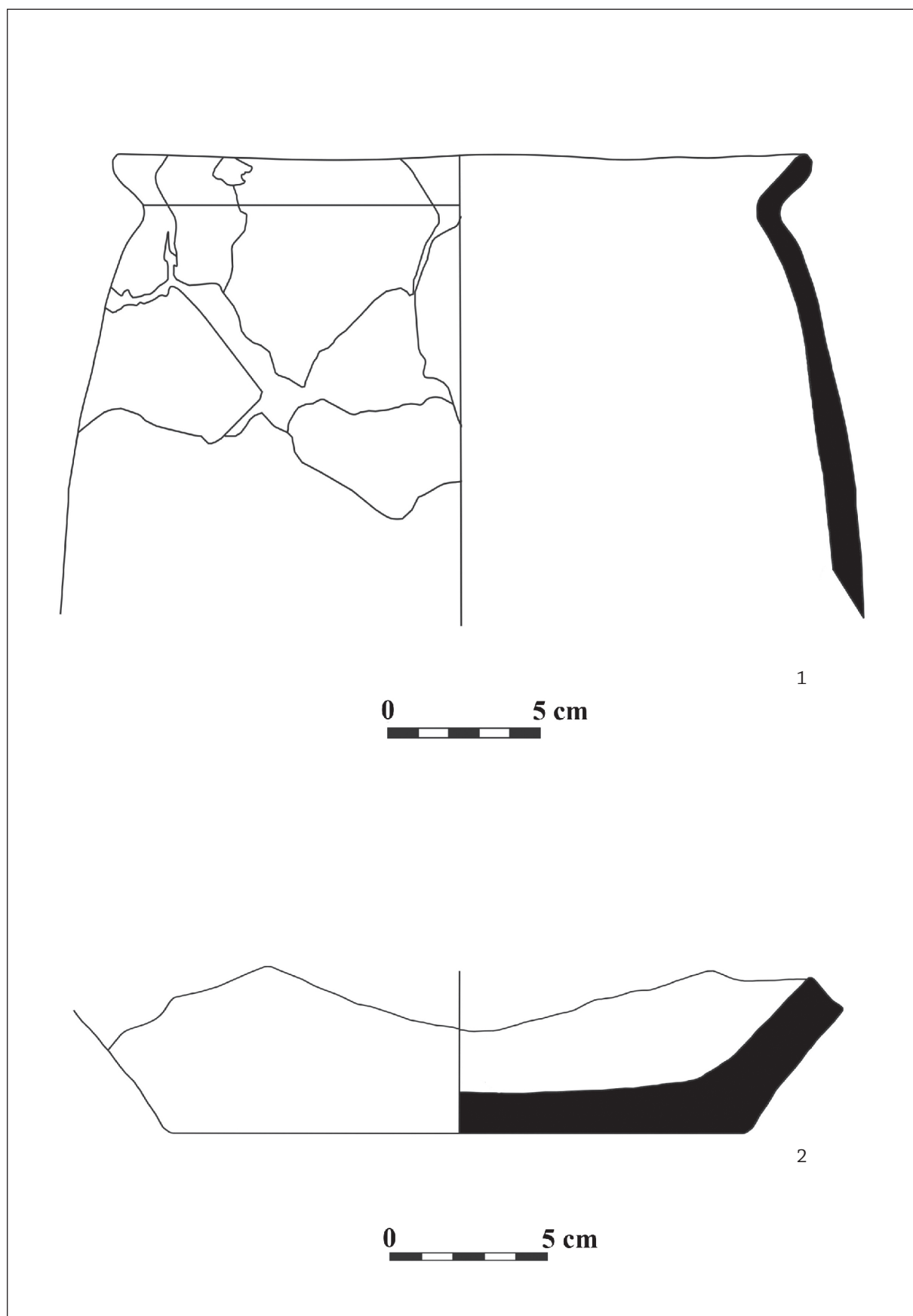


Plate 7. Oradea – Salca “Ghețărie” (Petrom gas station). Feature G. 1/2000. Cooking pot (1) and pot base (2).

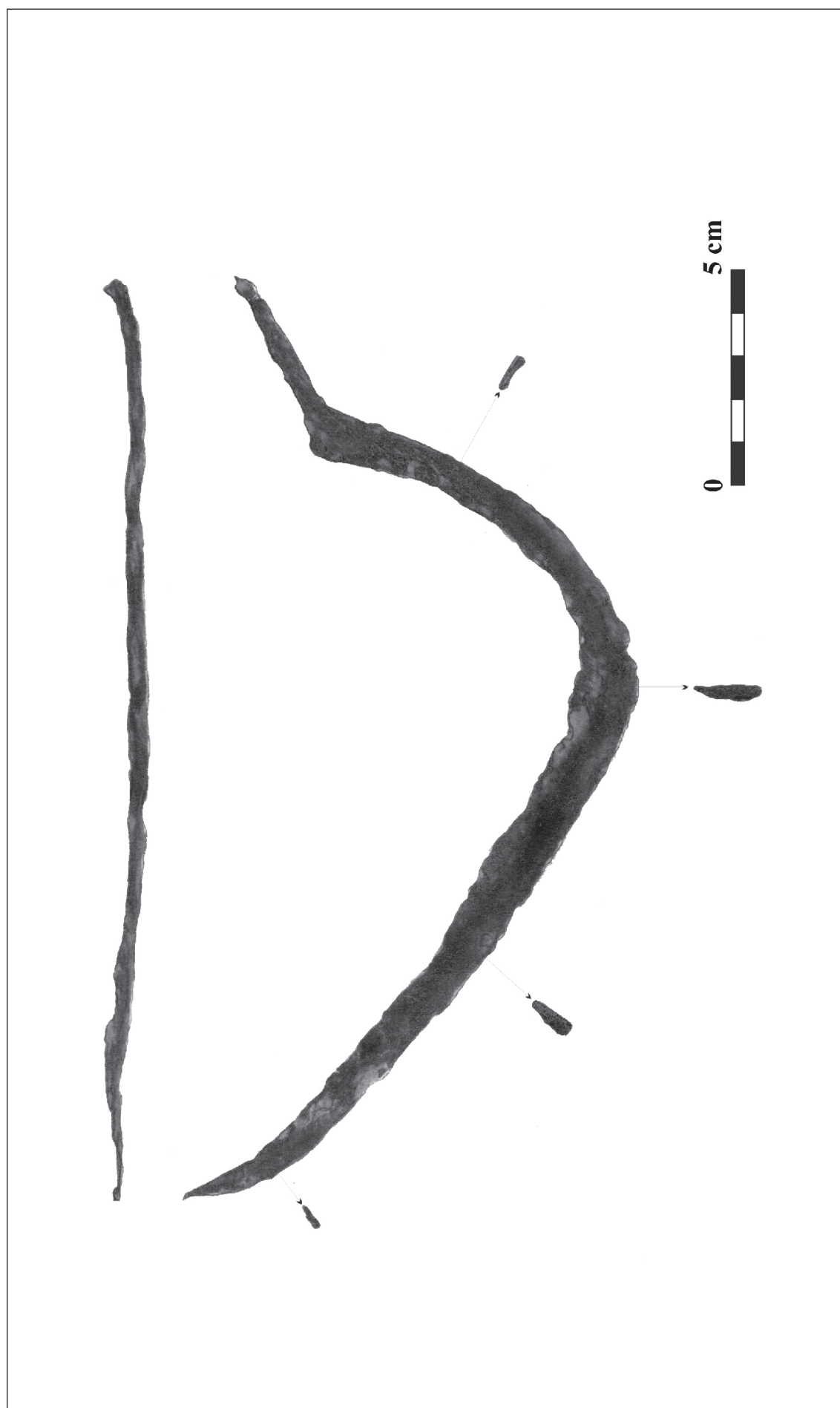


Plate 8. Oradea – Salca “Ghețariie” (Petrom gas station). Feature G. 1/2000. Sickle.

Abbreviations

AAASH	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
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.
ARA	Annual Review of Anthropology. Stanford.
ActaArchHung	ActaArchHung Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
AEM	Archäologische Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn. Heidelberg.
AIIA Cluj	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie. Cluj-Napoca.
AISC	Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice. Cluj-Napoca.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ATF	Acta Terrae Fogarasiensis. Făgăraș.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrenses. Sibiu.
Agria	Agria. Annales Musei Agriensis. Az egri Dobó István Vármúzeum évkönyve. Eger.
AnB S.N.	Analele Banatului. Timișoara.
AMS.CEU	Annual of Medieval Studies at CEU. Budapest.
ACN	Archaeological Computing Newsletter. Florence.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
ArchJug	Archaeologia Iugoslavica. Beograd.
ArhPregled	Arheološki Pregled. Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije. Beograd.
ArchSlovCat	Archaeologia Slovaca Catalogi. Bratislava.
Archaeológiai Közlemények	Archaeológiai Közlemények. A hazai Műemlékek Ismeretének Előmozdítására. Budapest.
ArchKorr	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt. Mainz.
ArhMold	Arheologia Moldovei. Iași.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis. Zalău.
ArchRozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy. Praga.
ArhMed	Arheologia Medievală. Cluj-Napoca, Brăila, Reșița.
ASMB	Arheologia Satului Medieval din Banat. Reșița 1996.
AVSL	Auftrage des Vereins für siebenbürgische Landeskunde, Wien.
Banatica	Banatica. Reșița.
BAM	Brvkenthal Acta Mvsei. Sibiu.
BAR Int. Ser.	British Archaeological Reports. International Series. Oxford.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice. București.
BCȘS	Buletinul Cercurilor Științifice Studențești. Arheologie – Istorie – Muzeologie. Alba Iulia.
BG	Botanical Guidebooks. Kraków.
BerRGK	Bericht der RömischGermanischen Kommission. Frankfurt a. Main.
BHAB	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Timișoara.
BHAUT	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis. Timișoara.
BMB. SH	Biblioteca Muzeului Bistrița. Seria Historica. Bistrița Năsăud.
BMÉ	Bihari Múzeum Évkönyve. Berettyóújfalu.
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	Cercetări Arheologice în București. București.
CAH	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
Carpica	Carpica. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie, Bacău.
CAMNI	Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul de Istorie al R. S. România/Muzeul Național de Istorie. București.
CIL	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum</i> . Berlin.
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).
Classica et Christiana	Classica et Christiana. Iasi.
CRSCRCR	Coins from Roman sites and collections of Roman coins from Romania. Cluj-Napoca.
Crisia	Crisia. Muzeul Țării Crișurilor, Oradea.
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, Kézdivásárhely (Cluj).
DolgSzeg	Dolgozatok. Arbeiten des Archäologischen Instituts der Universität. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
EMEÉ	Az Erdélyi Múzeum-Egyesület Évkönyve. Cluj-Napoca.
EMÉ	Erdélyi Múzeum Évkönyve. Cluj-Napoca.
EAZ	Ethnographisch-Archäologische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
FADDP/GMADP	Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis/Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis. Zalău.
File de Istorie	File de Istorie. Bistrița.
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.
HTRTÉ	Hunyadvármegye Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyve. Déva (Deva).
JAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósza András Múzeum Évkönyve. Nyíregyháza.
JahrbuchRGZM	Jahrbuch des RömischGermanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz.
JAHA	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology. Cluj-Napoca.
Lohanul	Lohanul. Revistă culturală științifică. Huși.
MCA	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice. București.
MCA-S.N.	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice-Serie Nouă. București.
MA / MemAnt	Memoria Antiquitatis. Piatra Neamț.
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFMÉ StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica. Szeged.
MN / MuzNat	Muzeul Național. București.
NumAntCl	Numismatica e antichità classiche. Milano.
Opitz Archaeologica	Opitz Archaeologica. Budapest.
Opuscula Hungarica	Opuscula Hungarica. Budapest.
OM	Orbis Mediaevalis. Arad, Cluj-Napoca.
OTÉ	Orvos- Természettudományi Értesítő, a Kolozsvári Orvos-Természettudományi Társulat és az Erdélyi Múzeum-Egyesület Természettudományi Szakosztálya.
Palaeohistorica	Acta et Communicationes Instituti Archaeologici Universitatis Groninganae.
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.
PMÉ	Acta Musei Papensis – Pápai Múzeumi Értesítő.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.

ReDIVA	Revista Doctoranzilor în Istorie Veche și Arheologie. Cluj-Napoca.
Revista Bistriței	Revista Bistriței. Bistrița.
RevMuz	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.
RESEE	Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes. București.
Ruralia	Ruralia. Památky Archeologické – Supplementum. Praha.
RVM	Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja. Novi Sad.
Sargetia	Sargetia. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane, Deva.
Savaria	Savaria. A Vas megyei Múzeumok Értesítője. Szombathely.
SCIV(A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche. București.
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.
Stratum plus	Stratum plus. Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology. Kishinev.
StCl	Studii Clasice. București.
StComBrukenthal	Studii și comunicări. Sibiu.
StudArch	Studia Archaeologica. Budapest.
StudCom	Studia Comitatus. Szentendre.
Studii și Comunicări	Studii și Comunicări. Arad.
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.
Századok	Századok. A Magyar Történelmi Társulat Folyóirata. Budapest.
TIR L34	D. Tudor, <i>Tabula Imperii Romani</i> . București 1965.
Tempora Obscura	Tempora Obscura. Békéscsaba 2012.
Tibiscus	Tibiscus. Timișoara.
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. Budapest.
VIA	Visnik Institutu arkheolohii. L'viv.
Ziridava	Ziridava. Arad.
ZSA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.
w.a.	without author