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CRIVINA-LEOPOLDSBERG – A NEWLY DISCOVERED IRON AGE HILLTOP SETTLEMENT FROM SOUTHWESTERN ROMANIA*

Andrei Georgescu[1], Adrian C. Ardelean[1], Adriana Sărășan[1], Dan L. Ciobotaru[1], Ionela Rădac[1], Ștefan Popa[1], Victor Bunoiu[2], Irenka Văsăliuț[3]

Abstract: *The area surrounding the medieval fortress of Jdioara is known for numerous discoveries of coins dated to the Late Iron Age. This, together with the specific toponym of the fortress encouraged us to survey the area for a possible prehistoric or ancient settlement. We discovered such a site just 200 m north of the medieval citadel on a cape surrounded from three sides by the river Nădrag. In order to better understand the evolution of the site and set the parameters for future investigations we focused on three main objectives. The first objective involved obtaining an accurate Digital Elevation Model of the surface, in order to better understand the anthropic interventions and potential areas of habitation. Our second task focused on geophysical mapping of the main terrace in order to identify the archaeological structures present on this area. Lastly, the gathering of materials from the surface and from a small test-trench allowed us to sketch some chronological landmarks of this settlement. Thus, two main terraces with traces of habitation as well as an access road to these enclosures, guarded by a possible tower-dwelling, were discovered. The material collected from the surface allowed us to identify at least two phases of habitation. The first one dates from the end of the Early Iron Age, while the latest belongs to the Dacian horizon.*

Keywords: *Iron Age in south-western Romania, non-invasive surveys, hilltop settlements, coins*

In 2019 three archaeological surveys were carried out in the vicinity of the medieval fortress of Jdioara (com. Criciova, jud. Timiș) by a team of specialists from the National Museum of Banat – Timișoara. The survey was initiated after taking into consideration several markers including toponymy, landscape and older discoveries.

The first visit to the site occurred in spring and allowed us to identify the remnants of a rock-carved road leading towards two terraces with clear marks of anthropic interventions and traces of ancient human habitations. The main terrace, as we called it, was guarded by a hillock, which we assumed to be the remnant of a tower.

These discoveries encouraged us to undertake further investigations. A second campaign was carried out in July having three main objectives: (O_1) aerial mapping – generating a detailed Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of the area of interest, (O_2) geophysical mapping of the main terrace and (O_3) systematic gathering of surface material in order to provide a preliminary chronological frame in which the settlement evolved.

Due to the dense canopy during summer, the aerial mapping failed to deliver an accurate DEM. Therefore, a third field campaign was undertaken in December, within a reduced vegetation environment.

* This work was supported by a grant of the Romanian Ministry of Education and Research, CNCS – UEFISCDI, project number PN-III-P4-ID-PCE–2020-0566, within PNCDI III

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[3] Independent researcher.

The results of this research allowed us to outline the necessary parameters in an attempt to reconstruct the historical evolution of the settlement. Hence, the current paper presents the results of these investigations and offers a preliminary historical background of the site based on the discovered information.

Location and local toponymy

From a broader geographical context, the site is located at the outskirts of the Poiana Ruscă Mountains, in the eastern extremity of the Timiș County. Although closer to the village of Jdioara, the site lies in the administrative territory of the Crivina village (com. Nădrag, jud. Timiș). The investigated settlement is located roughly 200 m north of the medieval fortress of Jdioara, where a cape surrounded from three sides by the River Nădrag can be noticed. The "spur-like" geological formation has a roughly east-west orientation and is approximately 750 m long. Access to this location is assured by a modern day logging road which connects Jdioara to the village of Nădrag. Its proximity to the medieval fortress of Jdioara is relevant for the way in which the ancient ruins were preserved in the collective conscience of the local population (**Fig. 1**). The fortress is thought to have been built at the end of the 13th century or at the

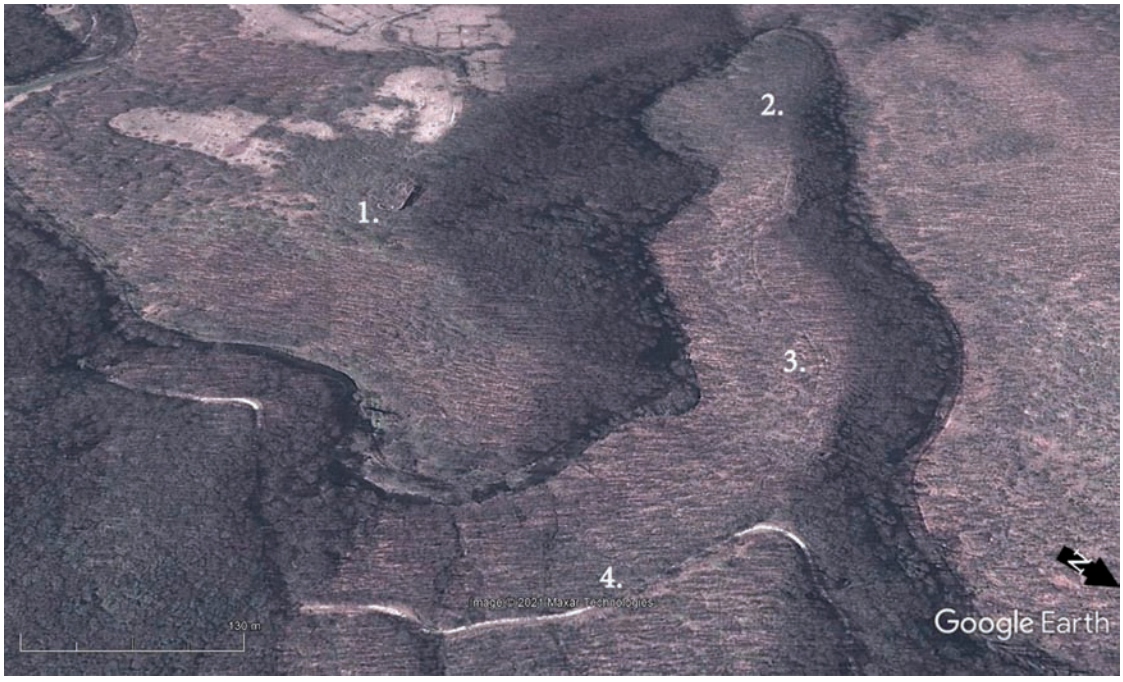

Figure 1. Satelite image of landscape surrounding the settlement from Crivina-Leopoldsberg. 1. The medieval fortress of Jdioara; 2. The Iron Age settlement from Leopoldsberg; 3. The ancient access road to the settlement; 4. The modern logging road (Google Earth caption).

beginning of the next one[4]. A diploma dated December 16th 1320 mentions Dionisie Szechy as castellan of Sydovar[5]. The toponym (Židovar, Zsidóvár, Jidovin/Jdioara) is of Slavic origin and refers to a monumental rock carving or structure made by ancient people or "giants"[6]. Such place names are often associated with prehistoric or ancient ruins whose origin had been forgotten

[4] ȚEICU 1998, 209; MĂRUIA ET AL. 2011, 254; FENEȘAN 2019, 254.
[5] ȚEICU 1998, 254.
[6] LOȘONȚI 2000.

by the people of the middle ages[7]. Archaeological investigations on the medieval fortress were initiated in the interwar period[8], but most consistently from 1973 until 1979 when the citadel was excavated entirely[9]. Interestingly, no evidence of any prehistoric or ancient habitation was discovered during these investigations. This could lead to the assumption that the name Sydovar was determined by the existence of visible ruins in the vicinity of the medieval fortification, most likely in the area outlined within the current paper.

During the encounters with the locals, another interesting toponym of the investigated area was identified[10]. Most of the villagers who were enquired about the site referred to the area as: "the old road", "the wide road" or "the bent road". This is almost certainly connected to the carved road which leads to the Leopoldsberg settlement. Judging by the lack of medieval or modern material from both of the terraces investigated as well as any representation of the settlement on the 18th and 19th century Austrian topographic maps, it can rightfully be assumed that the road was built to serve one of the Iron Age settlements from Leopoldsberg.

Data aquisition

The first objective (O_1) was to obtain an accurate DEM for better understanding the anthropic adjustments of the landscape. Therefore, based on the *in situ* conditions, several methods were tested. The use of a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) for topographical measurements was impossible due to the dense canopy. The lack of network signal resulted in positioning errors that varied from 1.5 to 4 m. Around 2000 points were acquired using a total station (Leica PCR803), but this method proved lengthy and was soon abandoned. Afterwards, a terrestrial laser scanner (Faro Focus x330) was also used for terrain mapping but the number of individual scans needed to cover the entire surface proved to be counterproductive. Finally we manage to obtain some relevant data applying the Structure from motion technique using a DJI Phantom Pro 4 drone. The results were satisfactory, but still not accurate enough due to the dense vegetation. Therefore, another attempt was made in December in a low vegetation environment, which provided a 0.2 m resolution DEM of the research area (**Fig. 2**).

The high-resolution DEM allowed the mapping of key features of the landscape. Firstly, the main terrace of the cape is immediately distinguishable, covering an area of around 0,90 ha and having a roughly triangular shape. The central area of the plateau is approximately 1.5 meters higher, which could be owed do a denser habitation or a large structure (**Pl. 1**). The narrower side of the terrace is placed towards the east where the access road connects with the plateau. This "entrance" is guarded by a possible tower which today is shaped like a hummock. The structure rises above the surface with about 5 meters and it is 12 m long and 10 m wide (**Pl. 2**). Another feature observable on the DEM is that the access road continues eastwards outside the perimeter of the site[11].

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[7] MĂNDESCU 2014; POPA 2020, 218.

[8] DAICOVICIU/MILOIA 1930.

[9] BEJAN 1979; BEJAN 1980.

[10] After the first set of investigations we immediately started the procedures to include the site in National Archaeological Repertoire to provide better protection against looters and metal detectors, which are often allured by the possibility of Dacian treasures (for a history of looting Dacian treasures see: PURDEA 2019). In this perspective we did not enquire the locals about any possible names they use to refer to that area in order to avoid raising interest of the site without any legal protection. Therefore, since we couldn't find any toponomymics on older maps we decided to name the site Leopoldsberg as a pun on the name of its discoverer. After we found out the real toponymic of the place we decided not to change it in order not to cause confusion.

[11] We were able to map this path for a further 200 m east of the modern logging road, until the point it becomes undistinguishable from ground level.

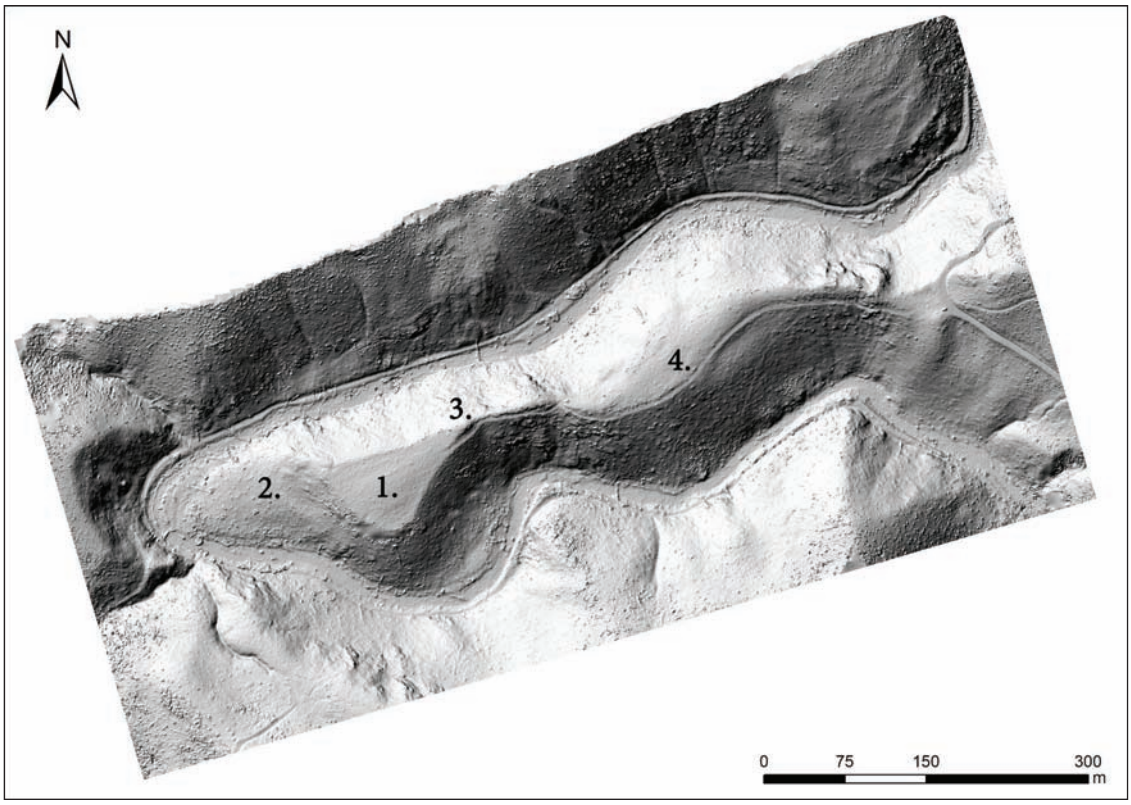

Figure 2. Digital Elevation Model of the Iron Age settlement from Crivina-Leopoldsberg. 1. The main terrace; 2. The secondary terrace; 3. The tower-dwelling; 4. The ancient access road. (model by A.C. Ardelean and A. Sărășan)

Another objective of this campaign (O_2) was the geophysical mapping of the main terrace. For this purpose, six 20 × 20 m grid squares were measured, covering a surface of around 3600 m^2. The magnetic investigations were conducted using a caesium vapour Geometrics G–858 magnetometer, equipped with 2 sensors. The sensors were installed in a horizontal configuration with a 0.5 m spacing, each covering one line during data acquisition which involved a "zig-zag" walking pattern. The measurements revealed numerous magnetic anomalies that can be interpreted as archaeological features due to their magnetic susceptibility and remnant magnetisation (**Fig. 3**).

One interesting structure can be noticed on the south-eastern edge of the plateau. Its linear shape and position could suggest the presence of a defensive structure, although no visible traces of a wall or ditch can be noticed in the field[12]. It must also be pointed out that the geophysical data did not yield a similar structure on the northern edge of the terrace. For a better understanding of the magnetometric measurements we decided to make a small test trench (0,80 × 0,80 m) in order to validate one of the anomalies noticed on the magnetogram. The excavation yielded the traces of what seems to be a fire hearth at the depth of approximately

[12] In 2020 a small excavation (10x2m) was made to check the nature of this structure and with it the general stratigraphy of the site. On this occasion we identified three layers of habitation belonging to the Late Iron Age, but we couldn't find any traces of defensive wall or ditch. The excavation didn't reach the sterile layer so there is still the possibility that a defensive structure could date from an earlier period, perhaps from the Early Iron Age (GEORGESCU ET AL. 2021).

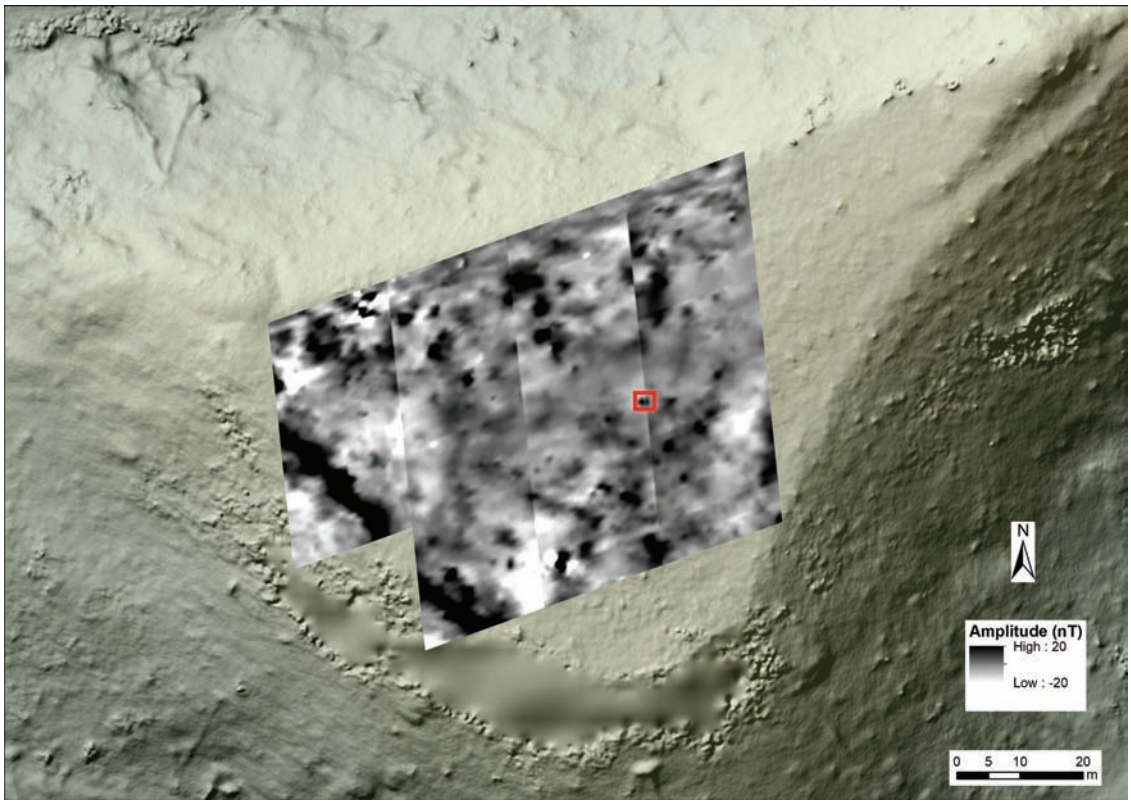

Figure 3. Geophysical map of the main terrace. The red rectangle marks the surface of the test-trench. (map by A.C.Ardelean)

0,30 m (**Fig. 4**). The hearth was found beneath the top-soil which had a dense consistency and light-brownish colour. Due to the fact that such a small trench would do more damage than bring further information, we decided to preserve the identified context and cover it until a larger excavation can be undertaken.

The third objective (O_3) aimed at gathering archaeological material from the surface in order to obtain a preliminary dating for the settlement. Due to the fact that the investigated area is currently forested we had to rely on the materials found in molehills. Therefore, since the recovery of material was biased by animal activity, we did not attempt to chart it in order to observe the spatial distribution of the artefacts. Even so, the quantity of material recovered was relevant enough to provide information concerning the time period in which this settlement functioned. Moreover, artefacts were recovered both from the main terrace and from the secondary one, close to the stream. The archaeological inventory consisted mostly of ceramic fragments and quern-stones while metal objects were also recorded. Most notably, we were able to recover a silver denarius from a molehill located in the north-eastern part of the main plateau. The coin was issued by a mint from modern-day Spain and it dates from the year 18 BC, during the reign of Augustus[13] (**Pl. 3/1**).

[13] Information regarding the typology and dating of the coin were provided to us by dr. Nicoleta Demian to whom we gratefully thank.

Figure 4. Possible fire hearth discovered in the test trench (photo: A. Georgescu).

Chronological evolution of the settlement

The material gathered from the surface and from the small test-trench is relevant enough to sketch out a few hypotheses regarding the chronological evolution of the settlement. First of all we can admit that the main terrace was inhabited starting with the middle or the end of the Early Iron Age. One strong argument is a fragment of a rim decorated with a grooved spiral (**Pl. 3/3**). The nearest analogy for this fragment comes from an Early Iron Age sunken dwelling found at the site from Unip-*Dealu Cetățuica* (com. Sacoșu Turcesc, jud. Timiș)[14], but similarly decorated rims have also been found at Gradina na Bosutu (Sremski okr., Serbia) in a

[14] MĂRUIA ET AL. 2019, 48–49; PL.65/6.

house dated to IVc Bosut phase[15], or in tumulus 72 from Ferigile (com. Costești, jud. Vâlcea)[16]. Another rim fragment with incised decoration is also common throughout the end of the Early Iron Age with numerous similar finds in the sites mentioned above (**Pl. 3/4**). Another argument for an Early Iron Age layer of habitation is a small pot fragment with grooves decoration (**Pl. 3/6**).

An interesting artefact has been retrieved from the small test trench excavated in the centre of the main plateau. It represents an iron clasp witch fastened a leather belt (**Pl. 4/7**). This type of belt-clasp can be included in Bujna's Gs-A3-F type, dated to the end of the early La Tène period[17]. A similar object was recovered from grave 11 at Bajč (okres Komárno, Slovakia)[18]. This find is interesting since the early and middle La Tène periods in the mountain area of the Banat region are relatively unknown. Objects belonging to the so-called "Celtic horizon" are not uncommon in settlements from the Dacian horizon. A middle La Tène anklet has been found in the fortress from Piatra Craivii (com. Cricău, jud. Alba), while a horse-bit with a similar dating has been recovered from the settlement at Sighișoara (jud. Mureș)[19]. However, unlike in the aforementioned examples, the time gap between the object's typological dating and the "Dacian horizon" is quite big, therefore an occupation of the site in the 4th–3rd centuries BC shouldn't be excluded.

Finally, the last and most consistent chronological horizon belongs to the Dacian period. Besides the roman coin mentioned earlier, another numismatic find offers a good chronological landmark. A few months after our second survey campaign a local history passionate presented to the Timiș County Directorate for Culture some finds he collected from the site a few years earlier. The batch consisted of several iron nails and rods, pottery fragments, an iron bloom and a silver Dyrrhachium drachm (APIΣTO-ΔAMOΣ/ΔYP? ΦI-ΛIΠ-∏OY?) (**Pl. 3/2**). This type of coins appears in significant amount in our region during the reign of Burebista, in the first decades of the 1st century BC[20]. Moreover, a large quantity of ceramic fragments belonging to Dacian horizon has also been recovered (**Pl. 4/1–6**). They consist of hand-made pottery with embossed decoration and knobs typical of the period as well as fine, grey, wheel-thrown wares. The amount of material recovered points to a dense layer of habitation belonging to the 1st century BC- 1st century AD period.

Historical context of the settlement

Despite some spectacular finds, the final period of the Early Iron Age is not very well documented in the Banat region (**Fig. 5**). The closest discovery to our site is the well-known Greco-Illyrian type helmet found in the river Timiș, near the village of Găvojdia (jud. Timiș)[21]. Another settlement is mentioned by M. Gumă in the vicinity of Jdioara but without providing a clear location or dating[22]. The helm from Găvojdia is not the only one known from the Banat region. A similar piece was recovered at the end of the XIXth century from the village of Jidovin (present-day Berzovia, jud. Caraș-Severin)[23]. Such discoveries point out towards an aristocratic class which choses to express its identity using models typical of the north-western Balkan area[24].

[15] MEDOVIĆ/MEDOVIĆ 2011, 162; SL. 144/5.
[16] VULPE 1967, PL.III/12.
[17] BUJNA 2011, 24.
[18] BENADIK 1960, 440, TAB.V/7.
[19] RUSTOIU 1996, 101.
[20] CONOVICI 1985, 41–42; BERZOVAN 2017, 283
[21] MEDELEȚ/CEDICĂ 2003; SÎRBU 2012.
[22] GUMĂ 1993, 291.
[23] MILLEKER 1899, 91–92; GUMĂ 1993, 239–240.
[24] BABIĆ 2002; BLEČIĆ KAVUR/PRAVIDUR 2012, Fig. 7–8.

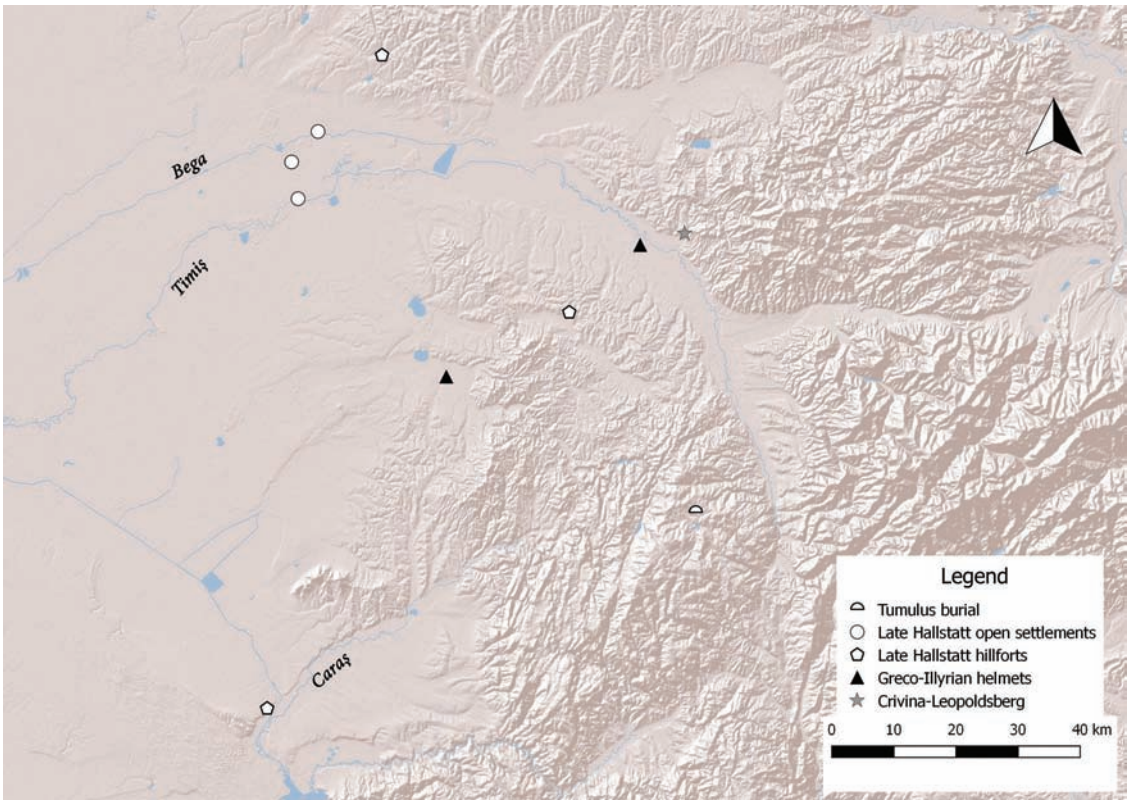

Figure 5. Map of discoveries from the end of the Early Iron Age in the Banat Region (after GEORGESCU 2019).

These elites probably resided in hilltop settlements such as the ones at Herneacova (oraș Recaș, jud. Timiș)[25], Remetea Pogănici (com. Fârliug, jud. Caraș-Severin)[26] or Orešac (Južnobanatski okrug, Serbia)[27]. Towards the end of the 4th century BC, Celtic colonists arrive in the Banat region, occupying mostly the lowlands area[28]. In the highlands it appears that the cultural models of the Early Iron Age prevail against the newly La Tène fashion[29]. If a horizon belonging to the 4th –3rd centuries BC will be confirmed at Crivina-Leopoldsberg it will provide an excellent opportunity to understand how the communities from the south-western Romania highlands adapted to the so-called "Celtic colonisation" of the area.

Concerning the Dacian horizon, the area surrounding the settlement from Crivina is mostly known for the discovery of two monetary hoards. The first one was discovered at the beginning of the 20th century in the nearby village of Criciova and consisted of around 80–100 Dacian imitation coins[30]. The second hoard was found at the outskirts of Jdioara, in 1973. It was composed of 69 Roman republican coins which were placed in a small hand-made vessel[31]. These finds along with other isolated discoveries from the area point to the existence of an important chiefdom (**Fig. 6**).

[25] CEDICĂ/MEDELEȚ 2002; MEDELEȚ ET AL. 2003; MARE /CEDICĂ 2005.
[26] STRATAN 1960.
[27] LJUŠTINA 2009, 292.
[28] RUSTOIU/URSUȚIU 2013.
[29] RUSTOIU/URSUȚIU 2013, 325.
[30] MEDELEȚ 1994, 258.
[31] MOGA 1975, 75.

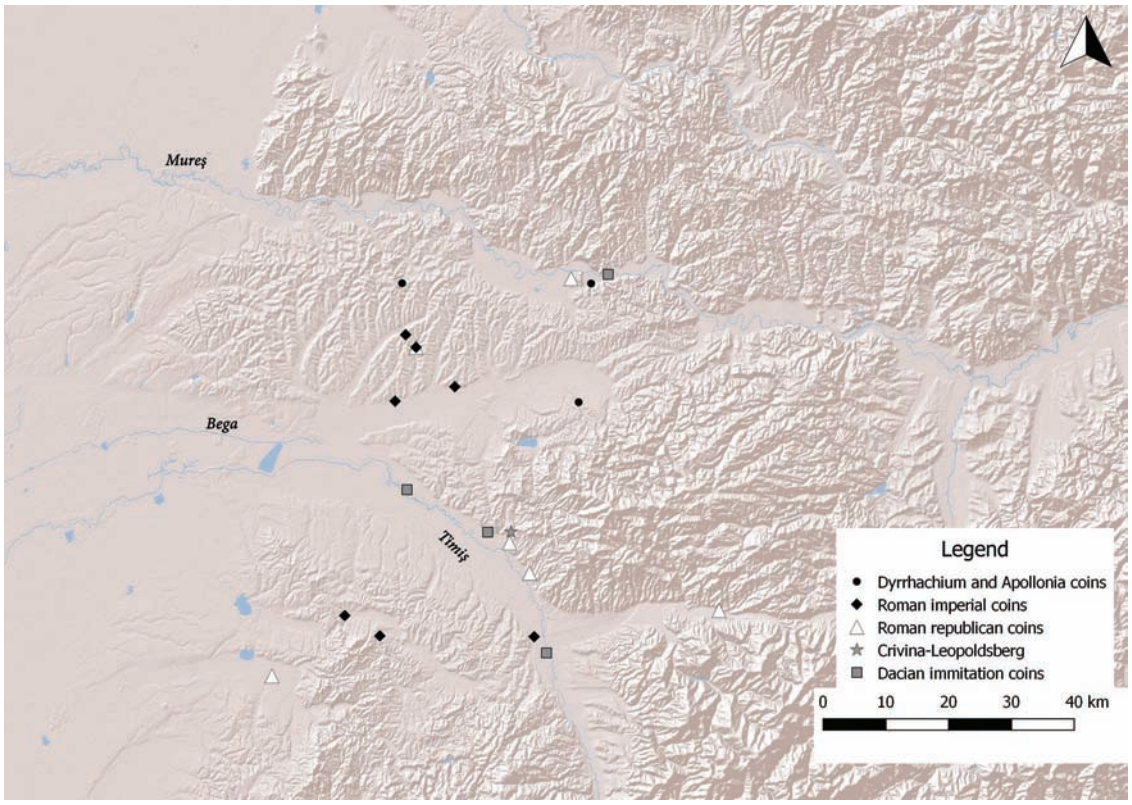

Figure 6. Coin finds from the surroundings of Crivina (after MEDELEȚ 1994; BERZOVAN 2017; with the addition of several finds brought by metal detectors to the Timiș County Directorate for Culture)

Towards the end of the 2nd century BC a new social model emerges in the inner Carpathian area. The Dacian society is characterized by a hierarchical model dominated by a warlike elite[32]. This hierarchy is perfectly illustrated by the habitat organization in which the aristocracy distinguished itself from commoners by residing in fortified settlements positioned on dominant hilltops[33] (**Fig. 7**). Due to their position, these settlements often watched over important paths or trade routes, but it was also important to stand out as a landmark in the surrounding landscape, signalling the status of its inhabitants[34]. From this perspective, the settlement from Crivina seems somewhat peculiar. Although positioned on a hilltop, the inhabited terraces are surrounded from all sides by higher hills making them somewhat hidden from possible neighbouring "civilian" communities. It also lacks any visibility towards the main communication route nearby which is the River Timiș.

These settlements also stand apart through some of their monumental construction which in some cases demonstrates the nobleman's ability or inability to acquire certain raw materials as well as access to foreign craftsmen[35]. One such monumental structure of this period is the so-called "tower-dwelling". These buildings are considered to be the palaces of the local aristocratic family. They can be found throughout the entire Dacian environment, albeit their size and construction technique sometimes differs from one site to another[36]. It seems highly

[32] RUSTOIU/FERENCZ 2018, 128; RUSTOIU/FERENCZ 2019, 192.
[33] RUSTOIU/FERENCZ 2019, 191.
[34] PUPEZĂ 2012.
[35] RUSTOIU 1993, 183–184; FERENCZ 2014, 114.
[36] for recent discussions concerning this topic see: NATEA 2016; FERENCZ /CĂSTĂIAN 2019.

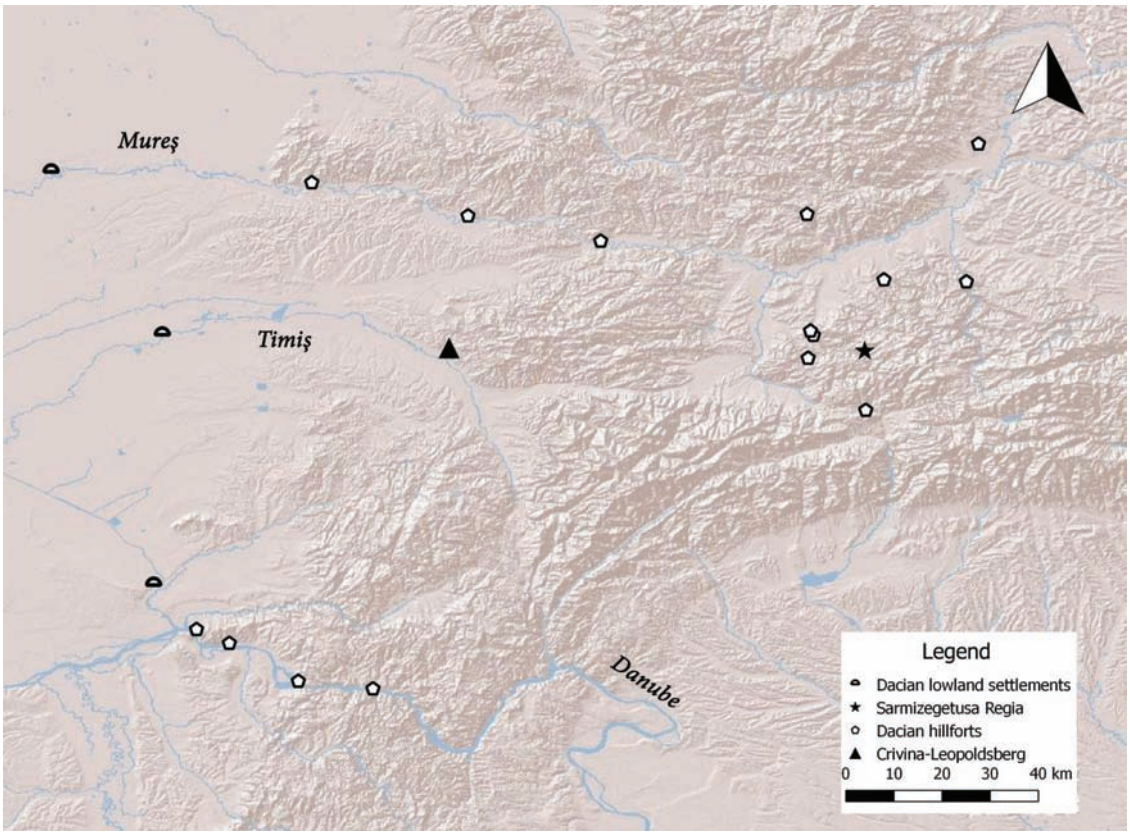

Figure 7. Dacian fortified settlements from south-western Romania (after GHEORGHIU 2005; BERZOVAN 2017; RUSTOIU/FERENCZ 2018)

likely that the hummock shaped structure guarding the main terrace of the settlement presented here could be interpreted as a construction of this type. In this case we can also assume that a high-ranking family and its retinue were the inhabitants and owners of this settlement.

In conclusion our multidisciplinary endeavour has led to the discovery of a hilltop settlement dating to various stages of the Iron Age. The methodology involved the use of local toponymy, geophysical investigations, structure from motion and topographic measurements, as well as gathering of materials from the surface. Although, some characteristics are typical of the Dacian fortified hilltop settlements (like the presence of a tower-dwelling), its positioning seems to be somewhat apart from the pattern of such enclosures. Therefore, it is premature to refer to the nature of this settlement without future thorough archaeological investigations.

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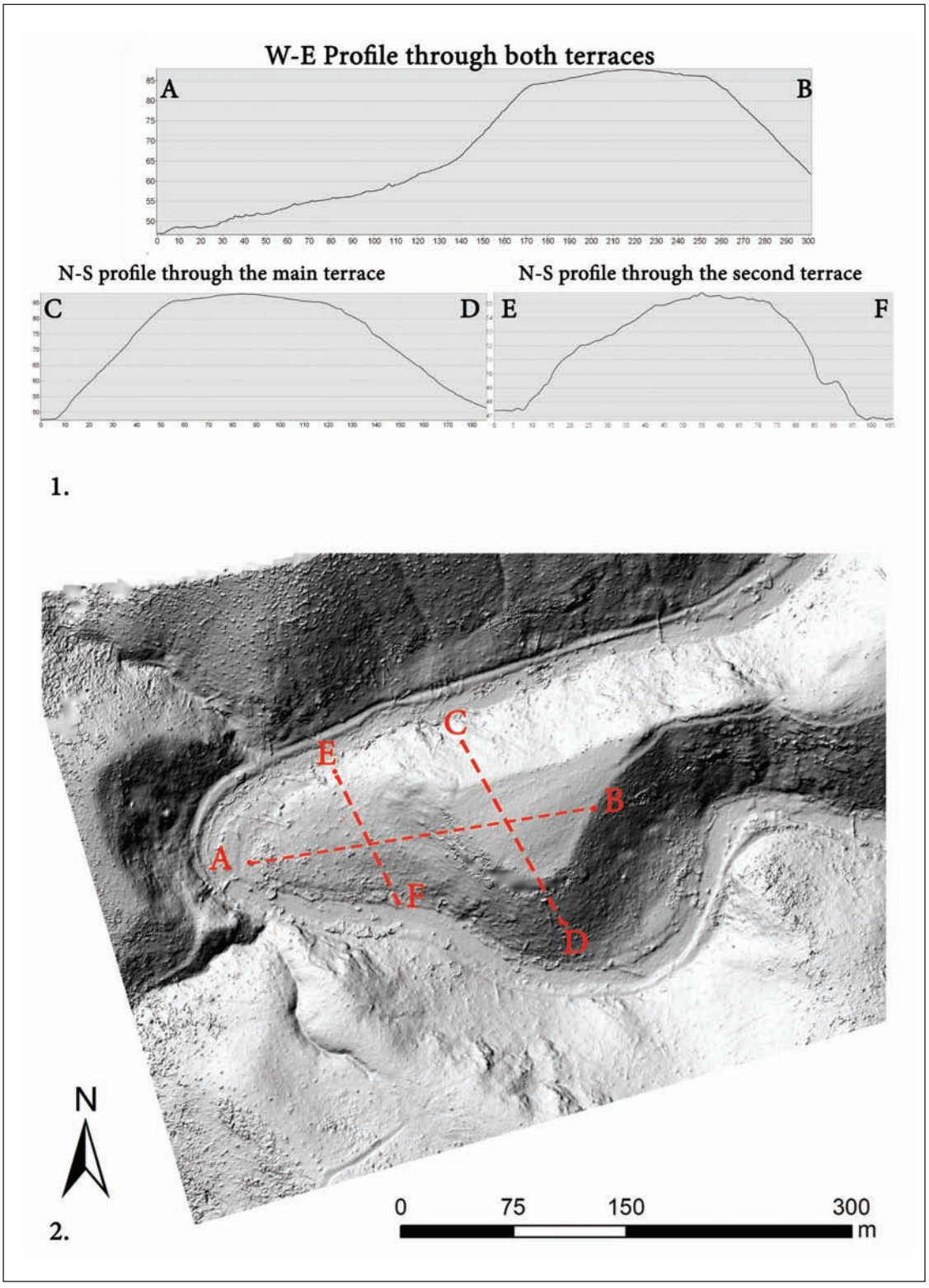

Plate 1. 1.Altimetry profiles through the two terraces with traces of habitation 2. Detailed view of the first and second terrace's DEM (graphics A.C. Ardelean).

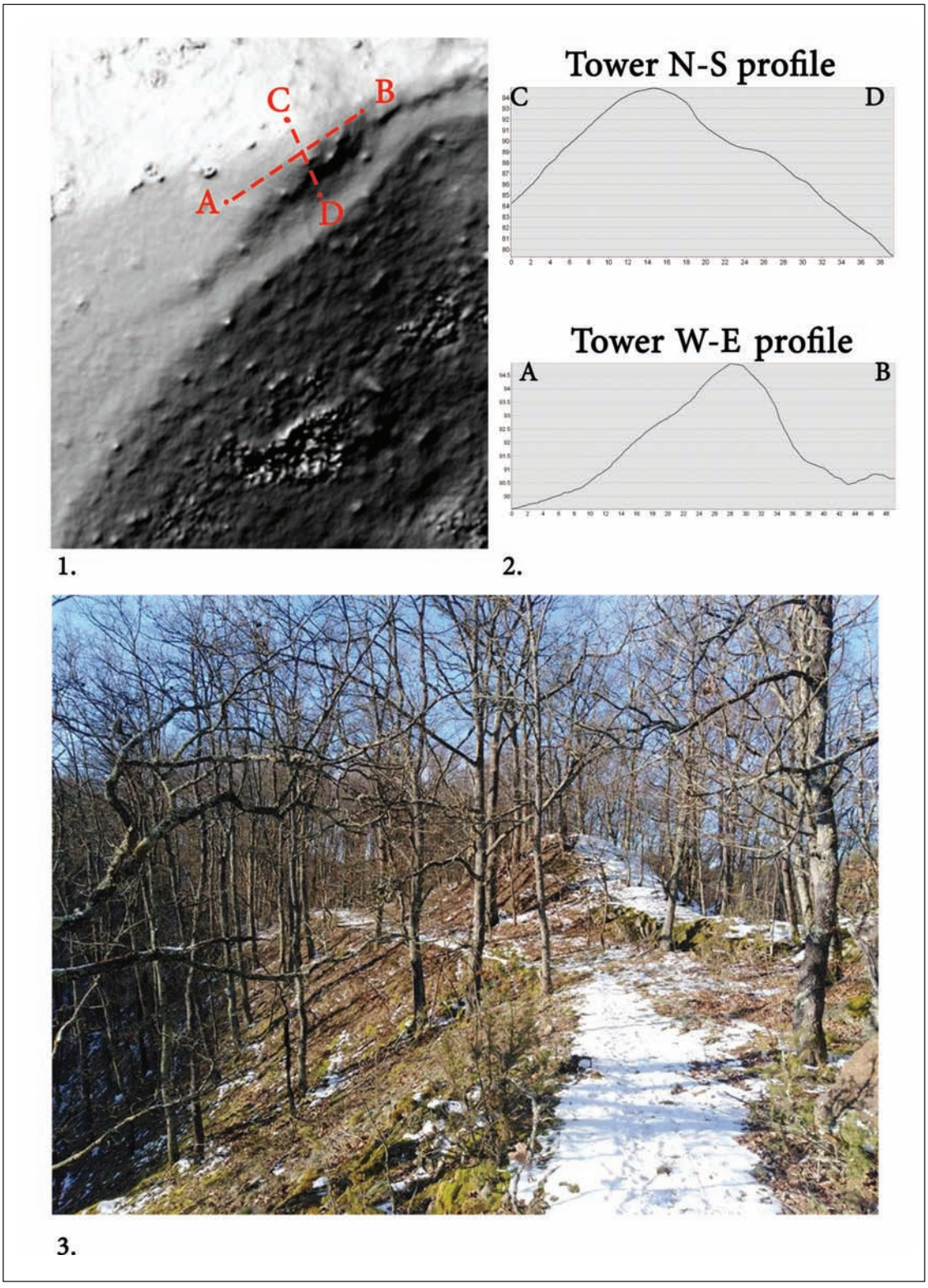

Plate 2. 1. Detail DEM of the tower-dwelling; 2. Altimetry profiles through the tower (graphics by A.C. Ardelean); 3. The tower-dwelling seen from east (photo: A. Georgescu)

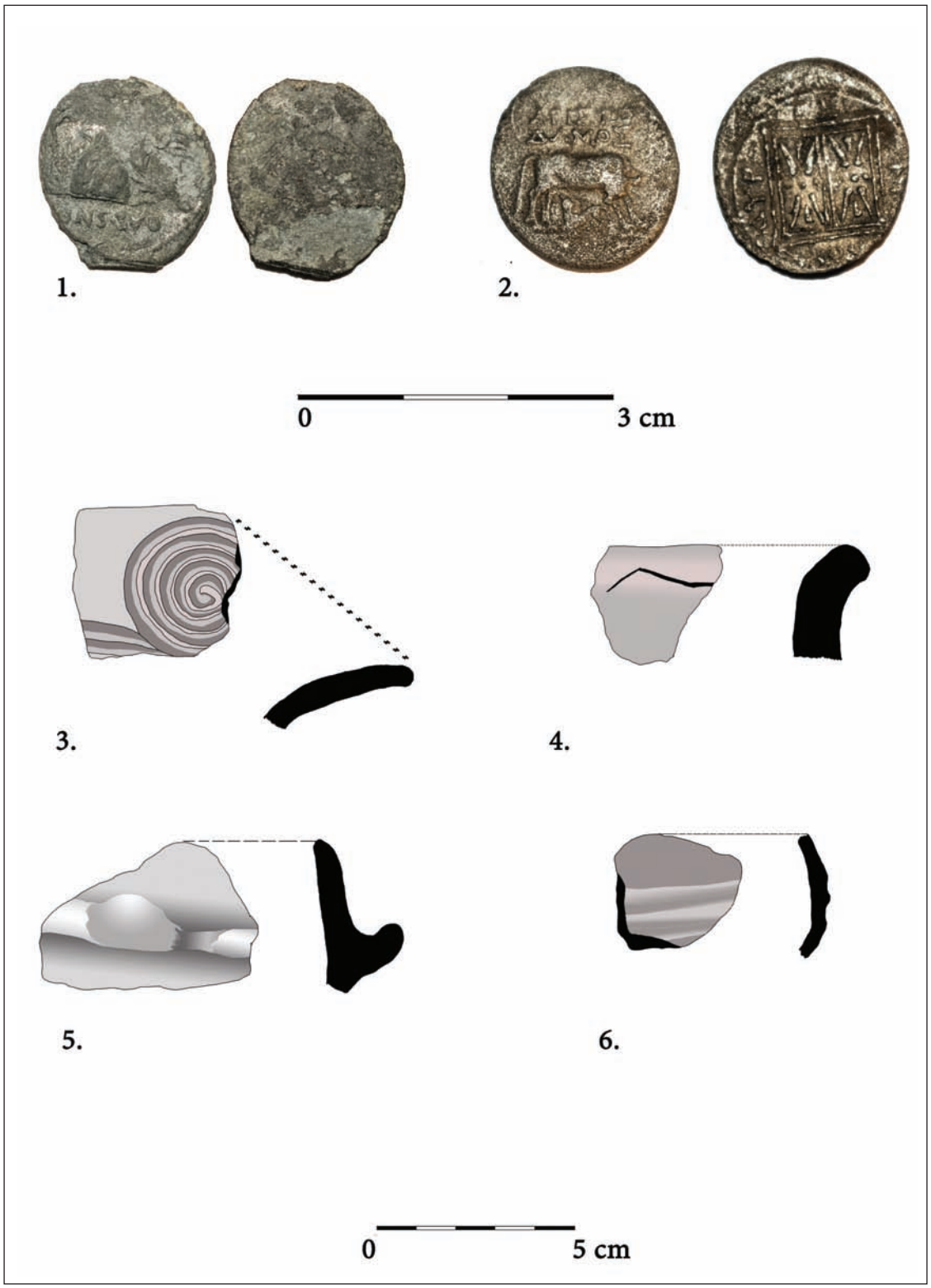

Plate 3. 1. Roman silver coin (photo: M. Șepețan); 2. Dyrrhachium silver coin (photo A. Georgescu); 3–6. Early Iron Age pottery fragments (drawings: A. Georgescu)

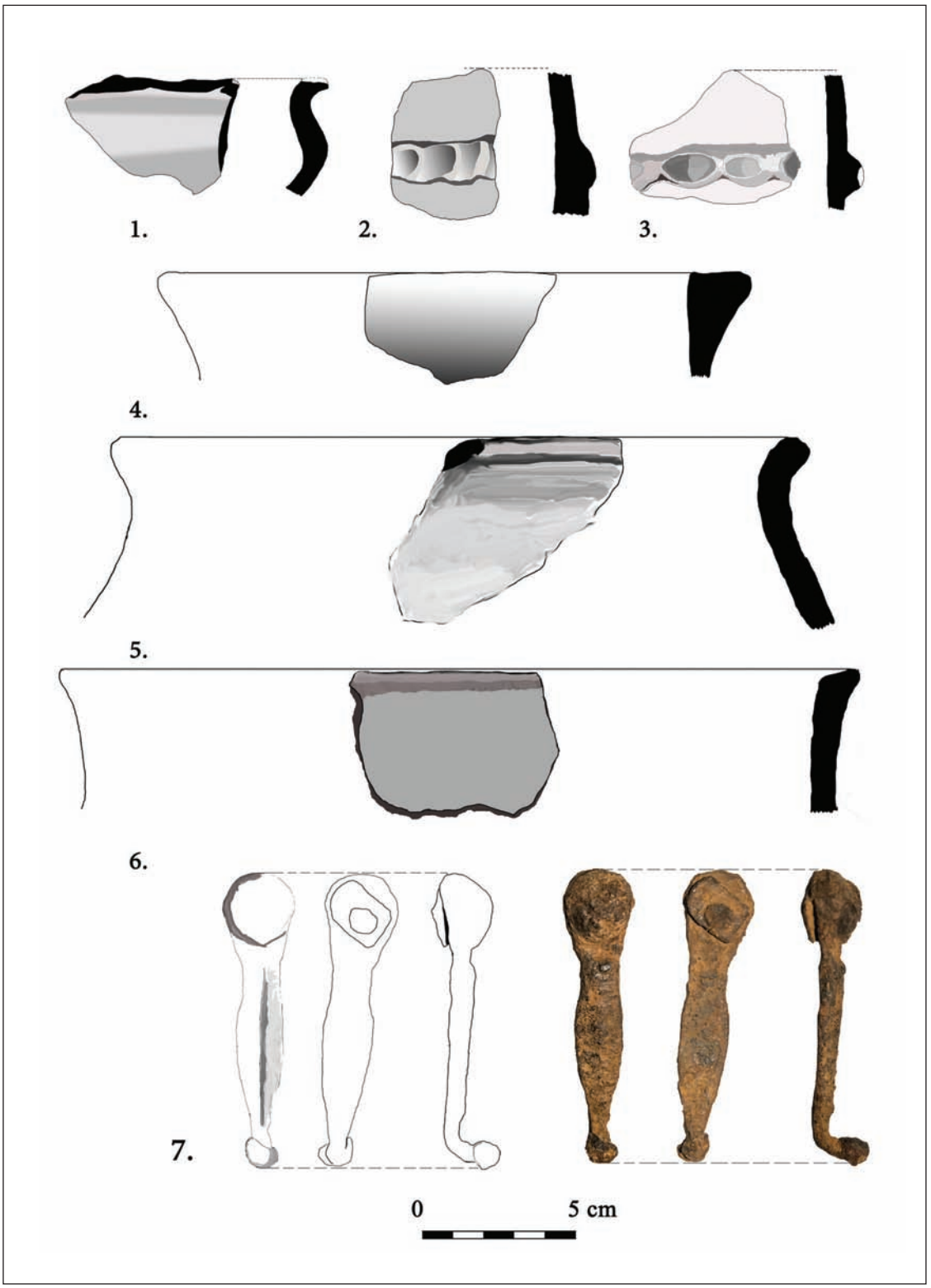

Plate 4. 1–6. Late Iron Age pottery fragments; 7. Late Iron Age belt clasp (drawings and photos: A. Georgescu)

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Abhandlungen der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin	= AKAWB
Acta Classica Universitatis Scientiarum Debrecensis, Debrecen	= ACD
Acta Ethnographica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (Budapesta)	= Acta Ethnogr Acad Scien Hungaricae
Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile secţiunii istorice	= An. Acad. Române. Mem. Sec. Istor.
Analele Banatului (Timişoara)	= An. Banatului
Analele Dobrogei (Constanţa)	= An. Dobrogei
Muzeului Judeţean Vaslui (Vaslui)	= Acta Moldaviae Meridionalis
Muzeul "Vasile Pârvan" (Bârlad)	= Acta Musei Tutovensis
Analele Universităţii Bucureşti	= An. Univ. Bucureşti
Analele Universităţii Iaşi	= An. Univ. Iaşi
Analele Universităţii „Dimitrie Cantemir" (Constanţa)	= An. Univ. Constanţa
Annales: économies, sociétés, civilisations (Paris)	= Ann. Écon. Soc. Civil.
Arheologia Moldovei, Institutul de Arheologie (Iaşi)	= ArhMold
Arkheologiya, Natsional'na akademiya nauk Ukraini. Institut Arkheologii (Kyiv)	= Arkheologiya
Annales Universitatis Apulensis (Alba Iulia)	= AUA
Annali di scienze religiose, Milano	= Annali di scienze religiose
Anuarul Institutului pentru Studii Politice, de Apărare şi Istorie Militară	= Anu. Instit. Stud. Pol. Apăr. şi Istor. Milit.
Archaeologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich (-Ungarn), Wien	= AEM
Archiv des Vereines für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde, Hermannstadt – Kronstadt (Sibiu – Braşov)	= AVSL
Archaeologia Baltica Polonia = Peregrinatio Gotica (Łódz)	= Arh Baltica
Arheologia Medievală (Iaşi)	= Arh. Medievală
Antigüedad, religiones y sociedades, Huelva	= ARYS
Az alsófehérmegyei történelmi régészeti és természettudomány évkönyve (Alba Iulia)	= AlsóTermÉvkönyve
Balcanica Posnanensia. Acta et Studia. Czasopismo wydawane przez UAM w Poznaniu	= Balcanica Posnaniensia
Buletinul cercurilor ştiinţifice studenţeşti (Alba Iulia)	= BCŞS Alba Iulia
Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice (Bucureşti)	= BMI
Instrumentum Bulletin du Groupe de travail européen	= Bull Instrumentum

sur l´artisanat et les productions manufacturées dans l´Antiquité (Montagnac)	
Bulletin antieke beschaving Annual Papers on Classical Archaeology	= BABesch
Bulletin de l´Institut historique belge de Rome (Rome)	= BullInst Hist Belge (Rome)
Cahiers du Centre Gustave Glotz, Sorbonne (Paris)	= Cahiers Centre Gustave Glotz
Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu" (Bacău)	= Carpica
Cercetări arheologice, Muzeul Naţional de Istorie a României (Bucureşti)	= Cercetări Arheologice
Muzeul Municipiului Bucureşti (Bucureşti)	= Cercetări arheologice în Bucureşti
Classical Philology (Chicago)	= Class. Philol.
Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România (Bucureşti)	= CCA
Cronica Numismatică şi Arheologică (Bucureşti)	= Cron. Numis. Arh.
Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en	= Dacia
Roumanie, Bucureşti, I-XII (1924–1928); Nouvelle Série: Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne (Bucureşti)	
Muzeului de Istorie Galati	= Danubius
Dialogues d´Histoire Ancienne, París-Besançon	= DHA
Dicţionarul limbii romîne moderne (Bucureşti 1958)	= DRLM
Documenta Romaniae Historica (Bucureşti)	= DRH
Les Dossiers d'archeologie, París	= DossPar
Ethnic and Racial Studies (London)	= Ethnic and Racial Studies
Ephemeris Napocensis, Institutul de Arheologie şi Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca	= EphemNap
File de Istorie = Revista Bistriţei (Bistriţa)	= FI (Rev. Bistriţei)
Muzeul judeţean Ilfov (Bucureşti)	= File de Istorie
Greek-English Lexicon (Oxford 1966)	= Greek-English 1966
Harvard Studies in Classical Philology	= Harvard Stud. Class. Studia Philol.
A Herman Ottó Muzeum Évkönyve (Miskolc)	= HOMÉ
Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak (Zagreb)	= Hrv. Arh. God.
Historica. Historia Antigua (Salamanca)	= Stud. Hist. Hist. Antigua
Il Mar Nero Annali di archeologia e storia (Roma)	= Il Mar Nero
Izvestija Russkogo Arheologičeskogo Instituta v Konstantinopole	= Izv. Ross. Arch. Inst. Konstantinopole
Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts in Wien	= ÖJh
Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology and History of Art Cluj-Napoca	= JAHA
Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve (Nyíregyháza)	= JAMÉ
Journal of Indo-European Studies (Washington DC)	= JIES
Journal of the Society for Ancient Numismatists	= Journal Soc. Ancient Numism.
Könyv és könyvtár, Budapest	= Könyv és könyvtár
Labeo Rassegna di Diritto Romano (Napoli)	= Labeo
Lateinisch-Deutsch Schulwörterbuch (Leipzig 1891)	= Lateinisch-Deutsch 1891
Lateinisch-Deutsch Handwörterbuch (Hannover-Leipzig 1918)	= Lateinisch-Deutsch 1918

Litua. Studii şi comunicări. Muzeul Judeţean Gorj, Târgu Jiu	= Litua
M. M. Roxan, P. Holder, Roman Military Diplomas, London	= RMD
Materialy po arkheologii, istorii i etnografii Tavrii. Krymskoe otdelenie Instituta vostokovedeniya NAN Ukrainy (Simferopol')	= MAIET
Muzeul Municipiului Bucureşti	= Materiale de Istorie şi Muzeografie
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Mélanges de l´École roumaine en France (Paris)	= Mél École roumaine en France
Mélanges de l´Univ St Ioseph (Beiruth)	= Mél Univ St Ioseph (Beiruth)
Mémoires de la Société Historique et Archéologique de Langres (Langres)	= Mém Soc Hist et Arch Langres
Memoria antiquitatis Acta Musei Petrodavensis Revista Muzeului arheologic (Piatra Neamţ)	= Memoria Antiquitatis
Monumenta Germaniae Historica (München)	= MGH
Mousaios Anuarul muzeului judeţean Buzău	= Mousaios
A Nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve (Nyíregyháza)	= Josa Andras Múz Évk
Muzeul National de Istorie a României (Bucureşti)	= Muzeul Naţional
Norba Revista de arte, geografía e historia (Cáceres)	= Norba
Numismatische Zeitschrift	= NZ
O Arqueólogo Portugués, Lisboa	= Arque. Portugués
Opţiuni istoriografice, Iaşi	= Opţiuni istoriografice
Orientalia Lovaniensia Periodica, Lovaina (Leuven)	= OLP
Ostraka Rivista di antichità (Napoli)	= Ostraka
Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences (Prague)	= Památky Archeologické
Patrimonium Apulense, Alba Iulia	= Patrim. Apulense
Rossijskaya Arkheologiya. Institut arkheologii Rossijskoj akademii nauk (Moskva).	= RA
Rad Muzeja Vojvodine (Novi Sad)	= Rad Muz. Voj.
RepArAb Repertoriul arheologic al judeţului Alba, Alba Iulia, 1995 [= Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis, II]	= RepArAb
Res Antiquae (Bruxelles)	= Res Antiquae
Revista de etnografie şi folclor (Bucureşti)	= Rev Etnogr şi Folclor
Revista Bistriţei	= Rev. Bistriţei
Muzeul Municipiului Bucureşti	= Revista de Cercetări Arheologice şi Numismatice
Muzeul Naţional de Etnografie şi Istorie Naturală a Moldovei (Chişinău)	= Revistă de Etnografie, Ştiinţele Naturii şi Muzeologie
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Revue archéologique de l'Est et du Centre-Est (Paris)	= RAEst
Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes (Bucharest)	= Rev. Études SE Européennes

Revue Historique (Paris)	= Rev. Historique
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Studia Archaeologica, Roma	= StArch
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Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie veche şi Arheologie, Institutul de Arheologie "Vasile Pârvan" (Bucureşti)	= SCIV(A)
Slovenská Archeologia. Archeologický ústav SAV (Nitra)	= SlovArch
Stratum plus, Vysshaya Antropologicheskaya Shkola (Chişinău)	= Stratum plus
Studia Universitatis „Babeş-Bolyai", seria Historia, Cluj-Napoca	= Stud. Historia UBB
Studia historica. Historia Antigua (Salamanca)	= Stud.Hist. Histor. Antig.
Studia Thracologica (Bucureşti)	= Stud. Thracologica
Studii şi Comunicări Câmpulung	= Stud. Com. Câmpulung
Studium, Debrecen	= Studium
Symposia Thracologica (Bucureşti)	= Symp. Thracologica
Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association, Atlanta	= TAPA
Transsilvania. Ein Beiblatt zum Siebenbürger Boten, Hermannstadt (Sibiu)	= TranssilvBB
Uniwersytet Im Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, Seria Historia (Poznań)	= Uniw Adama Mickiewicza Poznan
Vestigia. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte (München)	= Vestigia
Arkheologicheskij muzej-zapovednik "Tanais" (Rostov na Donu)	= Vestnik Tanaisa
Państwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne w Warszawie (Warszawa)	= Wiadomości Archeologiczne
Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins	= ZDPV
Zeitschrift für Geschichte	= Zeitschr. Gesch.

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