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INSTITUT D'ARCHÉOLOGIE « VASILE PÂRVAN »

# D A C I A

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# A NOTE ON THE ARAMAIC TEXT OF THE BILINGUAL GURAS INSCRIPTION (PAT 0251 = CIL III 3.7999 = CIS 3906)

JEREMY M. HUTTON\*, NATHANIEL E. GREENE\*\*

**Keywords:** Tibiscum, Palmyrene Aramaic, Latin-Aramaic bilingual

**Abstract:** Aramaic-speaking soldiers from Palmyra who were serving in the imperial army left their mark at multiple sites in Roman-era Dacia in the form of Latin (and sometimes Latin-Aramaic) inscriptions. This article analyzes the Aramaic portion of one such bilingual text. Our photographic analysis of the text corrects a faulty reading that has gone undiagnosed for over one hundred thirty years. In correcting this reading, we have simultaneously offered a correction to the lexicographic data in use by Aramaists: the Aramaic *hptyw* is a loanword from the Latin *optio*, and demonstrates a closer phonological correspondence to its source lexeme than it has been previously recognized.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** Tibiscum, aramaică palmireniană Aramaic, text bilingv Latin-Aramaic

**Rezumat:** Soldații vorbitori de aramaică din Palmyra, care serveau în armata imperială, au lăsat urme în numeroase situri din Dacia romană, sub formă de inscripții latine și uneori bilingve, latino-aramaice. Acest articol analizează fragmentul în aramaică al unei astfel de inscripții bilingve. Interpretarea fotografică a textului corectează o citire eronată, care a circulat ca atare mai bine de 130 de ani. Odată cu noua lectură este furnizată și o corectare a datelor lexicografice folosite de către specialiștii în aramaică. Termenul aramaic *hptyw* este un cuvânt împrumutat din latinescul *optio* și demonstrează o corespondență fonologică mai apropiată față de lexemul sursă, validat de lectura anterioară.

## ARAMAIC INSCRIPTIONS IN DACIA

Aramaic-speaking soldiers from Palmyra who were serving in the imperial army left their mark at multiple sites in Roman-era Dacia. For the most part, their memorials and dedications were inscribed in Latin, as demonstrated by plentiful epigraphic discoveries at both Tibiscum and Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa in central Dacia<sup>1</sup>, but in some cases, these Latin epigraphs were accompanied by Palmyrene Aramaic co-texts. The Aramaic texts are frequently difficult to read, requiring treatment by specialists in Semitic epigraphy. The last comprehensive treatment of the Aramaic texts discovered in western Romania was performed by Silviu Sanie in the early 1980's; subsequently, the inscriptions have been marginalized in the consciousness of Semitists. In part, this marginalization stems from a general lack of interest in Palmyrene Aramaic on the part of Northwest Semitic epigraphers. (An encouraging, although aging, counter-point to this generalization is Delbert R. Hillers and Eleonora Cussini's *Palmyrene Aramaic Texts* [PAT], published in 1996<sup>2</sup>). In combination

\* Associate Professor of Classical Hebrew Language and Biblical Literature, University of Wisconsin–Madison (Madison, WI, USA), Dept. of Classical and Ancient Near Eastern Studies; Research Fellow, University of the Free State (Bloemfontein, South Africa), Dept. of Hebrew; jmhutton@wisc.edu.

\*\* Ph.D. candidate, University of Wisconsin–Madison (Madison, WI, USA), Dept. of Classical and Ancient Near Eastern Studies; ngreene@wisc.edu

<sup>1</sup> For Sarmizegetusa, see, e.g., Piso, Tentea 2011; and for Tibiscum and its environs, see Moga, Russu 1974, nos. 8, 9, 10, 23, 26, 29, 34, 44.

<sup>2</sup> Hillers, Cussini 1996.

with the apparent assumption on the part of Classicists that the Aramaic texts have all been read correctly and therefore do not require additional treatment, Semitists' lack of interest has led to impasses in the study of the problems posed by bilingualism and translation in antiquity. The last major text to take up that issue with respect to the Latin-Palmyrene texts of Dacia, J.N. Adams's *Bilingualism and the Latin Language*<sup>3</sup>, was forced to work with the received readings of the Aramaic contained in PAT. In general, the received readings of the Palmyrene texts – and this is equally the case for those discovered in Dacia – suffer from inadequate photographic preservation and distribution. In many cases, the readings of Palmyrene texts can be improved through access to higher quality photographs and digital images. Recent advances in photographic technology and techniques enable us to confirm or improve upon older readings of texts, and the civil war in Syria (2011 – present) has occasioned a new burst of interest in Palmyrene Aramaic among dedicated Semitists. As part of their interest in Palmyrene Aramaic scribal habits as a whole, the members of the Wisconsin Palmyrene Aramaic Inscription Project have relaunched the investigation into ancient translations involving Northwest Semitic languages<sup>4</sup>. The present paper comprises a component of that larger project.

Four Latin-Aramaic bilingual texts have been discovered at Tibiscum, a Roman-era site near modern Jupa, just north of Caransebeş, Romania<sup>5</sup>. Of the four bilinguals discovered at the site, two are preserved intact or nearly intact on large stelae; in this category are the Guras inscription<sup>6</sup> and the Neses inscription<sup>7</sup>. The other two bilingual inscriptions appear in fragmentary contexts, although both were probably also much larger stelae originally. The first contains portions of four lines of Latin and of one Aramaic line<sup>8</sup>; the latter contains only a fragmentary Aramaic line beneath a Latin letter *M*<sup>9</sup>. A fifth inscription, also discovered at Tibiscum and presently stored at the Caransebeş Museum, contains two partial lines of Aramaic<sup>10</sup>. Sanie suggested that this Palmyrene inscription may have originated as part of a bilingual inscription, even though no portion of the Latin text has been preserved on this fragment<sup>11</sup>. At least three other monolingual Aramaic inscriptions have been discovered within the borders of present-day Romania. Two possibly Semitic inscriptions have been discovered in Romania, both in other areas of Dacia: From Drobeta, on the southern border of Dacia with Upper Moesia, comes a ceramic object inscribed before firing with an as yet indecipherable inscription<sup>12</sup>. The object was missing as of the publication of IDR. The second inscription, this one more securely Aramaic, appears on the base or socket of a clay figurine discovered in Romula, in

<sup>3</sup> Adams 2003; see also, however, Mullen, James 2012; and, for reflections on bilingualism in Palmyrene culture more broadly, Davis, Stuckenbruck 1992; Gzella 2005; and Yon 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Bonesho 2013; Bonesho 2015; Hutton, Bonesho 2015; Hutton, Greene forthcoming.

<sup>5</sup> Tibiscum is currently under excavation by a combined team from the Universitatea de Vest din Timişoara and the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Warsaw. The dig is under the direction of Dr. Adrian Ardeş of the Caransebeş Museum.

<sup>6</sup> PAT 0251 = CIL III 3.7999 = CIS 3906 = HNE, 482 d. γ4 = IDR III/1, p. 178-180 no. 154. *Editio princeps*: Torma 1882, p. 120-122, no. 72; see also Nöldeke 1890; Moga, Russu 1974, p. 59-60, no. 30; Sanie 1981, p. 360; Adams 2003, p. 255-256, no. 7; Kaizer 2004, p. 565.

<sup>7</sup> PAT 0994 = IDR III/1 167. *Editio princeps*: Sanie 1970a; see also Moga, Russu 1974, p. 70-73, no. 37; Sanie 1981, p. 360; Ţeposu Marinescu 1982, p. 134, no. 132; Reuter 1999, p. 533, no. 156; Sanie 1970b, p. 240; Adams 2003, p. 258, no. 11; Kaizer 2004, p. 565-566.

<sup>8</sup> IDR III/1 170; see also Moga, Russu 1974, p. 80-82, no. 43; Sanie 1981, p. 360, photographs in fig. 1/3, and 2, respectively (Sanie has inadvertently mislabeled IDR III/1 170 in the caption); Kaizer 2004, p. 566; Yon 2013, p. 341, no. 17.

<sup>9</sup> IDR III/1 178; Moga, Russu 1974, p. 82-83, no. 45; Kaizer 2004, p. 566-567; Yon 2013, p. 341, no. 18.

<sup>10</sup> IDR III/1 155. *Editio princeps*: Sanie 1981, especially p. 360; photograph and copy in fig. 1/5a, 5b.

<sup>11</sup> For other Latin–Aramaic bilinguals from areas outside Dacia, see, e.g., PAT 0246 (= RIB 1065); PAT 0248 (= CIL VI 1.710); PAT 0250 (= CIL VI 3.19134); PAT 0253 (= CIL VIII 1.2515); PAT 0255 (= CIL VIII 1.3917; VIII 2. Add. ad n. 3917; and VIII Suppl., 2.18202); PAT 0308 (= IGLS XVII.1:208); PAT 0591 (= IGLS XVII.1:536); PAT 0990; PAT 1350 (= IGLS XVII.1:39); PAT 1413 (= IGLS XVII.1:197); PAT 2824; PAT 2801 (= IGLS XVII.1:535); IGLS XVII.1:304; IGLS XVII.1:400.

<sup>12</sup> IDR II 117; see also Tocilescu 1900, p. 185-186, no. 1, fig. 94. Tocilescu suggested, however, that the inscription was not actually a representation of the Aramaic language, but was rather the doodling of an illiterate Palmyrene soldier who was imitating the writing of his homeland.

the south-eastern region of Dacia, and dedicated to Atargatis<sup>13</sup>. The object was formerly held in the collection of Dr. Ștefan Niculescu (in Bucharest), but it too was missing at time of the publication of IDR. Finally, a Palmyrene Aramaic inscription (PAT 0252) was found in Constanța, on the Black Sea, in secondary context in a Christian burial<sup>14</sup>. This monolingual funerary inscription, composed in a non-traditional format for Palmyrene memorials, consists of ten lines of Aramaic, and is not well understood.

### A NEW READING OF PAT 0251 = IDR III/1 154

In order to gather photographs and collate readings in support of a project on Latin-Aramaic translation techniques in antiquity, the authors visited the Muzeul Banatului (Banat Museum) in Timișoara, Romania, on June 10, 2016. We had the goal of performing Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI) on the four Latin-Palmyrene Aramaic inscriptions in the museum's collection. After a brief meeting with the museum's director, Dr. Claudiu Ilaș, and with two staff members, Dr. Călin Timoc, and Dr. Flutur Alexandru (Muzeographs, Archaeology Department), we were escorted to the old Huniade Castle, where the museum's lapidarium is found. There we imaged three of the four items in the museum's possession (IDR III/1 154 [Guras]; 167 [Nesus]; and 170). The fourth, IDR III/1 178, was unavailable for inspection at the time and our schedule did not allow us to remain in Timișoara until it could be retrieved. Our process of documentation turned up new readings of both IDR III/1 154 [= PAT 0251; Guras] and IDR III/1 167 [= PAT 0994; Nessus]. We have published our observations on the latter epigraph – both the new reading and preliminary remarks on the ramifications for the study of ancient Latin-Palmyrene translation technique – in a separate article<sup>15</sup>. In the present paper, we offer a new reading of the former.

The Guras inscription (Fig. 1), discovered at Caransebeș (possibly meaning the nearby Roman site of Tibiscum) sometime before 1882, was originally published by Carl Torma<sup>16</sup>. The basic text offered here follows the transcription in PAT (following CIS's filling of the lacunae presented by Torma). A few emendations have been made on the basis of philological considerations drawn from other scholars. We offer our translation alongside the text<sup>17</sup>.

1. *D(is) M(anibus) M(emoriae)*
2. *FL(avius) . GURAS . IIDDEI . (filius)*
3. *[OP]TIO . EX N(umero) PALMUR(enorum) .*
4. *[V]XIT . ANN(os) . XXXII . MIL(itavit)*
5. *[AN]N(os) XXI . AEL(ius) . HABIBIS*
6. *[PON]TIF(ex) ETH(eres) B(ene) . M(erito) . P(osuit)*

1. To the departed spirits of memory.<sup>18</sup>
2. Flavius<sup>19</sup> Guras, (son of) Ieddei,
3. [Op]tio of the contingent of Palmyrenes.<sup>20</sup>
4. He [i]lived 42 years, was a soldier
5. 21 years. Aelius Habibi,<sup>21</sup>
6. a priest and (his) heir, established (this monument, he [i.e., Guras] being) well-deserving).

<sup>13</sup> IDR II 346; see also Sanie 1966; Berciu, Petolescu 1976, p. 35, no. 19.

<sup>14</sup> PAT 0252 = CIS 3907; see also Lidzbarski 1915, p. 29-31, pl. 4; RES 1038. According to Hillers and Cussini (PAT 0252), the piece is in the “Public Museum” in Bucharest. Hutton attempted to isolate the stele’s current location in April-June of 2016, with several emails sent to the staff of the National Art Museum (MNAR), the National History Museum (MNIR), the Archaeological Institute “Vasile Pârvan”, and the University of Bucharest’s Museum, as well as to the Museum of National History in Constanța. He could not, however, track down the inscription’s present location.

<sup>15</sup> Hutton, Greene forthcoming.

<sup>16</sup> Torma 1882, p. 120-122, no. 72, with a comment by Th. Nöldeke.

<sup>17</sup> We are indebted to C.E. Bonesho, who provided assistance in translating the Latin text.

<sup>18</sup> For *DMM* as an abbreviation of *Dis Manibus Memoriae*, see Sandys 1969, p. 55-56 and Gordon 1983, p. 62.

<sup>19</sup> Kaizer 2004, p. 565, following IDR, reads the first word as *AEL(ius)*, Guras’s praenomen.

<sup>20</sup> The *numerus Palmyrenorum* or the dedicatee’s identity as a Palmyrene is mentioned in several monolingual Latin inscriptions from Dacia; see Moga, Russu 1974, nos. 8, 9, 10, 23, 26, 29, 34, 44.

<sup>21</sup> In PAT 0251, Clermont-Ganneau 1898, p. 386, suggested that *HABABI* could be compared to the Nabatean name *hbybw*; accordingly, its form in this text is genitive, and this case ending was copied by the author of the Latin text, despite the fact that the name should appear in the nominative in that text. However, Nöldeke 1890, argues for *HABIBI* on the basis of a parallel in Euting 1885, p. 678, no. 40.

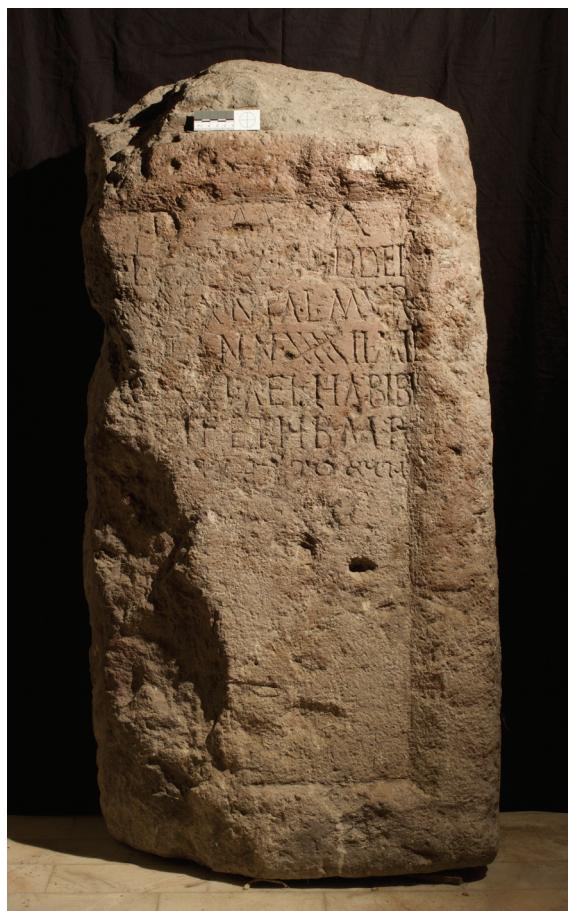


Fig. 1. Full view of PAT 0251 (Photo © N.E. Greene and J.M. Hutton)

Despite some minor variant readings of the Latin among Classicists, the style of the epigraph is familiar. It is a typical Roman funerary inscription, exhibiting the ‘essential’ structure of funerary inscriptions, as outlined by Jean-Marie Lassère: (a) consecration to the Manes; (b) the name of the deceased; (c) the age of the deceased (see below); (d) the dedicants of the memorial; and (e) final formulae<sup>22</sup>. We note also that two additional elements – the deceased’s rank in his unit and the time he served as a soldier – are included in this inscription. Beyond these brief observations on the Latin text, we leave further discussion to Classicists.

The Aramaic text is much shorter, comprising only one line. Torma originally read this line as:

1. *gwr' ydy hptyn*

1. Gurā' (son of) Yadday, Optio.

Torma asked for comments from the preeminent Semitic philologist of the time, Theodor Nöldeke. Nöldeke’s communication is quoted by Torma as suggesting a rereading of the first letter: *hptyn* may be *'ptyn*, he argued<sup>23</sup>. But Nöldeke had been working with Torma’s autograph, and he eventually retracted this supposition, conceding the veracity of Torma’s reading<sup>24</sup>. Nöldeke further suggested that the last word of the inscription might, in fact, be read *hptywn*, but it is unclear to us exactly what Nöldeke was reading. In his initial assessment of the inscription, Nöldeke suggested that the line may originally have continued beyond the third word<sup>25</sup>, but he did not make suggestions as to the possible reading (but see below).

<sup>22</sup> Lassère 2005.

<sup>23</sup> Torma 1882, p. 121.

<sup>24</sup> Nöldeke 1890, p. 180.

<sup>25</sup> Torma 1882, p. 121.

Since that initial round of dispute concerning the first letter of the third word, the transcription of the Aramaic inscription has gone unchallenged. The autograph in circulation since 1890 (made by von Domaszewski for the CIL entry, copied by Julius Euting, and published in large format by Theodor Nöldeke; Fig. 2) depicts a relatively certain text, posing very few philological problems. The final word is perhaps the most difficult, since the aspirant *h* is unexpected, given the apparent lack of a Latin onset phoneme. In their glossary at the end of PAT, Hillers and Cussini cite literature offering parallels for the addition of *h* at the beginning of the loanword in Aramaic<sup>26</sup>. Although the phenomena cited in these two sources require further investigation and explanation, at least the case of Nabatean *hgrps* (< Gk. Ἀγρίπτας), cited by Rosenthal, is parallel.

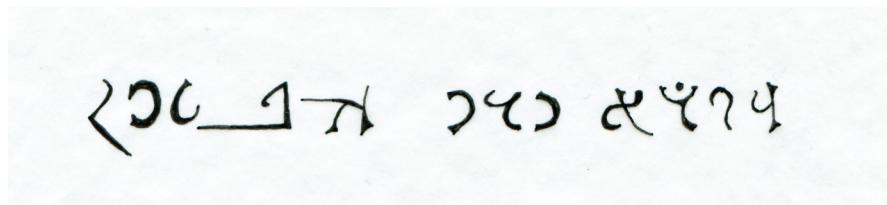


Fig. 2. C. Torma's autograph of PAT 0251, Aramaic (Drawing by J.M. Hutton after Nöldeke 1890).

Similarly unexpected is the final *nun* in *hptyn*. Derivation from the Latin word *optio* cannot explain the presence of the final nasal stop. Some interpreters have assumed a derivation through Greek (Lat. *optio* > Gk. ὀπτίον > Aram. *hptyn*<sup>27</sup>). At the same time, no Semitists (Hillers and Cussini included) have challenged the propriety of the final *nun*, likely because Aramaic preserves a productive suffixed morpheme *-ān*, originating in Proto-Semitic, that served to identify certain classes of nouns<sup>28</sup>. Other reasons for the addition of *nun* on the loanword might also be adduced, so this reading was never interrogated.



Fig. 3. Detail of PAT 0251: Aramaic line (Photo © N.E. Greene and J.M. Hutton).

The authors did not set out to challenge the reading *hptyn* when we photographed the inscription. Our inspection and imaging of the epigraph (Fig. 3), however, requires that we correct the published and received reading of the inscription. We provide our own autograph in Figure 4. The letter following *yod* is not *nun*, as Torma published it and as Euting drew it, but rather *waw*. The area at the left end of the inscription is badly abraded, making many of the characters difficult to discern under static images. Yet, using the dynamic nature of the lighting source in our RTI images (see detail in Fig. 5)<sup>29</sup> allows us to see the plainly visible curved, shepherd's-crook-shaped head of *waw*. The head continues through and to the left of a chip in the rock that Euting had apparently interpreted as the northeast–southwest slanting head of the final *nun*. Moreover, although Euting's autograph represents the down-stroke of the final *nun* as slanting northwest – southeast, this scrape is far too wide to be an intentionally carved stroke. Instead, we see the tail end of a nearly vertical shaft emerging below the scrape. This morphology conforms to expectations for formal, monumental exemplars

<sup>26</sup> Hillers, Cussini 1996, p. 360a-b, citing Rosenthal 1936, p. 36 (a Nabatean parallel) and Bertinelli Angeli 1970, p. 59 and n. 2 (citing Nabatean spellings of Greek terms beginning with rough breathing).

<sup>27</sup> Rosenthal 1936, p. 91; Hoftijzer, Jongeling 1995, vol. I, p. 291.

<sup>28</sup> Rosenthal 1936, p. 74; Cantineau 1935, p. 112-114.

<sup>29</sup> For a basic overview of RTI, including its operating methods and the benefits of utilizing the method, see Greene, Parker 2015.

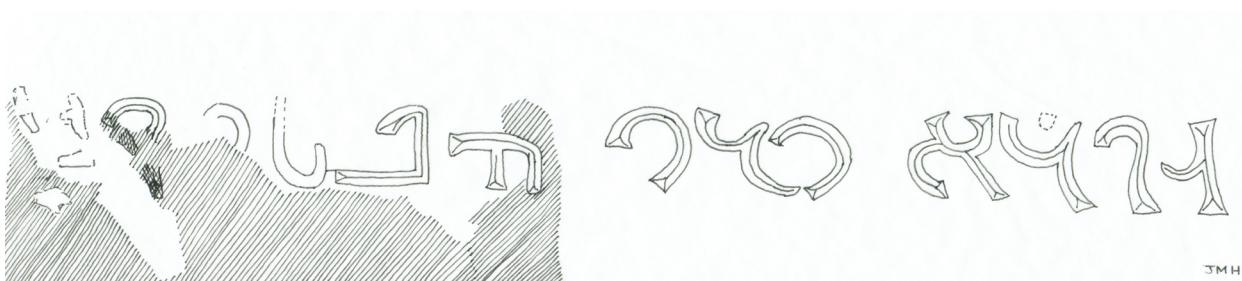


Fig. 4. Autograph of PAT 0251 (© J.M. Hutton).

of *waw*. Curiously, however, we might be able to make out a small, initial or medial *nun*-shaped chisel-mark to the left of the extant epigraph. It is possible that this mark was intended to be a grapheme; if so, the inscription likely continued beyond the break into the lacuna. But the mark does not appear to be as deeply or formally incised as the preceding, more secure letters. In any event, if Nöldeke did in fact originally read the epigraph's final series of graphemes correctly as -*ywn*, he was not reading the same *nun* as is represented boldly and clearly in Euting's autograph.

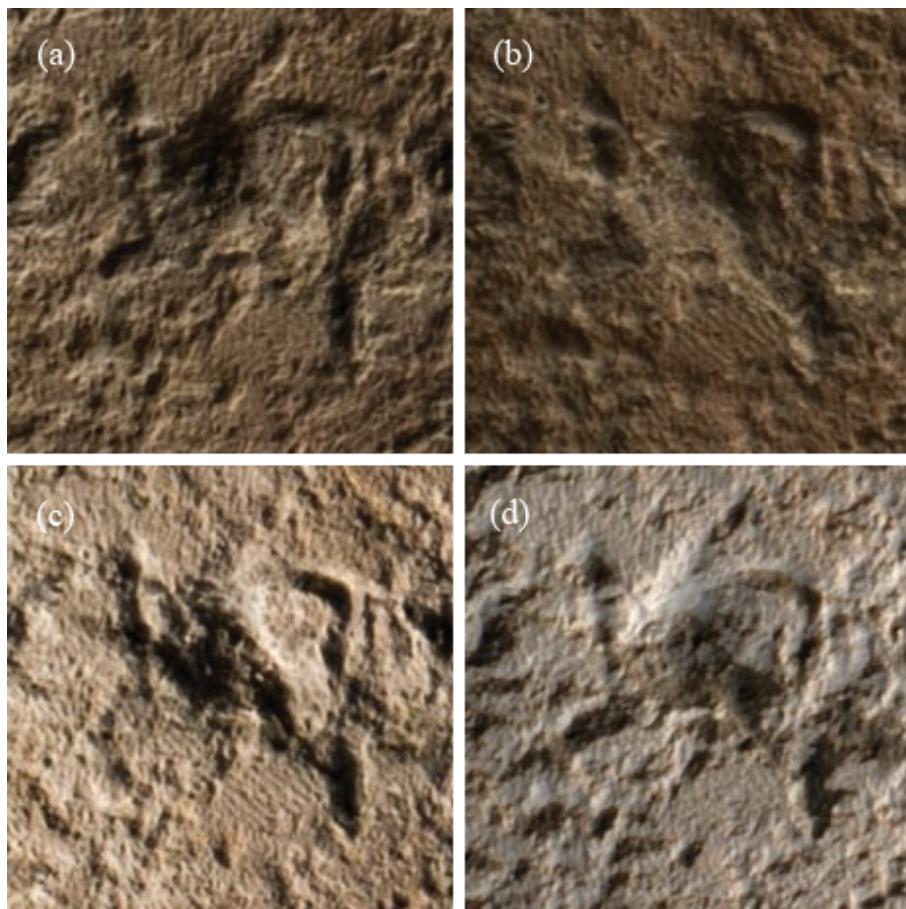


Fig. 5. Details of PAT 0251: final letter, with light from (a) northwest; (b) northeast; (c) southwest; (d) southeast (Photo © N.E. Greene and J.M. Hutton).

This revised reading of the epigraph's final letters thus demands a correction of published transcriptions, even though the translation remains the same. The proper reading of the Aramaic portion of PAT 0251 is:

1. *gwr' ydy hptyw n?*[ ]

1. Gurā' (son of) Yadday, Optio.

Accordingly, this lexeme's orthography, *hptyw*, exhibits a high palatal glide (marked by *y*) and a final rounded, *o*-class vowel (marked by *w*). Phonologically, this is a nearly one-to-one replication of the underlying Latin form's phonology: Lat. *optio* → Aram. /hop.t(i).yō/.

## CONCLUSION

This revised reading of PAT 0251's Aramaic portion contributes in two small, but meaningful ways to the study of Palmyrene Aramaic epigraphy. First, it corrects a faulty reading that has gone undiagnosed for over one hundred thirty years. Second, in correcting this reading, we have simultaneously offered a correction to the lexicographic data in use by Aramaists: this loanword from the Latin *optio*, which is, as far as we are able to discern, *hapax* in the corpus of Northwest Semitic inscriptions<sup>30</sup>, was imported into Aramaic directly from Latin in a form that was phonologically similar to its source lexeme's phonology. The loanword was not incorporated through Greek (*cf.* Gk. ὀπτίων), nor did it include the addition of any Aramaizing morphemes (such as the productive suffix -ān).

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<sup>30</sup> To arrive at this conclusion, we have consulted Hillers, Cussini 1996, p. 360a-b (s.v. *hptyn*); Hoftijzer, Jongeling 1995, vol. I, p. 291; and the Comprehensive Aramaic Lexicon (online: <http://cal1.cn.huc.edu/>).

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## ABRÉVIATIONS

- AA – Archäologischer Anzeiger. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Darmstadt, München, Tübingen – Berlin
- AAIN – Annali dell’Istituto Italiano di Numismatica, Roma
- AARMSI – Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice, București
- Academica – Academica. Revistă editată de Academia Română, București
- ACSS – Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia, Bordeaux – Moscow
- ActaArchCop – Acta Archaeologica, Copenhagen
- ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
- ActaMM – Acta Moldaviae Meridionalis, Vaslui
- ActaMN – Acta Musei Napocensis. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca
- ActaMP – Acta Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă, Zalău
- ActaMV – Acta Musei Varnaensis, Varna
- ActaMT – Acta Musei Tutovensis, Muzeul „Vasile Pârvan”, Bârlad
- ActaPraehArch – Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica, Berlin
- ActaTS – Acta Terraes Septemcastrensis. Institutul pentru Cercetarea Patrimoniului Cultural Transilvănean  
în Context European, Sibiu
- AÉ – L’Année Épigraphique, Paris
- AEM – Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn, Wien
- AISC – Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj-Napoca
- AJA – American Journal of Archaeology, Boston
- AJS – The American Journal of Sociology, Chicago
- Alba Regia – Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani regis, Székesfehérvár
- Aluta – Muzeul Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe
- Alt-Hildesheim – Alt-Hildesheim. Jahrbuch für Stadt und Stift Hildesheim, Hildesheim
- AM – Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Athenische Abteilung, Athen
- American Anthropologist – American Anthropologist. Journal of the American Anthropological Association,  
([http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1548-1433](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1548-1433))
- American Antiquity – American Antiquity. Society for American Archaeology, Washington
- Anatolia Antiqua – Anatolia Antiqua, Istanbul
- AnB – Analele Banatului, Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara
- Ancient Philosophy – Ancient Philosophy, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh
- AncWestEast – Ancient West & East, Leiden
- AnnalesESC – Annales. Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations, Paris
- AnnalesHSS – Annales. Histoire, Sciences Sociales, Paris
- Annals of Science – Annals of Science, Taylor and Francis Online (<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tasc20>)
- ANSNS – American Numismatic Society. Numismatic Studies, New York
- AnUA-SH – Annales Universitatis Apulensis, Series Historica, Alba Iulia
- AnUBucurești – Analele Universității București, București
- Angustia – Angustia. Arheologie, Etnografie, Sfântu Gheorghe
- ANSMN – American Numismatic Society; Museum Notes, New York
- AntCl – L’antiquité Classique, Revue interuniversitaire d’études classiques
- Antik Tanulmányok – Antik Tanulmányok. Studia Antiqua, Eötvös József Collegium, Budapest
- Antiquitas – Antiquitas, Museo Historico Municipal de Priego, Cordoba
- Antiquités Nationales – Antiquités Nationales, Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye
- Antiquity – Antiquity. A Review of World Archaeology, Durham
- AO – Arhivele Olteniei, Craiova
- APS News – The American Physical Society News
- Apulum – Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia
- Archaeological Dialogues – Archaeological Dialogues, Cambridge

- Archaeometry – Archaeometry, The Society for Archaeological Science, Gesellschaft fur Naturwissenschaftliche, Associazione Italian di Archeometria, University of Oxford, Willey
- ArchBulg – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
- ArchÉrt – Archeológiai Értesítő, Budapest
- ArchHung – Archaeologia Hungarica, Acta Archaeologica Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest
- ArchKorr – Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Mainz
- ArchRozhledy – Archeologické Rozhledy, Praha
- ArheologijaSSSR – Arheologija Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik, Moskova
- ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie, Iași
- ArhSofia – Arheologija. Organ na Arheologičeskiya i Muzej, Sofia
- Arqueología y Territorio Medieval – Arqueología y Territorio Medieval, Universidad de Jaén, Jaén
- Ausgrabungen und Funde – Ausgrabungen und Funde, Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin.  
Sektion für Vor- und Frühgeschichte; Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR. Zentralinstitut für Alte  
Geschichte und Archäologie
- BARIntSer – British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford
- BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts,  
Frankfurt am Main
- BCH – Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, Athènes – Paris
- BHAUT – Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis, Timișoara Biblioteca Historica  
et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis, Timișoara
- Biblioteca Ephemeris Napocensis – Biblioteca Ephemeris Napocensis, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria  
Artei al Academiei Române, Cluj-Napoca
- Biblioteca Historica Romaniae. Monographies – Biblioteca Historica Romaniae. Monographies,  
Academia Republicii Socialiste România, Secția Științe Istorice, București
- Biblioteca Musei Napocensis – Biblioteca Musei Napocensis, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei al  
Academiei Române, Cluj-Napoca
- BJb – Bonner Jahrbücher des Rheinischen Landesmuseums in Bonn, Bonn
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- BMI – Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București
- BMJT – Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman, Alexandria
- BMTAGiurgiu – Buletinul Muzeului „Teohari Antonescu”, Giurgiu
- Bosporskie issledovanija – Bosporskie Issledovaniya (Études bosphoraines), Académie nationale ukrainienne  
des sciences, Simferopol
- BSFN – Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique, Paris
- BSNR – Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București
- BTM Mühely – BTM Mühely, Budapesti Történeti Múzeum, Budapest
- Budapest Régiségei – Budapest Régiségei, Budapesti Történeti Múzeum, Budapest
- BulBOR – Buletinul Bisericii Ortodoxe Române, București
- Buridava – Buridava. Muzeul Județean Vâlcea, Râmnicu Vâlcea
- CA – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- CAB – Cercetări Arheologice în București, Muzeul Municipiului București, București
- Caiete ARA – Caiete ARA. Arhitectură, Restaurare, Arheologie. Asociația ARA, București
- Cahiers des Sciences Humaines – Cahiers des Sciences Humaines, O.R.S.T.O.M. (Agency: France)

- CAJ – Cambridge Archaeological Journal
- CANT – Cercetări arheologice în aria nord-tracă, Bucureşti (I – 1995, II – 1997, III - 1999)
- Carpica – Carpica, Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu” Bacău, Bacău
- CCA, campania ..... – Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, Bucureşti
- CCDJ – Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos, Muzeul “Dunării de Jos”, Călărași
- CCGG – Cahiers du Centre Gustav-Glotz , Publications de la Sorbonne, Paris
- Centaurus – Centaurus, European Society for the History of Science, John Wiley & Sons Ltd
- CerC Ist – Cercetări Istorice, Iaşi
- Chiron – Mitteilungen der Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, München
- Chronica Valachica – Chronica Valachica. Studii si materiale de istorie si istorie a culturii, Târgovişte
- Chronométrophilia – Chronométrophilia, La Chaux-de-Fonds
- CICSA – Centrul de Istorie Comparată a Societăților Antice, Universitatea Bucureşti, Bucureşti
- CIL – *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berlin, 1862-.
- CIS – *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*, Paris, 1881-.
- Classica et Christiana – Classica et Christiana, Centrul de Studii Clasice și Creștine al Facultății de Istorie a Universității „Al.I. Cuza”, Iași
- ClQ – The Classical Quarterly, The Classical Association, Cambridge
- CN – Cercetări Numismatice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, Bucureşti
- CNM – Corpus Nummorum Moldaviae
- Collection de la Maison de l’Orient méditerranéen. Série Épigraphique – Collection de la Maison de l’Orient méditerranéen. Série Épigraphique, Maison de l’Orient et de la Méditerranée Jean Pouilloux, Fédération de recherche sur les sociétés anciennes, Université Lumière Lyon 2 - CNRS
- Communications – Communications. EHESS/CNRS-Centre Edgar Morin, Paris
- Comparative Criticism – Comparative Criticism, Cambridge University Press
- Corviniana – Corviniana. Acta Musei Corviniensis, Hunedoara
- CRAI – Comptes Rendus des Séances de l’Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, Paris
- Crisia – Crisia. Muzeului Țării Crișurilor, Oradea
- Critica Storica – Critica Storica, Associazione degli storici europei, Firenze
- CSA – Current Swedish Archaeology, Swedish Archaeological Society
- Current Anthropology – Current Anthropology. University of California, Merced
- Dacia N.S. – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d’archéologie et d’histoire ancienne. Académie Roumaine. Institut d’archéologie « V. Pârvan », Bucureşti
- Danubius – Danubius, Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați, Galați
- Das Altertum – Das Altertum, Berlin – Amsterdam – Oldenburg
- Das Mittelalter – Das Mittelalter, UTB GmbH, Stuttgart
- Der Anschnitt – Der Anschnitt, Vereinigung der Feunde von Kunst und Kultur im Bergbau, Bochum
- DHA – Dialogues d’Histoire ancienne, Université de Franche-Comté, Paris
- Die Kunde – Die Kunde. Zeitschrift für niedersächsische Archäologie, Hannover
- DissArch – Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Budapest
- DissPann – Dissertationes Pannonicae. Ex Instituto Numismatico et Archaeologico Universitatis de Petro Pázmány nominatae Budapestensis provenientes, Budapest
- DIVR – D.M. Pippidi (ed.), *Dicționar de istorie veche a României (Paleolitic – sec. X)*, Bucureşti, 1976.
- Documenta Praehistorica – Documenta Praehistorica, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Archaeology
- Documenta Valachica – Documenta Valachica. Studii si materiale de istorie si istorie a culturii, Târgovişte
- Drobeta – Drobeta. Muzeul Regiunii Porțile de Fier, Drobeta-Turnu Severin
- EAIVR – Enciclopedia Arheologiei și Istoriei Vechi a României (ed. C. Preda), Bucureşti, 1994
- EJS – European Journal of Sociology
- Epigraphische Studien – Epigraphische Studien, Rheinisches Landesmuseum Bonn, Köln
- EphemDAC – Ephemeris Dacoromana. Annuario della Scuola Romena di Roma
- EphemNap – Ephemeris Napocensis. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca
- Ethnic and Racial Studies – Ethnic and Racial Studies, London : Routhledge & Kegan Paul

- EurAnt – Eurasia Antiqua. Deutsche Archäologisches Institut, Berlin
- FI – File de Istorie. Muzeul Județean Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- FolArch – Folia Archaeologica, Budapest
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- FrühMitAltSt – Frühmittelalterliche Studien. Jahrbuch des Instituts für Frühmittelalterforschung der Universität Münster, Münster
- Gerión – Gerión. Revista de Historia Antigua
- Germania – Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
- GlasnikSarajevo – Glasnik Zemlinskog Muzeja u Sarajevo, Sarajevo
- Greece & Rome – Greece & Rome, Classical Association, Cambridge University Press
- HispAnt – Hispania Antiqua. Revista de Historia Antigua (digital journal: <https://revistas.uva.es/index.php/hispaanti>)
- Hesperia – Hesperia. The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Athens
- Historia – Historia. Zeitschrift für Alte Geschichte, Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart
- History and Anthropology – History and Anthropology, Taylor & Francis (Routledge)
- History and Theory – History and Theory. Studies in the Philosophy of History, Middletown
- History Compass – History Compass, Wiley-Blackwell
- Histria Antiqua – Histria Antiqua, Institut držvenih znanosti IVO PILAR, Zagreb
- HNE – M. Lidzbarski, *Handbuch der Nordsemitischen Epigraphik*, Weimar, 1898.
- HPQ – History of Philosophy Quarterly, University of Illinois Press
- IDR II – G. Florescu, C.C. Ptoleescu, *Inscripțiile Daciei Romane*, vol. II: *Oltenia și Muntenia*, Editura Academiei Române, București, 1977.
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- IDRE – C.C. Ptoleescu, *Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae. Inscriptions externes concernant l'histoire de la Dacie*, I-II, București, 1996-2000.
- IG XII 6.2 – K. Hallof, A.P. Matthaiou, *Inscriptiones Graecae XII 6. Inscriptiones Chii et Sami cum Corassiis Icariaque. Pars 2. Inscriptiones Sami insulae. Dedicationes. Tituli sepulcrales. Tituli Christiani, Byzantini, Iudaei. Varia. Tituli graphio incisi. Incerta. Tituli alieni. Inscriptiones Corassiarum. Inscriptiones Icariae insulae*, Berlin – New York, 2003.
- IGB – G. Mihailov, *Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria Repertae*, 5 vol., Sofia, 1958–2001.
- IGLN – V. Božilova, J. Kolendo (eds.), *Inscriptions grecques et latines de Novae (Mésie inférieure)*, Ausonius, Bordeaux, 1997.
- IGLR – E. Popescu, *Inscripțiile grecești și latinești descoperite pe teritoriul României*, București, 1976.
- IGLS VI – J.-P. Rey-Coquais, *Inscriptions Grecques et Latines de la Syrie. VI. Baalbek et Beqa'*. Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique 78, Paris, 1967.
- IGLS XVII.1 – J.-B. Yon, *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie. XVII/1. Palmyre* Bibliothèque archéologique et historique 195; Beirut, 2012.
- ILB – B. Gerov, *Inscriptiones Latinae in Bulgaria Repertae*, Sofia, 1989.
- Il Mar Nero – Il mar nero: annali di archeologia e storia, Roma
- ILS – H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, Berlin, I (1892), II (1902), III (1916).
- ISSJ – International Social Science Journal
- Interpretation – Interpretation. A Journal of Political Philosophy, Waco
- ISM I – D.M. Pippidi, *Inscripțiile din Scythia Minor*, vol. I. *Histria și împrejurimile*, București, 1983.
- ISM II – I. Stoian, *Inscripțiile din Scythia Minor grecești și latine*, vol. II. *Tomis și teritoriul său*, Bucarest, 1987.
- ISM III – A. Avram, *Inscriptions grecques et latines de Scythie Mineure*, vol. III. *Callatis et son territoire*, Bucharest–Paris, 1999.
- ISM IV – E. Popescu, *Inscriptions de Scythie Mineure*, vol. IV. *Tropaeum – Durostorum – Axiopolis*, Bucharest–Paris, 2015.

- ISM V – E. Doruțiu Boilă, *Inscripțiile din Scythia Minor*, vol. V. *Capidava – Troesmis – Noviodunum*, București, 1980.
- IstMitt – Istanbuler Mitteilungen, Istanbul
- Istros – Istros, Muzeul Brăilei „Carol I”, Brăila
- IzvestijaSofia – Izvestija na Nacionalnija Arheologičeski Institut, Sofia
- JAMT – Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory, Springer
- JHS – Journal of Hellenic Studies, London
- JIES – Journal of Indo-European Studies, Washington
- JFA – Journal of Field Archaeology, Boston University, Taylor & Francis
- JMC – Journal of Material Culture, SAGE Publications Ltd.
- JNG – Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte, Bayerische Numismatische Gesellschaft, München
- JÖAI – Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Wien
- Journal of Value Inquiry – The Journal of Value Inquiry, Springer
- JRA – Journal of Roman Archaeology, Portsmouth, Rhode Island
- JRAI – Journal of Royal Anthropological Institute, London
- JRAI (N.S.) – The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London
- JRAI-GBI – Journal of Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, London
- JRGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
- JRS – Journal of Roman Studies, London
- Kadmos – Kadmos. Zeitschrift für vor- und frühgriechische Epigraphik, Berlin
- Klio – Klio. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte, Berlin
- La Cultura – La Cultura. Rivista de Filosofia, Letteratura e Storia
- LIMC – Lexicon iconographicum mythologiae classicae, Zürich, 1981-1999
- Lucerna – Lucerna. The Roman Finds Group Newsletter, Stevenage, UK
- Marmația – Marmația, Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Baia Mare, Baia Mare
- MASP – Materiali po Arheologii Severnogo Pričernomorja, Odesa
- MCA – Materiale și cercetări arheologice. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- MemAnt – Memoria Antiquitatis, Acta Musei Petrodavensis, Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț, Piatra-Neamț
- MFMÉ – A Móra Ferenc Múzeum évkönyve. Móra Ferenc Múzeum, Szeged
- MIA – Materialy i issledovanija po arheologii SSSR, Moskva – Sk. Petersburg
- MitteilungenBerlin – Mitteilungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, Berlin
- Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Agyptischen Gesellschaft – Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Aegyptischen Gesellschaft, Leipzig
- MN – Muzeul Național, București
- MonographRGZM – Monographies des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz
- Montana II – V. Velkov, G. Aleksandrov, *Epigrafski pametnitsi ot Montana i raiona*, Montana, 1994.
- Mousaios – Mousaios. Buletinul Științific al Muzeului Județean Buzău, Bacău
- MSSIA – Academia Română. Memoriile Secției de Științe Iсторice și Arheologie, București
- MusHelv – Museum Helveticum: schweizerische Zeitschrift für klassische Altertumswissenschaft = Revue suisse pour l'étude de l'antiquité classique = Rivista svizzera di filologia classica, Schwabe-Verlag
- NAC – Numismatica et Antichità Classiche. Quaderni Ticinesi, Lugano
- Nestor – Nestor, University of Cincinnati, Department of Classics, Cincinnati
- NC – Numismatic Chronicle, London
- NNM – Numismatic Notes and Monographs, New York
- Novensia – Novensia, Antiquity of Southeastern Europe Research Centre, University of Warsaw, Warsaw
- NZ – Numismatische Zeitschrift. Österreichische Numismatische Gesellschaft, Wien
- Oltenia – Oltenia. Studii și comunicări, Craiova
- Orientalia – Orientalia, Pontificio Istituto biblico, Roma
- Pact – Pact. Journal of the European Study Group on Physical, Chemical, Biological & Mathematical Techniques Applied to Archaeology, Strasbourg
- PAS – Praehistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa, Berlin

- PAT – Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum
- PAT – D.R. Hillers, E. Cussini, *Palmyrene Aramaic Texts*, The Comprehensive Aramaic Lexicon Project, Baltimore, 1996.
- PBF – Prähistorische Bronzefunde. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz, Seminar für Vor- und Frühgeschichte der Goethe-Universität Frankfurt a. M, Abteilung für Ur- und Frühgeschichtliche Archäologie des Historischen Seminars der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität, Münster
- PCPhS – Proceedings of the Cambridge Philological Society, Cambridge
- Peuce – Peuce. Studii și Note de Istorie Veche și Arheologie. Muzeul Delta Dunării / Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Simion Gavrila”, Tulcea
- Peuce S.N. – Peuce, serie nouă. Studii și Cercetări de Istorie și Arheologie. Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Simion Gavrila”, Tulcea
- Philosophie – Philosophie, Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris
- Phronesis – Phronesis. A Journal for Ancient Philosophy, Leiden
- PIR<sup>2</sup> – *Prosopographia Imperii Romani, saec. I-III*, ed. II, Berlin–Leipzig
- PNAS – Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Washington DC
- Poetics Today – Poetics Today, Duke University, Columbus, USA
- Polis – Polis. The Journal for Ancient Greek Political Thought, Exeter
- Pontica / Pontice – Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie, Constanța
- PPS – Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Cambridge
- PZ – Praehistorische Zeitschrift. Freie Universität, Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Berlin
- QS – Quaderni di storia, Roma
- RAN – Repertoriul Arheologic Național (<http://ran.cimec.ro/>)
- RE – *Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaften*, Stuttgart, 1893-
- REA – Revue des Études Anciennes. Maison de l'Archéologie, Université Bordeaux Montaigne, Pessac
- RES – *Répertoire d'épigraphie sémitique*, Paris, 1900-1968.
- RÉSEE – Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes. Academia Română, Institutul de Studii Sud-Est Europeene, București
- RevBistr – Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- Review of Metaphysics – The Review of Metaphysics. A Philosophical Quarterly, Washington DC
- Revista Arheologică – Revista Arheologică, Academia de Științe a Moldovei, Institutul Patrimoniului Cultural, Centrul de Arheologie, Chișinău
- Revista d'arqueologia de Ponent – Revista d'arqueologia de Ponent, Unitat d'Arqueologia, Prehistòria i Història Antiga del Departament d'Història de la Universitat de Lleida, Lleida
- RevMuz – Revista Muzeelor, București
- Révue d'Alsace – Revue d'Alsace, Fédération des Sociétés d'Histoire et d'Archéologie d'Alsace, Colmar
- Revue d'Archéométrie - ArchéoSciences, revue d'Archéométrie, Presses universitaires de Rennes
- Revue du Louvre – La Revue du Louvre et des musées de France, Conseil des musées nationaux (France), Paris
- Revue du Nord – Revue du Nord. Archéologie de la Picardie et du Nord de la France, Université de Lille, Villeneuve D'Asco
- RGA – *Reallexicon der Germanischen Altertumskunde*, Berlin
- RGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Bonn
- Rhetorica – Rhetorica. A Journal of the History of Rhetoric, Berkley
- RI – Revista Iсториcă. Academia Română, Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga”, București
- RIB – Roman Inscriptions of Britain, London
- RIC, II – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, II, Vespasian to Hadrian*, London, 1926.
- RIC, III – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, III, Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, London, 1930.
- RIC, IV/1 – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C.H.V. Shutherford, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, IV/I, Pertinax to Geta*, London, 1936.
- RIC, IV/2 – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Shutherford, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, IV/2, Macrinus to Pupienus*, London, 1938.

- RIC, IV/3 – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Shutherford, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, IV/3, Gordian III-Uranius Antoninus*, London, 1949.
- RIC, V/1 – P. H. Webb, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, V/I*, London, 1927.
- RIS – E. Weber (ed.), *Die römerzeitlichen Inschriften der Steiermark*, Graz, 1969.
- RIU III – L. Barkóczi, S. Soproni, *Die römische Inschriften Ungarns, 3. Liefereng: Brigetio (Fortsetzung) und die Limesstrecke am Donauknie*, Budapest–Bonn, 1981.
- RMD – *Roman Military Diplomas*, London, I (M.M. Roxan, 1978), II (M.M. Roxan, 1985), III (M.M. Roxan, 1993), IV (M.M. Roxan, P.A. Holder, 2003), V (P.A. Holder, 2006)
- RMM-MIA – Revista muzeelor și monumentelor. Monamente istorice și de artă, București
- RPC I – A. Burnett, M. Amandry, P.P. Ripollès, *Roman Provincial Coinage, I. From the death of Caesar to the death of Vitellius (44 BC-AD 69)*, London – Paris, 1992.
- RPC II – A. Burnett, M. Amandry, I. Carradice, *Roman Provincial Coinage, II. From Vespasian to Domitian (AD 69-96)*, London – Paris, 1999.
- SAA – Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica. Universitatea „Al. I. Cuza”, Iași
- SAI – Studii și Articole de Istorie, București
- Sargetia – Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Muzeul Civilizatiei Dacice și Romane, Deva
- SchwNumRu – Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau, Bern
- Science – Science, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington DC
- SCIV(A) – Studii și cercetări de istorie veche (și arheologie). Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- SCN – Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- Scripta Valachica – Scripta Valachica, Studii și materiale de istorie și istorie a culturii, Târgoviște
- SEG – *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, Leiden 1923-1971, Alphen aan den Rijn 1979-1980, Amsterdam 1979-2005, Boston 2006-
- Semitica et Classica – Semitica et Classica. Revue internationale d'études orientales et méditerranéennes. International Journal of Oriental and Mediterranean Studies, Paris – Turnhout
- SlovArch – Slovenská Archeológia, Nitra
- SMA – Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Series
- SNG Copenhagen 2 – *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Copenhagen*. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals. Danish National Museum, Volume 2. Macedonia and Thrace, reprint of original edition, New Jersey, 1981.
- SNG BM Black Sea – *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume IX, British Museum, Part 1: The Black Sea*, London, 1993.
- SNG Stancomb – *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region*, Oxford, 2000.
- Southwestern Journal of Anthropology – Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, University of Chicago, Chicago
- SP – Studii de Preistorie, București
- Starinar – Starinar, Arheologskog Instituta, Belgrade
- StCl – Studii Clasice, București
- StComPitești – Studii și Comunicări, Pitești
- StComBrukenthal – Studii și Comunicări, Muzeul Național Brukenthal, Sibiu
- StComSatuMare – Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare, Satu Mare
- Stratum plus – Stratum, Vysshaya Antropologicheskaya Shkola, Chișinău
- Studio Palmyreńskie – Studio Palmyreńskie, Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw
- Studio Troica – Studio Troica, Universität Tübingen, University of Cincinnati, Mainz am Rhein
- Südost-Forschungen – Südost-Institut München, Deutsches Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut (Berlin, Germany), Leipzig
- Symbolae Osloenses – Symbolae Osloenses. Norwegian Journal of Greek and Latin Studies, Oslo
- SympThrac 1 – *Symposia Thracologica*, I, Institutul de Tracologie, Craiova, 1983
- SympThrac 2 – *Symposia Thracologica*, II, Institutul de Tracologie, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, 1984
- SympThrac 5 – *Symposia Thracologica*, V, Institutul de Tracologie, Miercurea Ciuc, 1987

- SympThrac 7 – *Symposia Thracologica*, VII, Institutul de Tracologie, Tulcea, 1989
- Terra Sebus – *Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis*, Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeş
- The Antiquaries Journal – *The Antiquaries Journal*, Society of Antiquaries of London
- Theory, Culture and Society – *Theory, Culture and Society*, Universitz of London, London
- ThesCRA – Thesaurus Cultus et Rituum Antiquorum*, Los Angeles, The J. Paul Getty Museum: I-II (2004), III-V (2005), VI (2011), VII-VIII (2012), Index (2014)
- The Numismatist – *The Numismatist*, The American Numismatic association
- Thracia – *Thracia*, Bŭlgarska akademia na naukite, Institut po trakologija, Serdica
- Thracia Pontica 4 – M. Lazarov *et alii* (eds.), *Thracia Pontica. Quatrième Symposium International, Sozopol 6-12 Octobre 1988*, Sofia, 1991.
- Thraco-Dacica – *Thraco-Dacica. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”*, Bucureşti
- TIR – *Tabula Imperii Romani*, Romula-Durostorum-Tomis, Bucarest, 1969.
- TPAphS – *Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Society*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore
- TÜBA-AR – *Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi Arkeoloji Dergisi*
- Tyche – *Tyche. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte Papyrologie und Epigraphik*, Wien
- Tyragetia – *Tyragetia. Anuarul Muzeului Național de Istorie a Moldovei*, Chișinău
- Tyragetia International – *Tyragetia International*, Muzeul Național de Istorie a Moldovei, Chișinău
- UPA – *Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie*, Bonn
- Valachica – *Studii și cercetări de istorie și istoria culturii*, Târgoviște
- VDI – *Vestnik Drevnej Istorii*, Moskva
- World Archaeology – *World Archaeology*, Taylor & Francis
- ZfE – *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, Berlin
- ZfN – *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, Berlin
- ZPE – *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik*, Bonn
- ZSav – *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte. Romanistische Abteilung*, Wien