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# The Rural Landscape of the Frontier of Dacia Porolissensis. A Case Study: the Northern Sector – *territorium Arcoba(da)rense* – The Valley of River Someșul Mare\*

Horațiu Cociș

**Abstract:** The present study aims at reevaluating the situation of the rural settlements located in the area of the northern frontier, with special focus on those distributed along the valley of River Someșul Mare. From an administrative perspective these settlements were included in the entity known as *territorium Arcoba(da)rense*, an entity that orbited around the ancient settlement of *Arcoba(da)ra*/Ilișua (Bistrița-Năsăud County), largely located behind the threefold line of the frontier and in the proximity of its elements. Thus, the study intends to discuss the northern frontier from the perspective of its rural landscape, mainly analyzing the manner in which the civilian areas were organized in this border area.

**Keywords:** rural landscape, the northern frontier, *Arcoba(da)ra*, Dacia Porolissensis, rural settlements.

The northern area of the frontier of Dacia Porolissensis was structured, from the perspective of civilian areas, in two distinct administrative units: *regio Ansamense*<sup>1</sup> and *territorium Arcoba(da)rense*<sup>2</sup>. *Regio Ansamense* is attested by two inscriptions put up by *beneficiarii consularis*<sup>3</sup> and the unit designated a civilian, not a military territorial structure behind the *limes*<sup>4</sup>, pertaining to *vicus Samum* (or *castellum Samum*)<sup>5</sup>.

Another territorial unit, known as the *territorium Arcoba(da)rense* neighbored *regio Ansamense*. The civilian settlement developed in connection to the auxiliary fort in Ilișua and is attested by an intensely discussed inscription<sup>6</sup> dated 246 A.D.<sup>7</sup>. The inscription reveals the fact that this *territorium* was administered by two magistrates and a certain degree of autonomy and self-administration can be identified, just like in the case of *Samum*. In both of these cases from the northern area of the frontier of Dacia Porolissensis one finds civilian communities enjoying quasi-municipal organization and self-government, communities that had developed in the proximity of the military centers in Cășeu (Samum) and Ilișua (*Arcoba(da)ra*) respectively, that have contributed with a certain territory. In the case of the present study, focus shall fall on the *territorium Arcoba(da)rense* from the perspective of landscape structuring, namely of the rural settlements that compose this border landscape.

Besides other examples from Romanian literature when specialists have tried to delimitate

\* English translation: Ana M. Gruia.

<sup>1</sup> See mainly Isac 1994, 205–215; Opreanu 1994, 69–78; Isac 2003, 48–58; Vătavu 2011, 225–234.

<sup>2</sup> Nemeti 2014.

<sup>3</sup> CIL III 827 = 7633: *Deae [Nem]esi / reg[in(ae)] M. Val(erius) Va[le]n[tin]us b(ene)f(iciarius) / co(n)s(ularis) [mi]ll[es] le[g](ionis) / XIII G(eminae) Gordi(anae) / aed[il](is)] col(oniae) Nap(ocae) / agens sub sig(nis) / Samum cum reg(ione) Ans(amensium) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito) / [I]mp(eratore) d(omino) n(ostro) M(arco) A[nt](onino) Gordi(ano) Augus[to] et A[ugust]i[us] viol[a] co(n)s(ulibus) XIII (?)*; Rusu 1956, 120–123, no. 1, fig. 1: *I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) / P(ublius) Ae(lius) Marcellinus / b(ene)f(iciarius) co(n)s(ularis) leg(ionis) V M(acedonicae) / Gord(ianae) agens Sa(mo) cum reg(ione) Ans(amensium) / sub seg(nis) pro salute sua / et suorum v(otum) l(ibens) p(osuit) / Arriano et Papo co(n)s(ulibus)*.

<sup>4</sup> Opreanu 1994, 72–73; Nemeti 2014, 89.

<sup>5</sup> S. Nemeti chooses the formula *castellum Samum*, as more appropriate, according to him, than *vicus Samum* (see Nemeti 2014, 89).

<sup>6</sup> Protase *et al.* 1995, 27–114; Wollman, Ardevan 2006, 667–678; Nemeti, Bărbulescu 2007, 163–167; Dana, Nemeti 2016, 67–93.

<sup>7</sup> Piso 2007, 163–167.

geographically certain urban centers from Dacia such as Sarmizegetusa<sup>8</sup> or Potaissa<sup>9</sup>, discussions regarding the extent of the *territorium* of interest here have recently appeared in specialized literature. Thus, in the absence of working tools such as inscriptions put up by magistrates, *termini* that marked the border between two *territoria*, or traces of the centurations (inexistent in the case of quasi-urban settlements, S. Nemeti attempts to delimitate this *territorium* by mapping the Roman settlements, the spots with relevant discoveries, the water divides called *divergia aquarum* and introducing them into a center-periphery algorithm called “*Thiessen polygons*”<sup>10</sup>. He has thus theoretically delimited, among other things, the *territorium* of Arcobadara<sup>11</sup>. His analyses have determined the fact that this territory extended geographically to the north up to the line of towers and *burgi* along the Ponița – Salva line<sup>12</sup>, that to the west it bordered the *regio Ansamense*, to the south-west the area administered by the center in Gherla and to the east the territory with the center in Orheiul Bistriței<sup>13</sup>. The method is not definitive, but correlated with the other centers in Dacia Porolissensis such as Gherla, Cășeu, and Orheiul Bistriței, it can reveal the relative geographic extent of the territorial and administrative units.

The area of interest for the reconstruction of the *territorium* is basically the line of River Someșul Mare, though some of the discussed cases are located west of this line, at the same time beyond the theoretical border of the *territorium*. Thus the reconstruction of the rural landscape in the area of the northern frontier is marked by the discoveries in the perimeter of the settlements of Urișor (Cluj-Napoca County) to the west and Năsăud (Bistrița-Năsăud County) to the east.

The rural settlements in the area of the frontier are mainly located along the Roman road built along the valley of the Someș. The route of this road has been discussed in a recent article<sup>14</sup>. Thus, in our area of interest, the Roman road has been observed in several places over decades. From west to east, the road has been observed in the area of the settlement of Urișor (Cluj County). One fragment of the road leading towards the fort in *Samum* has been signaled in the center of the village<sup>15</sup> and towards the south it most probably joined the Dej-Arcoba(*da*)ra-Orheiul Bistriței-Brâncovenești route<sup>16</sup>. The next settlement to the east where road fragments have been signaled, though briefly, is Mănășturel (Cluj County). These were first mentioned by K. Torma who noted the fact that the road followed the course of the Someș<sup>17</sup>. An area better known from the perspective of the road line is around the fort in Ilișua where following his 1858–1862 researches Torma drew a ground plan that contains among other data that are extremely important for the auxiliary fort itself<sup>18</sup>, pieces of information regarding the road network. The Hungarian researcher in question has identified this network along the Uriu-Ilișua-Cristești Ciceului route (Bistrița-Năsăud County)<sup>19</sup>, probably with a branch taking off by the settlement of Uriu leading to the fort and then turning north-east to meet again the road following the course of the Someș in the area of the settlement in Cristești Ciceului. In the proximity of the fort K. Torma mentions the existence of two towers, that he has researched archeologically, theoretically located east of the military center. The first tower is located on Măgura Ilișuei<sup>20</sup> and the second at the feet of Dealul Dosului<sup>21</sup>. In theory, these towers are located so as to supervise both road traffic on the above mentioned sector and to connect with the advanced chain of towers in the area of Negrișlești (Bistrița-Năsăud County). Inter-visibility analyses of the “*Cummulative Viewshed Analyses*” type have revealed the fact that these towers provided good coverage of the road in the area of the Someș Valley.

As it has been suggested before, the Roman road split somewhere by the settlement of Beclean

<sup>8</sup> Piso 1993, 63–82. See also Bogdan Cătănciu 1991, 59–67; Ardevan 1998, 45–55. For recent analyses of the centuriation in Sarmizegetusa see Diaconescu 2010, 133–162; Marcu, Cupcea 2011, 543–560.

<sup>9</sup> Nemeti *et al.* 2003, 69–75.

<sup>10</sup> For the method applied to archaeology see for example Fulminante 2005, 7–17.

<sup>11</sup> Nemeti 2014, Pl. I.

<sup>12</sup> Zăgreanu *et al.* 2017, 25–45.

<sup>13</sup> Nemeti 2014, 134–135.

<sup>14</sup> Fodorean 2016, 289–304.

<sup>15</sup> *RepCj* 1992, 471.

<sup>16</sup> Fodorean 2006, 207–212.

<sup>17</sup> Torma 1880, 117, Király 1889, 208.

<sup>18</sup> See Boda 2013, 75–106.

<sup>19</sup> Torma, 1964, Pl. II.

<sup>20</sup> Torma 1864, 13; Pl. II, Z.

<sup>21</sup> Torma 1864, 13; Pl. II, L.



(Bistrița-Năsăud County)<sup>22</sup>, one branch crossing the Someș and heading south-east towards Orheiul Bistriței and the other continuing along Someșul Mare. Close to the bifurcation, south of the Someș, in the area of the settlement of Cociu (“La moara\mare Cociului”)<sup>23</sup> the road has been archaeologically researched in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century by G. Finály<sup>24</sup>. For the sector north of the Someș, in our area of interest there is just another mention. C. Gooss saw the Roman road in the perimeter of the settlement of Săsarm, also following the course of the river<sup>25</sup>. Mapping these pieces of information one gets a relatively clear picture of the route of the Roman road in our area of interest (see Pl. 2); despite the fact that some of the settlements are located south of the Someș, one cannot exclude the possibility that another bifurcation existed in Cociu, from where a secondary road led to the settlement of Nimigea de Jos (Bistrița-Năsăud County). Similarly, it is clear that from Săsarm the road led to Salva where component elements of the Roman frontier have been identified on the first terrace of River Someș<sup>26</sup>.

As previously mentioned, the rural settlements in Someșului Valley were organically connected by the road, with few exceptions. In Urișor, where a Roman road fragment has been mentioned, specialists have identified a small settlement, in the southern part of the current village, on a plateau called “Dealul lui Bela” or more recently “Dealul Tirului”<sup>27</sup>. The settlement is located close to the spot where the road was mentioned. Roman pottery fragments were discovered in 1987, among other finds, in the same settlement, west of the previous spot, on the bank of the Someș<sup>28</sup>.

Cuzdrioara (Cluj-Napoca County) is the first settlement with Roman archaeological discoveries on the route of the road following the course of River Someșul Mare. A man-made mound with a defensive rampart was tested in 1944 in the western part of the settlement, leading to the discovery of Neolithic, Roman, and medieval fragments<sup>29</sup>. There is also mention of the discovery of an inscribed *patera*<sup>30</sup> somewhere on the territory of this settlement<sup>31</sup>. No other Roman discoveries have been mentioned in Mănăsturel besides the road fragment discussed above.

Reteag (Bistrița-Năsăud County) is the next settlement on the road’s route. A rural settlement from the surface of which Roman pottery fragments were collected in 1978 has been identified on the spot of “Poieni”<sup>32</sup>. A series of Roman coins, among which the latest had been struck under Traianus Decius (249–251 A.D.) were discovered in the perimeter of the same settlement<sup>33</sup>. Cristeștii Ciceului is the subsequent settlement with Roman discoveries; several coins, pottery material, and bronze items were found there<sup>34</sup>. One can thus presume there the existence of a rural settlement, as yet unidentified, and the spot where the road leading from the fort intersected the main one along the Someș Corridor.

A rural settlement was also discovered on the territory of the settlement of Beclean, where, as mentioned above, the Roman road crossed the Someș and continued to the south-east. In his 1920 report I. Marțian wrote that he observed the traces of a Roman fort there, west of the village<sup>35</sup>. The city of Porolissum was also localized here in the beginning of the research of Dacia Porolissensis<sup>36</sup>. None of these hypotheses stand today. Still a rural settlement was identified in the area of “Șesul Becleanului”, during excavations for the foundations of the future “Avicola” complex and pottery material was collected from the surface in 1977<sup>37</sup>. Continuing along the valley of River Someșul Mare, the above mentioned settlement of Săsarm is the next place with Roman discoveries, rather often discussed in specialized literature.

<sup>22</sup> Christescu 1929, 109; Fodorean 2006, 209; Fodorean 2016, 291.

<sup>23</sup> The toponym was mentioned first in the second Josephine topographic survey (1806–1869).

<sup>24</sup> Finály 1902, 380–383.

<sup>25</sup> Gooss 1876, 312.

<sup>26</sup> Cociș 2015, 46–57.

<sup>27</sup> Marțian 1903, 285; TIR L 34, 116; Wollmann 1973, 112; *RepCj* 1992, 417, no.2; Popa 2002, 207, no. 695/2.

<sup>28</sup> Marțian 1903, 285; TIR L 34, 116; Wollmann 1973, 112; *RepCj* 1992, 417, no.1; Popa 2002, 207, no. 695/1.

<sup>29</sup> Pop 1970, 335; *RepCj* 1992, 172, no.2; Popa 2002, 72, no.221.

<sup>30</sup> Text: *Marti Cornelia L(uci) f(ilia) Ossa v(otum) s(olvit)*.

<sup>31</sup> *RepCj* 1992, 172, no.1.

<sup>32</sup> Marinescu 1989, 22, no. 69; Marinescu 2003, 178, no. 69.

<sup>33</sup> See mainly Seidl 1846, 31 and Macrea 1940, 279.

<sup>34</sup> TIR L 35; Marinescu 1989, 12, no. 27; Popa 2002, 68, no. 204.

<sup>35</sup> Marțian 1920, 8, no. 52.

<sup>36</sup> Gooss 1876, 67.

<sup>37</sup> Marinescu 1989, 7, no. 4; Marinescu 2003, 164, no. 4.

The Roman rural settlement is located close to national road 17D. A large quantity of pottery and traces of stone and mortar can be observed on its surface. Unfortunately, this settlement has been affected by modern structures, by their annexes, and by intensive agricultural works<sup>38</sup>. A series of items that entered K. Torma's archaeological collection were found on its surface<sup>39</sup>.

An interesting aspect is the enigmatic structure localized on the right bank of River Someș, in the south-western part of the settlement, on the spot called "Cetate". The structure is currently destroyed by the branch of the Someș and by the sand exploitations in the area. In 1861, A. Ipolyi saw a rectangular structure with the approximate dimensions of 60 × 50 steps and a ditch all around it<sup>40</sup>. J. F. Neigebaur performed a series of excavations and subsequently noted that this was a medieval structure, attributing to the Middle Ages both the pottery fragments and the bricks and the wall<sup>41</sup>. K. Torma disagreed with J. F. Neigebaur and believed that the structure nevertheless belonged to the Roman Era. After researching the ruins on site I. Ferenczichose the Roman team, believing that the structure was a *castellum* belonging to the fort in Ilișua, strategically located at the confluence of Săsarmului Valley with Someșul Mare<sup>42</sup>. Subsequently, G. Marinescu stated that a funerary lion had been discovered in the area of "Cetate" and transported to the museum in Bistrița<sup>43</sup>. If the item was indeed discovered there and not brought from the fort in Ilișua, then the Roman character of this structure becomes much more plausible.

Specialized literature mentions traces of a Roman salt mine in the proximity of Săsarm, on the territory of the settlement of Chiuza<sup>44</sup>, but the information has no basis. Still, an *antoninianus* coined under Traianus Decius (289–251 A.D.) was found on the territory of this village<sup>45</sup> but its exact place of discovery is unknown. The former school museum, today closed, held pottery fragments and water pipes discovered on the territory of the settlement<sup>46</sup>, so one cannot exclude the hypothetical existence of a Roman settlement there.

A rural settlement has been identified since 1987 in Nimigea de Jos, along the Someș, not far eastwards from Chiuza but on the southern bank of the river<sup>47</sup>. The settlement was rather extended and good quality pottery fragments and *tesserae* were gathered from its surface. The surface of the settlement is currently affected by agricultural works and the houses that now stand on top of it. The last settlement in Someșului Valley taken into consideration here is the one in Năsăud-"Podirei". It is located on the southern bank of River Someș and was rather recently identified by D. L. Vaida<sup>48</sup>. No further data are available as yet on the character of this settlement.

These settlements are located in Someșului Valley, along its course and along the road built there, but in some cases they are to be found much more to the north, in the valleys formed by the system of *cuestas* oriented north-south, close to the line of towers and *burgi*. Only the case of the settlement in Ciceu-Giurgești (Bistrița-Năsăud County) fits this characteristic so far, as the Roman settlement is located ca. 8 km north of the one in Reteag, and of the main Roman road, respectively. It was identified in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century by B. Posta, who recovered good-quality Roman pottery from its surface<sup>49</sup>. A *denarius* minted under Antoninus Pius (138–161 A.D.) is in the private collection of a local

<sup>38</sup> I have re-identified the settlement in the field together with R. Zăgreanu (Bistrița-Năsăud Museum Complex) and Corneliu Gaiu (Bistrița-Năsăud Museum Complex).

<sup>39</sup> Hica-Câmpeanu, 1980, 655.

<sup>40</sup> Ipolyi 1861, 255.

<sup>41</sup> Ferenczi 1976, 117. Neigebaur's opinion was subsequently strengthened by J. Kádár's study that mentions the existence of a castelanus and a vice-castelanus in 1503 and 1506 from Săsarm, as well a structure with dimensions almost identical to those provided by Ipolyi (Kádár 1903, 442–447). A rectangular structure, distinct from the other structures, drawn with a rectangular ditch surrounding it on all sides, features on the first Josephine topographic survey (1763–1787) in the north-eastern part of the village. The structure is no longer visible already on the second Josephine topographic survey.

<sup>42</sup> Ferenczi 1976, 117–118.

<sup>43</sup> Marinescu 1989, 23, no. 74; Marinescu 2003, 179, no. 74.

<sup>44</sup> TIR L 35, 32.

<sup>45</sup> Marinescu 1989, 11, no. 20; Marinescu 2003, 168, no. 20.

<sup>46</sup> I hereby thank Mr. Avram Partenie, history teacher in Chiuza.

<sup>47</sup> Initially identified by C. Gaiu (Bistrița-Năsăud Museum Complex). Marinescu 1989, 58, no. 20; Marinescu 2003, 176, no. 58.

<sup>48</sup> See the discussion in context in Vaida 2009, 73–82.

<sup>49</sup> Posta 1907, 39.

inhabitant<sup>50</sup>. One cannot exclude the repeatable character of this location *pattern* north of the road network, in these valleys favorable to settlements and agriculture, though this single such example is available for the time being. A frontier *burgus* the function of which has been recently reanalyzed was identified more to the north, in Negrilești<sup>51</sup>. A small settlement, the characteristics of which cannot be yet defined, was found in the proximity of this *burgus*. It is either the northern most Roman settlement in this frontier sector or, much more likely, it belonged to the military personnel from the *burgus*, as was the case in other places in the Empire<sup>52</sup> or in the same frontier segment, like in Salva for example<sup>53</sup>.

The northern sector of the frontier in Dacia Porolissensis has two distinct *landscapes*, different from the perspectives of logic and the location of physical elements in the environment. The military *landscape* of the frontier focuses on the structure of a threefold system that used topography to tactical ends by creating a so-called *terrain-following system*<sup>54</sup>. Thus, the line of towers is located on the highest points of the *cuestas* in order to ensure the observation of the passes. *Burgus*-type structures are located down in the passes, facilitating the economic and security aspects of the *intra* and *extra* provincial traffic, while the forts, the main military centers of the frontier, are located behind the valleys of the *cuestas* flowing into the Someș<sup>55</sup>.

Two of the defining parameters of any Roman provincial frontier are the geographic and geomorphologic factor, in their turn components of the entity called *landscape*. The definitions of the term are varied<sup>56</sup>, but in this case I shall discuss the *landscape* of the frontier in geographic and geomorphologic terms because, as a series of studies focusing on micro-regions have demonstrated<sup>57</sup>, these factors have a major influence on the position of the frontier in the field, the relations of inter-visibility and visibility, and the succession of the chronological stages (the *archaeological landscape* of the provincial frontier).

The relief of the Roman frontier on the territory of Bistrița-Năsud County is unitary from the perspective of land disposition. It is characterized by a system of *cuestas* aligned north-south, on the short strip between Culmea Brezei and Valea Someșului Mare<sup>58</sup>, an alternation of higher and lower areas. The hydrographic network typical to the area has generated a monoclinal relief<sup>59</sup> that had a defining influence on the location of the components of this frontier<sup>60</sup>. As a consequence, from the area of the fort in Cășeiu, passing through the area of the fort in Ilișua and up to around the settlement of Salva, the line of towers took advantage of the dominating peaks of the *cuestas* to survey the north to south oriented valleys. These valleys were the main access points into the province and structures of the *burgus* type, for the control of circulation *intra* and *extra fines I*, were identified there. The geographic array or, better said the *landscape* of the frontier framed by this system creates a repetitive model of locating the physical elements that can be included in an *archaeological space patterning*<sup>61</sup> that defines itself the frontier.

Largely following the Someș Corridor, the Roman road is located in the proximity of this river, in areas that did not flood. The rural settlements that belong to the *territorium Arcoba(da)rense* are located in this corridor that has been favorable to habitation since Prehistory and that are interconnected by this road network. This is the rural *landscape* of the northern frontier, created in the wide corridor of River Someș. No further data are available so far that could help us complete this picture of the rural world in the northern margin of the Dacian province, as archaeological researches of it do not exist yet.

The settlements located more to the north on the valleys created by the *cuestas* mentioned above are also located along the roads that allowed people to travel to the frontier regions, as indicated by the

<sup>50</sup> Marinescu 2003, 168–169, no. 22, b.

<sup>51</sup> Cociș 2016, 53–67.

<sup>52</sup> Băjenaru 2010, 161–168

<sup>53</sup> Cociș 2015, 46–57.

<sup>54</sup> Woolliscroft 2001, 53–57.

<sup>55</sup> Cociș 2016 (under print).

<sup>56</sup> For the development of the relation between *landscape* and the human factor, see manily Bedyński, Povedák (Eds.), 2012.

<sup>57</sup> Gudea 1985, 143–218; Gudea 1997, 20–33; Woolliscroft 2001, 51–155; Breeze 2011, 1–19.

<sup>58</sup> Ferenczi 1973, 84.

<sup>59</sup> Ferenczi 1973, 85.

<sup>60</sup> Bică, Zăgreanu 2015, 58–64.

<sup>61</sup> See Parsons 1972, 127–150.

geostatistical analyses of the “*Least Cost Terrain Analyses*” type (see Pl. 3). Just like in other limitrophe area of the Roman Empire<sup>62</sup>, these settlements from the northern area must have played a rather significant role in the economy of the frontier as a source of goods necessary to daily routine, especially food stuffs. As Ch. Whittaker has demonstrated<sup>63</sup>, economic corridors were created in frontier areas that supplied both the frontier and the areas in the *vorlimes* and in the *Barbaricum*. Unfortunately, theoretic speculation is the only possible exercise for now, as clear data are missing.

In conclusion, the proximity of the threefold frontier line and by exploiting the geographic factor, Roman administration created what one might call a *rural landscape*, built in close connection to the economic and military activity in the limitrophe area, included from an administrative perspective into a *territorium*. This rural landscape continued to function towards the end of Roman presence in the intra-Carpathian area as well, as proven by the 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D. dating of the inscription in *Arcoba(da)ra* and the coins issued by Traianus Decius that have been discovered in the mentioned rural settlements.

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<sup>62</sup> For example Smith *et al.* 2016.

<sup>63</sup> Whittaker 1994, 123–124. See also Hedeager 1987, 127.



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Plate 1. The archaeological points mentioned in the study.



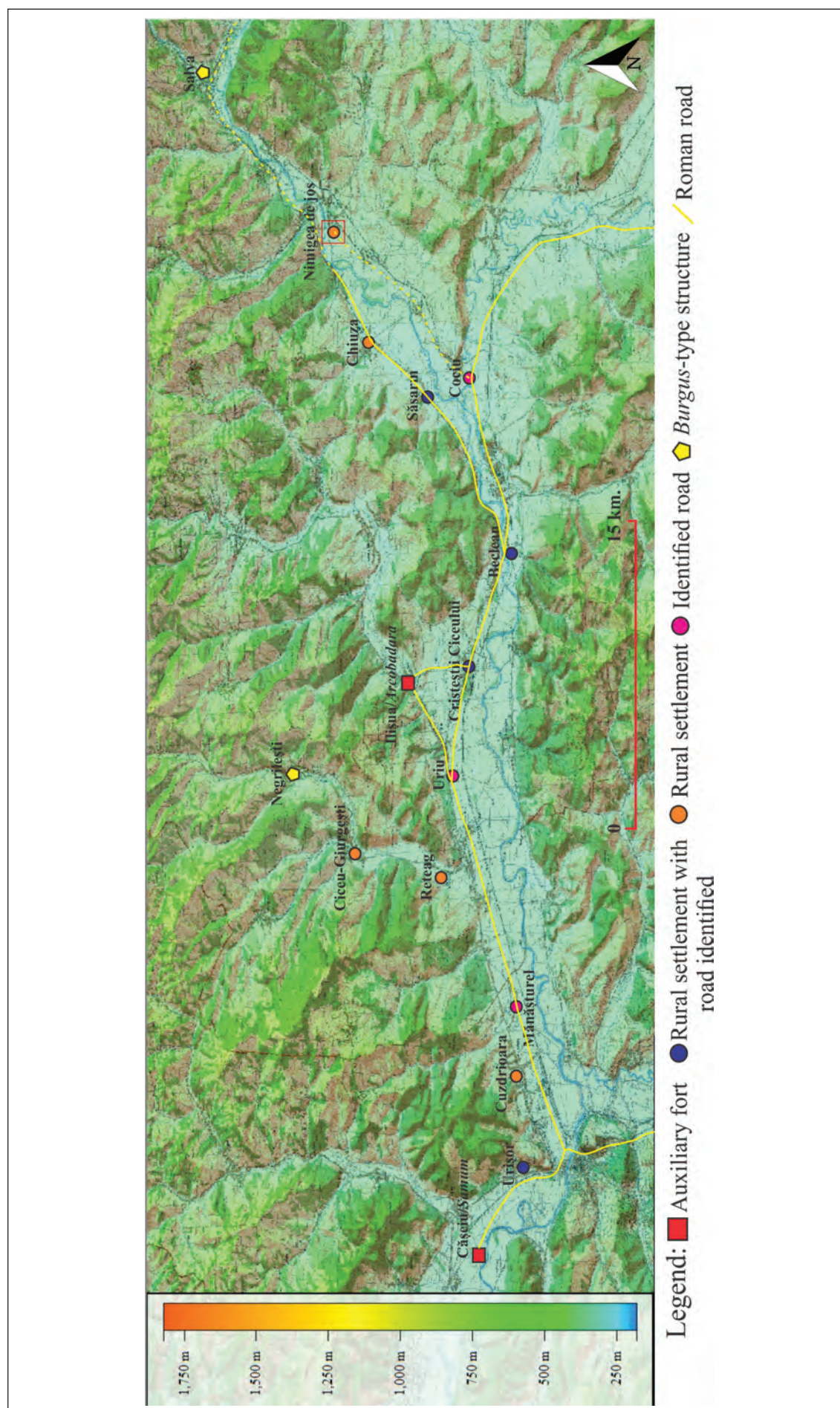


Plate 2. Rural settlements, roads and the military installations from the northern frontier.



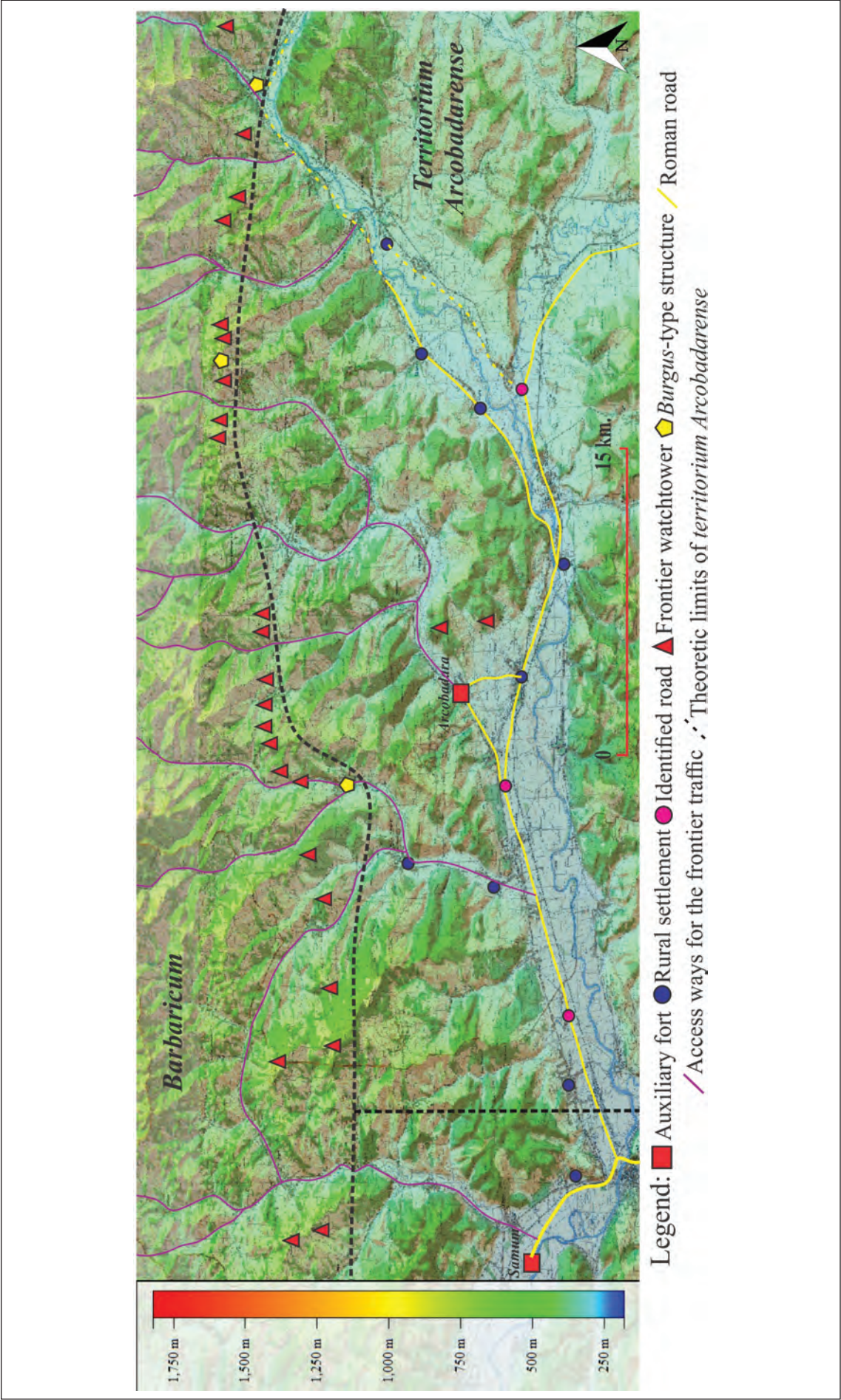


Plate 3. The reconstructed landscape of territorium Arcoba(da)rense on the northern frontier.



# 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 <a href="http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp">http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/arh/cronica/cercetariarh.asp</a> ).
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, Klozsvár (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.
MFME	A Móra Ferenc Múz. Évkönyve. Szeged.
MFME StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Studia Archaeologica. Szeged.
MN / MuzNat	Muzeul Național. București.
NumAntCl	Numismatica e antichitàclassiche. 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-Egylet 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

