

ABOUT THE *BULLA* TYPE PENDANTS DISCOVERED AT APULUM

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From the many types of artefacts revealed in time at Apulum, our attention was drawn by the *bullae* pendants. Seven of these pieces are part of the Collection of the National Museum of Unification in Alba Iulia.¹ One of them is part of an old collection, so we do not know the discovery context. The other six are newly discovered pieces, during a preventive research on the southern necropolis of the *Podetii plateau* or inside the municipium/colonia Aurelia Apulensis.

Having apotropaic attributes during life, the pieces in this category kept their functionality even in death. The word *amuletum* is first mentioned at *Plinius Secundus*, which tells about the usage of amulets in occult practice to prevent the evil eye.²

Bulla was an object worn only by male children, received at the age of 9 days and worn until they became Roman citizens and dressed in the praetexta toga. It was worn as a pendant and also as a bracelet.³ After this moment, it was presented as an offering piece to the protective gods of the house (Lares and Penates)⁴ or on the altar of other deities (Hercules or Junona).⁵

The custom of wearing a *bulla* is considered to have Etruscan origin. In fact, Macrobius says that the fifth king of Rome, Lucius Tarquinius Priscus (ca. 616-579 BC), gave his son a golden *bulla* after he had killed his first enemy in a battle.⁶ Probably knowing these old traditions, he really calls this tradition the golden Etruscan, *bulla* being a defining criterion of the

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² Plinius, *NatHist*, XXX, 1, 15, 47; XXVIII, 3, 12.

³ DA, s.v. *bullae*, p. 754-755.

⁴ Goette 1986, p. 133 and Abb. 4.

⁵ DA, s.v. *bullae*, p. 755.

⁶ Macrobius, *Saturnalia*, 1, 8.

social condition; wearing it was a benefit for the free children and its metal represented a criterion of wealth.⁷

We notice a change in the piece's role. During the Republic, *bulla* was a military decoration and it was worn around the neck by the victorious generals, having an apotropaic role as well. At the end of the republican time the piece only keeps its apotropaic role, being an attribute of those born free.

According to archaeological research there are two types of *bulla* pendants: tubular and hollow capsule form. In Dacia, those known so far are in the shape of hollow capsules. Inside, between the two caps, there can usually be found some kind of fruit kernel or a small phallic amulet, hence its apotropaic role.⁸

Pliny the Elder mentions the healing qualities of a lock of hair belonging to a close person, which could be kept inside of such a capsule.⁹ A similar piece was found in a tomb at Adria (Italy), where, inside of such a capsule, a lock of hair was found. There are some cases known where, inside of the capsule, small statues of deities such as Isis-Fortuna were found.¹⁰

At Carnuntum, inside a *bulla*, a small statue of Harpocrate,¹¹ wrapped in laurel leaves, was found. Without going into discussion about the symbolism of internal pieces, plant fragments are related to the idea of perennial and are combined with other types of "inventory" mentioned above, offering this kind of pendant a magical and apotropaic character.

In a recent study dealing with these kinds of pieces from Dacia, colleague Ana Hamat discerns four types of *bulla*, as follows:¹²

1. The regular shape type;
2. The jagged edges type;
3. The type with the edges shaped as vertical pleats;
4. The type with the edges in the shape of petals.

The differences consist in the manner of attaching these two caps which form the cavity. Talking about how this type of jewellery is manufactured, the same technique is noticed: a foil/metal sheet folded in two. The two sides are circular; by hammering they become concave, and

⁷ Juvenal, *Satire*, 5, 164 (*Paraziti*).

⁸ *Ibidem*.

⁹ Plinius, *NatHist*, XXVIII, 9/41.

¹⁰ DA, sv. *bulla*, p.755.

¹¹ Luchesi-Palli 1994, p. 172.

¹² Hamat 2010, p. 219.

the edges are serrated or not. By bending, the top becomes a hole to which a chain or a leather or textile cord was attached.

We are dealing with two techniques for attaching the two ends: by gluing the edges of the two caps or by bending. By bending, we find two ways of working: one of the two caps has wider and more serrated edges. They bend over the edge of the other cap. The second situation is when both caps are equal and they both have serrated edges, bending one over the other, like in a zipper system.

The edges are diversely serrated as fringes or triangles. In our opinion the piece from Ulpia Traiana,¹³ which has the edges in the shape of petals, is not a special type. These cut edges are bent over the other cap. In fact, we do not know of any another similar discoveries in other provinces.

Analogies for *bullae* pendants from Dacia were found at Ulpia Traiana (5 pieces),¹⁴ Potaissa (1),¹⁵ Gilău (2),¹⁶ Porolissum (3),¹⁷ Tibiscum (1),¹⁸ Napoca,¹⁹ or Micia, but not in funerary contexts. The only mentions from tombs are from Romula.²⁰

In other provinces, similar pieces were found in funerary contexts in Moesia Inferior at: Tomis²¹, Callatis²² and Tropaeum Traiani;²³ at Viminacium²⁴ and Singidunum in Moesia Superior;²⁵ and at Aquincum²⁶ and Intercisa²⁷ in Pannonia, to quote just a few examples from neighbouring provinces. At Singidunum in M 51 and M 146 (tomb dated toward the end of the third century and the first decades of the fourth) three bronze *bullae* were discovered.²⁸

At Tropaeum Traiani, two similar pieces were found inside of an inhumation grave, in a brick coffin.²⁹ The pieces were part of a rich

¹³ Alicu *et alii* 1995, p. 674.

¹⁴ Alicu, Cociş 1988, p. 230-232, pl. I/1-3; Daicovicu *et alii* 1993, pl. 8/3.

¹⁵ Alicu, Cociş 1988, p. 223.

¹⁶ Diaconescu, Opreanu 1987, p. 27, fig. 4/26.

¹⁷ Tamba 2010, fig. VI/5.21.

¹⁸ Benea 2003, p. 141.

¹⁹ Alicu *et alii* 1994, p. 52.

²⁰ Pâslaru, Bărbulescu 2003, p. 27, nota 89.

²¹ Bucovală, Paşca 1991, p. 219, pl. XII.

²² Bîrlădeanu Zavatin 1977, p. 129, pl. VII/7.

²³ Panaitescu 1976, p. 210, fig. 5/3-4.

²⁴ Pop Lazić 2002, pl. 21/5-6; Popović 2001, p. 42.

²⁵ Pop Lazić 2002, p. 26, pl. 21/5-9.

²⁶ Szilagyí 2005, p. 151-173; Migotti 2007, p. 187-219; Topál 2003.

²⁷ Szilagyí 2005, p. 151-173; Barkoczi *et alii* 1954, pl. 23/5.

²⁸ Pop Lazić 2002, pl. 21/5-9.

²⁹ Panaitescu 1976, p. 208-210.

inventory of a child (little girl?). A bronze coin from the Elagabalus period places the tomb in the first half of the third century. Also, inside of a double inhumation grave, at Callatis, in the burial chamber, three pieces considered to be buttons were found, though at least the middle one clearly looks like a *bullă*. These were associated with a rich inventory and a coin from the period of the Antonine dynasty.³⁰

At Tomis, in the south-west of the necropolis, in M10 (collective grave - six skeletons put inside of an alcove), two *bullă* and a rich inventory of golden pieces and a sestert from the time of Antoninus Pius were found.³¹ For one piece, after a scan with Röntgen rays, a small glass bead was determined to be inside. The coin from the time of Antoninus Pius, perforated and used as a pendant, gives it a wide temporal dating, starting with the second half of the second century.

Since five out of the seven pieces from Apulum came from funerary contexts, we find similarities with findings from neighbouring provinces, such as Pannonian and Moesian, where most known pieces are from necropolises. This aspect is not supported by other centres from Dacia, because their necropolises have not been investigated very thoroughly. After Apulum, most pieces come from Ulpia Traiana's civil context. This aspect is due to a more thorough research stage of this settlement.

Regarding the pieces dating from Dacia, the chronological mark for one piece from Ulpia Traiana is given by the discovery in stratigraphic context along with coins from the Severus Alexander period. In other provinces, they were found in the third century in Pannonia³² and in late Roman contexts in Mauretania.³³

Our pieces do not have elements which allow their dating in any other but the larger context of the 2nd-3rd centuries AD. The only one which is different is the one found with the coin from Antoninus Pius' period, which offers it a terminus post quem.

In conclusion, these seven pendants from Apulum complement the previously known pieces, raising the number of pieces from the Dacia Province to 23. Moreover, the only silver piece from Dacia comes from Apulum. If we compare with the Moesia province and the Pannonia province in Dacia this kind of golden pieces and the pieces which are clearly dated in the later contexts are missing. The recent discovery of six *bullă* pendants at Apulum leads us to believe that this kind should exist in other

³⁰ Bîrlădeanu Zavatin 1977, p. 129, pl. VII/7.

³¹ Bucovală, Pașca 1991, p. 219, pl. XII.

³² Lányi 1972, p.170, pl. 64/11; Burger 1972, p. 71.

³³ See Alicu, Cociș 1988, n. 8.

museums too, coming from older or newer research, conducted in Roman sites.

Catalogue

Abbreviations: G = thickness; L = length; l = width; dm = maximum diameter

1. *Bulla* pendant (fig. 3/1).

Discovery place: preventive archaeological research in the southern necropolis of *Dealul Furcilor-Podei* (Cojocaru's property), inside an inhumation tomb, in a wooden coffin of a child, 2007 (fig. 1/1).

Material: silver.

Technique: pounding.

Description: the piece is made from a single silver sheet, folded and cut in a circular shape in order to form a capsule. One side had a longer diameter and dents that were bent over the other side. Bending the top creates the fastening hole, through which a chain or strap was passed. Due to the oxidation, the piece is stuck to an iron nail. The inner kernel can be observed.

Sizes: L = 24; l = 17 mm.

Bibliography: unpublished.

2. *Bulla* pendant (fig. 3/2).

Discovery place: preventive archaeological research in the southern necropolis of *Dealul Furcilor-Podei* (D. Baba's property), inside of an inhumation tomb (M127), 2008 (fig. 1/2). The deceased was put in a brick coffin. Some beads were also discovered along with the pendant.

Material: bronze.

Technique: pounding.

Description: the bronze pendant was made from a single leaf, cut in the shape of two circles, maintaining the connection between them (like a pair of glasses), which by folding became the fastening link. One side, with a longer diameter, had dented edges which were bent over the other side. Between the two plates, which had become concave, a capsule was formed. Inside there was an amulet.

Sizes: dm = 25 mm; L (with the clamping ring) = 31 mm; g = cca. 6 mm.

Bibliography: luxury, usefulness and aesthetics at Apulum. Jewellery and clothing accessories, p. 70, no. 83.

3. *Bulla* pendant (fig. 3/3).

Discovery place: preventive archaeological research in the southern necropolis of *Dealul Furcilor-Podei* (Pop Claudiu's property, 2010) (fig. 1/3). It was discovered in a Roman archaeological complex, inside of an inhumation grave, in which bone remains of a child were also found (fig. 2/1).

Material: bronze.

Technique: pounding.

Description: the pendant is in one piece and it was made, like the piece described above, from a single bronze leaf, cut in the shape of two disks, one with a longer diameter and jagged edges to be folded over the other disk. In the capsule thus formed, an inner kernel is kept.

Sizes: L = 25 mm; dm = 20 mm; g = 9 mm.

Bibliography: luxury, usefulness and aesthetics at Apulum. Jewellery and clothing accessories, p. 70, no. 83.

4. *Bulla* pendant (fig. 3/4).

Discovery place: preventive archaeological research in the southern necropolis of *Dealul Furcilor-Podei* (Kiraly's property, 2011) (fig. 1/4). It was discovered in an inhumation grave, inside of a brick sarcophagus, with a coin from the Antoninus Pius period. The piece was around the deceased person's neck and it was found on his left shoulder (fig. 2/2).

Material: bronze.

Technique: pounding.

Description: it consists of two bronze plates, crafted separately; one of them is in the shape of a flower petal, with jags, folded over the other one. It is in a fragmentary state, the concavity part is practically destroyed, only the edges of the pieces still remaining.

Sizes: L = 24 mm; l = 20 mm; g = 7 mm.

References: luxury, usefulness and aesthetics at Apulum. Jewellery and clothing accessories, p. 70, no. 84.

5. *Bulla* pendant (fig. 4/5).

Discovery place: unknown, part of the National Museum of Unification's old collection, probably from the research of A. Cserni.

Material: bronze.

Technique: pounding.

Description: the piece is made from a single fragment of metal. The clamping ring has a wire shape. One side still has two jags that were folded

over the other side. The piece is poorly preserved, the capsule is broken. The interior is empty.

Bibliography: Cociș 1994, p. 56, no. 45, pl. XIV/45.

6. *Bulla* pendant (fig. 4/6).

Discovery place: it is the only piece that clearly comes from the civil context, discovered in 2010 during the research in municipium/colonia Aurelia Apulensis (Gemenilor street, no number, Dăian property) (fig. 1/6).

Material: bronze.

Technique: pounding.

Description: the piece is made from a single fragment of metal. One of the two sides had triangular jags on the edges, which were folded over the other side, thus forming a capsule.

Sizes: dm = 24 mm.

References: luxury, usefulness and aesthetics at Apulum. Jewellery and clothing accessories, p. 70, no. 85.

7. *Bulla* pendant (fig. 4/7).

Discovery place: preventive archaeological research in the southern necropolis of *Dealul Furcilor-Podei* (N. Turean's property, 2008) (fig. 1/7). It was discovered in a Roman archaeological complex, an ustrinum type cremation grave, in an oval-shaped hole with a NE-SW axis orientation.

Material: bronze.

Technique: pounding.

Description: the piece is in a fragmentary state with only half of the capsule left, with the edge shaped like a flower petal.

Sizes: dm = 21 mm.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Despre pandantivele de tip *bullă* descoperite la Apulum

- rezumat -

Studiul tratează amuletele de tip *bullă* aflate în colecțiile Muzeului Unirii Alba Iulia și care provin din situl roman de la Apulum. Dintre cele 7 piese, una provine din vechile colecții, iar șase sunt din cercetări recente desfășurate atât pe suprafața necropolei sudice de pe platoul *Dealul Furcilor-Podei*, cât și în municipium/colonia Aurelia Apulensis.

Bullă reprezintă o amuletă pe care o primeau copiii mici și pe care o purtau până când îmbrăcau *toğa virila*. Cu atribuții apotropaice în timpul vieții, această categorie de piese își păstra funcționalitatea și pentru cel decedat. Există, potrivit descoperirilor arheologice, două tipuri: tubulare și sub formă de capsulă concavă. Piesele noastre nu au elemente care să le dateze decât în contextul larg al secolelor II-III p. Chr.

Explicația figurilor

- Fig. 1.** Harta cu amplasarea descoperirilor în necropola sudică de la Apulum.
Fig. 2. Pandantivul de tip *bullă* descoperit în necropola romană de pe Dealul Furcilor-Podei (proprietar Pop Claudiu, 2010) (1) și Dealul Furcilor-Podei (proprietar Király, 2011) (2).
Fig. 3-4. Pandantivul de tip *bullă* descoperit în necropola romană de la Dealul Furcilor-Podei.

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Keywords: pendant, Roman period, Apulum, bronze, grave.
Cuvinte-cheie: pandantiv, epocă romană, Apulum, bronz, mormânt.



Fig. 1. Map showing the location of the findspots in the necropolis south of Apulum



1



2

Fig. 2. The *bullae* type Roman pendant discovered in the Roman necropolis on *Dealul Furcilor-Podei* (Pop Claudiu's property, 2010) (1) and *Dealul Furcilor-Podei* (Király's property, 2011) (2)

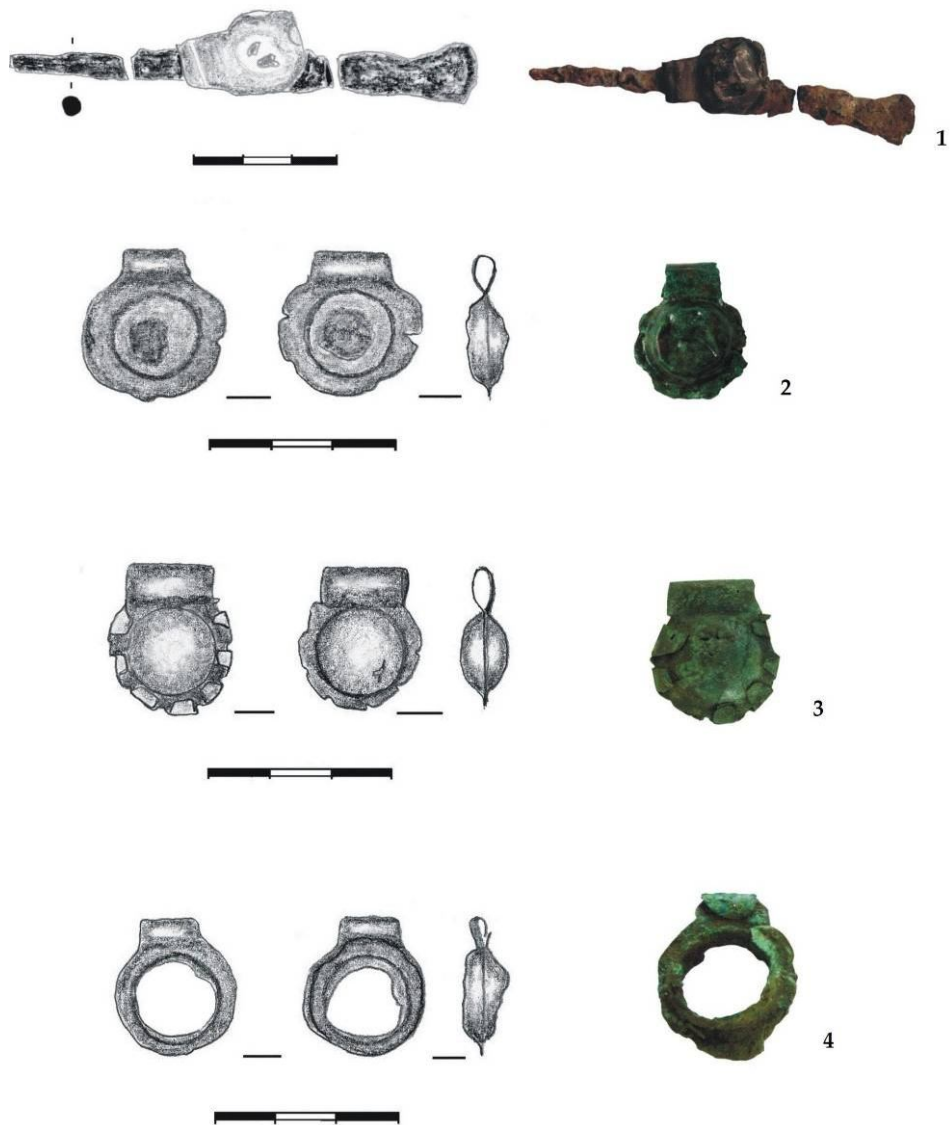


Fig. 3. The *bullae* type Roman pendant discovered in the necropolis on Dealul Furcilor-Podei

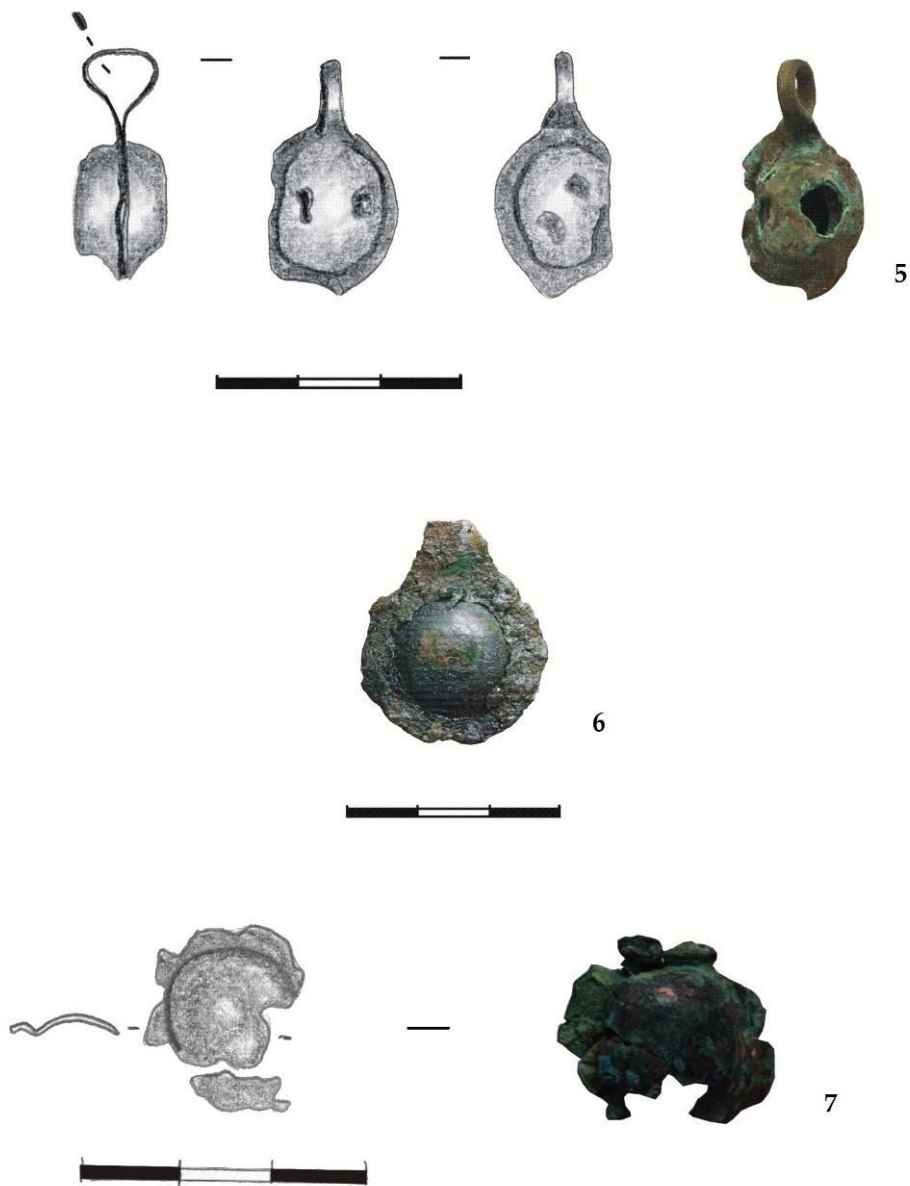


Fig. 4. The *bullae* type Roman pendant discovered in the necropolis on Dealul Furcilor-Podei

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ActaArch	- Acta Archaeologica. Copenhagen.
ActaMN	- Acta Musei Napocensis. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei. Cluj-Napoca.
ActaMP	- Acta Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă Zalău. Zalău.
AÉ	- Archaeologiai Értesítő a Magyar régészeti, művész-történeti és éremtani társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
AIIA	- Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie Cluj. Cluj-Napoca (din 1990 Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „George Bariț” Cluj-Napoca).
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BHAUT	- Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis. Timișoara.
BHAB	- Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Timișoara. Timișoara.
BMA	- Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii. Alba Iulia.
BMMN	- Buletinul Muzeului Militar Național. București.
BMN	- Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei. Cluj-Napoca.
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BOR	- Biserica Ortodoxă Română. Patriarhia Română. București.
Boreas	- Boreas. Münstersche Beiträge zur Archäologie. Münster.
BR	- Budapest Régiségei. Budapesti Történeti Múzeum. Budapest.
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BSNR	- Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române. Societatea Numismatică Română. București.
BSPF	- Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française. Paris.
BȘȘC	- Buletinul Societății Științifice din Cluj. Cluj.
BUA	- Bibliotheca Universitatis Apulensis. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” Alba Iulia. Alba Iulia.
CA	- Cercetări arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României. București.
CAn	- Current Anthropology. Chicago.
CAI	- Caiete de Antropologie Istorică. Revistă Semestrială publicată de Seminarul de Antropologie Istorică. Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai”. Cluj-Napoca.
Carpica	- Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu”. Bacău.
CB	- Caiete Banatica. Muzeul de Istorie al Județului Caraș-Severin. Reșița.
CCA	- Cronica cercetărilor arheologice. București.
CCRPM	- Cercetări de conservare și restaurare a patrimoniului muzeal. București.
CI	- Cercetări Istoric. Muzeul de Istorie a Moldovei. Iași.
Cibinium	- Cibinium. Analele Muzeului Etnografic „ASTRA”. Complexul Muzeal „ASTRA”. Sibiu.

CNA	- Cronica Numismatică și Arheologică. Foaie de informații a Societății Numismatice Române. București (1920-1945).
Corviniana	- Corviniana. Acta Musei Corvinensis. Hunedoara.
Crisia	- Crisia. Culegere de materiale și studii. Muzeul Țării Crișurilor. Oradea.
Cultura creștină	- Cultura creștină. Publicație apărută sub egida Mitropoliei Române Unite cu Roma Greco-Catolică și a Facultății de Teologie Greco-Catolică din Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca, Departamentul Blaj. Blaj.
Cumidava	- Cumidava. Muzeul Județean Brașov. Brașov.
Dacia	- Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie. București, I, (1924) – XII (1948). Nouvelle série: Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”. București.
Delfo	- Il coltello di Delfo. Rivista di cultura materiale e archeologia industriale. Roma.
Der Anschnitt	- Der Anschnitt. Zeitschrift für Kunst und Kultur im Bergbau. Bochum.
DFS	- Deutsche Forschung im Südosten. Sibiu.
Dolgozatok	- Dolgozatok az Erdély Nemzeti Múzeum Érem - és Régiségtárából. Kolosvár (Cluj).
DP	- Documenta Praehistorica. Poročilo o raziskovanju paleolitika, neolitika in eneolitika v sloveniji. Ljubljana.
Drobeta	- Drobeta. Muzeul Regiunii Porților de Fier. Drobeta Turnu-Severin.
EA	- Environmental Archaeology. The Journal of Human Palaeoecology. Association for Environmental Archaeology.
EphNap	- Ephemeris Napocensis. Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei. Cluj-Napoca.
FoliaArch	- Folia Archaeologica. Magyar Történelmi Múzeum. Budapest.
FSI	- Forensic Science International.
FVL	- Forschungen zur Volks- und Landeskunde. Sibiu.
GCA	- The Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta. Washington University.
Germania	- Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission. Frankfurt am Main.
HTRTÉ	- A Hunyadmegyei Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyvei. Deva (1880-1913).
IJO	- International Journal of Osteoarchaeology. United States.
Interacademica	- Interacademica. Les travaux de la VI-ème et VII-ème session annuelle Cernăuți (1999) et Mangalia/Neptun (2000) (editori: Victor Cojocaru, A. G. Korvin-Piotrovskij, Adrian Poruciu). București, 2001.
Istros	- Istros. Muzeul Brăilei. Brăila.
JAA	- Journal of Anthropological Archaeology.
JAR	- Journal of Archaeological Research. New York.
JAS	- Journal of Archaeological Science, Academic Press. United States.
JFA	- Journal of Field Archaeology. Boston University.

JQS	- Journal of Quaternary Science.
JRGZM	- Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums zu Mainz. Mainz.
JSKV	- Jahrbuch des siebenbürgischen Karpathen-Vereins. Hermannstadt (Sibiu) (1881-1922).
MA	- Mitropolia Ardealului. Revista oficială a Arhiepiscopiei Sibiului, Arhiepiscopiei Vadului, Feleacului și Clujului, Episcopiei Alba Iuliei și Episcopiei Oradiei. Sibiu (1956-1991). A continuat <i>Revista Teologică</i> , (1907-1947) și este urmată de aceeași revistă.
Marmatia	- Marmatia. Muzeul Județean Maramureș. Baia Mare.
Marisia	- Marisia. Studii și Materiale. Târgu Mureș.
Materiale	- Materiale și cercetări arheologice. București.
Materijali	- Poceci ranih zemljoradnickih kultura u Vojvodini i Srpskom Podunavlju, Materijali X, Srpsko arheološko društvo. Gradski muzej, Subotica. Beograd.
MB	- Mitropolia Banatului. Timișoara.
MemAntiq	- Memoria Antiquitatis. Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț. Piatra Neamț.
MI	- Magazin istoric. Revistă de cultură istorică. București.
MN	- Muzeul Național. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României. București.
Nemus	- Nemus. Alba Iulia.
Nexus	- Nexus. The Canadian Student Journal of Anthropology. Department of Anthropology McMaster University Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
OJA	- Oxford Journal of Archaeology, Blackwell Publishing Inc., United Kingdom.
OmIA	- Omagiu Profesorului Ioan Andrițoiu cu prilejul împlinirii a 65 de ani. Studii și cercetări arheologice (ed. Cristian I. Popa, Gabriel T. Rustoiu). Alba Iulia, 2005.
OmPCI	- Omagiu lui P. Constantinescu-Iași cu prilejul împlinirii a 70 de ani (ed. Emil Condurachi, Georges Cogniot, Pavel Reiman, Stanciu Stoian). București, 1965.
OpuscArchaeol	- Opuscula Archaeologica Radovi Arheološkog zavoda. Zagreb.
PA	- Patrimonium Apulense. Alba Iulia.
Partium	- Analele Universității Creștine Partium. Oradea.
PAS	- Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa. Berlin.
PAT	- Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum. Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei. Cluj-Napoca.
Perspective	- Perspective. Revista Misiunii Române Unite din Germania. München.
PB	- Patrimonium Banaticum. Timișoara.
PBF	- Prähistorische Bronzefunde. München.
Pontica	- Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța. Constanța.
Potaissa	- Potaissa. Studii și comunicări. Turda.

Programm Mühlbach	- Programm des evaghelischen Untergymnasium in Mühlbach und der damit verbundenen Lehranstalten. Mühlbach (Sebeș).
PZ	- Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie. Berlin.
QSR	- Quaternary Science Reviews. The International Multidisciplinary Research and Review Journal.
RB	- Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud. Bistrița.
RI	- Revista de Istorie (din 1990 Revista istorică). București.
RM	- Revista muzeelor. București.
RMM	- Revista muzeelor și monumentelor istorice. București.
RMM-MIA	- Revista muzeelor și monumentelor. Monumente Istoricе și de Artă. București.
RVM	- Rad Vojvodanskih muzeja. Novi Sad.
Saalburg Jahrbuch	- Saalburg Jahrbuch. Bericht des Saalburg-Museums. Berlin.
Sargetia	- Sargetia. Buletinul Muzeului Județului Hunedoara (Acta Musei Devensis). Deva.
SCIV(A)	- Studii și cercetări de istoria veche. București (din 1974, Studii și cercetări de istorie veche și arheologie).
SCIM	- Studii și cercetări de istorie medie. București.
Singidunum	- Singidunum. Muzej grada Beograda. Beograd.
SJ	- Saalburg-Jahrbuch. Publikationen des Saalburgmuseums. Saalburg.
SOA	- Südostdeutsches Archiv. München.
SlovArch	- Slovenská Archeológia. Nitra.
SMMIM	- Studii și materiale de muzeografie și istorie militară. Muzeul Militar Central. București, 1968.
SP	- Studii de Preistorie. București.
StComCaransebeș	- Studii și comunicări. Muzeul Județean de Etnografie și Istorie Locală. Caransebeș.
StComSibiu	- Studii și comunicări. Arheologie-istorie. Muzeul Brukenthal. Sibiu.
StComSM	- Studii și comunicări. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare. Satu Mare.
Suceava	- Suceava. Anuarul Muzeului Județean. Suceava.
SUCH	- Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Series Historica. Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” Sibiu. Sibiu.
SV	- Siebenbürgische Vierteljahrschrift. Hermannstadt (Sibiu).
Symposium Badener	- Symposium über die Entstehung und Chronologie der Badener Kultur. Bratislava, 1973.
SympThrac	- Symposia Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
Terra Sebus	- Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica”. Sebeș.
The Bead Journal	- The Bead Journal (din anul 1978 <i>Ornament</i>). The Bead Museum, Glendale. Arizona.
Thraco-Dacica	- Thraco-Dacica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
Tibiscus	- Tibiscus. Muzeul Banatului Timișoara. Timișoara (1971-1979).

- TISER** - Travaux de l'Institut de Spéléologie « Emile Racovitza ». București.
- Transilvania** - Transilvania. Foaia Asociațiunii Transilvane pentru Literatura Română și Cultura Poporului Român. Brașov.
- UPA** - Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie. Berlin.
- VAH** - Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. Budapest.
- VAMZ** - Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu. Zagreb.
- VHA** - Vegetation History and Archaeobotany. The Journal of Quaternary Plant Ecology, Palaeoclimate and Ancient Agriculture - Official Organ of the International Work Group for Palaeoethnobotany.
- Vigilia** - Vigilia. Budapest.
- VTT** - Veszprémi Történelmi Társaság Veszprém Megyei Múzeumi Igazgatóság kiadványa. Veszprém.
- ZfSL** - Zeitschrift für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde. Gundelsheim.
- Ziridava** - Ziridava. Muzeul Județean. Arad.