

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF RESEARCH REPORTS
OF “VASILE PÂRVAN” INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY.
A BRIEF SUMMARY

ADINA BORONEANȚ*, ANDREI MĂGUREANU**

“Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology hosted, between March 27 and 29, 2013 the Annual Session of Research Reports. The manifestation took place at Casa Macca (11 Henri Coandă St., Bucharest).

Traditionally, the core of the manifestation included field reports of the on-going excavations of the Institute (reports usually focusing on the digs of the previous season of excavations). It was also traditional that mainly the members of the Institute to present papers.

But with funds for the systematic archaeological excavations getting scarce and with the continuous development of various archaeological directions of research, it was decided that starting with the current year, to gradually widen the range of topics.

Thus, this year’s call for papers was also circulated to specialists from other institutions, and all participants were encouraged to give papers on topics such as results of national and international joint research projects, studies on old collections (archaeozoological approaches, human osteology, numismatics), re-appraisals of earlier (unpublished or partially published) excavations, experimental archaeology, contract excavations, etc.

The outcome was positive and encouraging. There were 43 presentations, with over 100 authors and co-authors (both from Romania and abroad). In an attempt not to create a too abrupt disruption with the previous tradition, the presentations followed the chronological thread of the archaeological and historical periods – from the Upper Paleolithic to the Middle Ages –, rather than specific research themes. Field reports and research papers were intercalated, offering a mosaic-like view of the Romanian archaeology.

There were 24 field reports (see section I below) and 19 research papers (section II below). As the field reports will probably be published in the volume of the National Session of Archaeological Reports, we presented here only the abstracts of the research papers, in an attempt to offer a general idea of the wide range of subjects covered.

* “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology, e-mail: boro30@gmail.com.

** “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology, e-mail: arheologiemedievala@yahoo.com.

For a more complete image of the activity of the Institute's members and project teams, during the first day, a "book presentation session" was scheduled. The presented works were volumes that appeared in 2012, having as authors, co-authors or editors, members of our institution. 5–10 minutes reviews of the books and considerations on their impact on the respective fields of research were given by well-known specialists. The list of reviewed books and their reviewers is also presented below (section III).

A small exhibition (section IV) was organized on the ground floor hall of the Institute: five very different ongoing research projects, selected in order to display a few of the remarkable archaeological finds uncovered during those excavations. The projects were selected so as to best illustrate the diverse range of present research interests in the Institute, as seen through the study of various archaeological sites: Grumăzești (the study and publication of old excavations), Șoimuș (preventive excavations), Pietrele – Gorgana (systematic excavations within an international project), Cărlomănești and Radovanu (a study of the *triskelion* decorated cups), Târgșoru Vechi (funerary aspects in systematic excavations).

We present below the lists of the field reports (I), the research papers (II) and the reviewed volumes (III), together with a brief archaeological background on the above mentioned exhibition (IV).

I. Field reports

1. *Archaeological research at Peștera (Constanța county). The 2012 excavations* – Adrian Doboș (IAB), Radu Ioviță, Kathryn Fitzsimmons, Mathias Probst, Nina Schlösser, Kristin Weber (MPI), Vlad V. Zirra (IAB);
2. *Archaeological research at Buda and Lespezi (Bacău county). The 2012 excavations* – Roxana Dobrescu (IAB), Alain Tuffreau (U Lille 1), Adrian Doboș, Valentin Dumitrașcu (IAB), Alexandru Ciornei, Mihai Florea (MNIR);
3. *Archaeological research at Pietrele (Giurgiu county). The 2012 excavations* – Meda Toderaș, Alexandru Vulpe (IAB), Svend Hansen, Agathe Reingruber (DAI Berlin);
4. *The Boian settlement from Sultana – Ghețărie. Results of the 2012 excavations* – Cătălin Nicolae (IR), Cătălin Lazăr, Mihai Florea (MNIR);
5. *The Eneolithic necropolis from Sultana – Malu Roșu. The 2012 excavations* – Cătălin Lazăr, Mihai Florea, Ionela Crăciunescu, Mădălina Voicu (MNIR);
6. *The Bronze Age cemetery from Cărlomănești. The 2012 excavations* – Ion Motzoi-Chicideanu (IAB), Monica Chicideanu-Șandor (U București), Mihai I. Constantinescu (IA-FR);

7. *Radovanu – Gorgana întâi. The 2012 excavations* – Done Șerbănescu (MCG Oltenița), Cristian Schuster (IAB), Ion Tuțulescu (MJ Vâlcea), Alexandru Nălbitoru-Mărăcine (MJ Vâlcea);
8. *Anthropological data on the burial no. 3 from Radovanu* – Alexandra Comșa (IAB);
9. *The Getian necropolis from Stelnica – Grădiștea Mare (Ialomița county). The 2012 excavations* – Anca Ganciu (IAB), Gheorghe Matei (MJ Ialomița), Ph. Charlier (HU– RP), Laetitia Laquai (IR);
10. *Cârlomănești – Cetățuia (Vernești village, Buzău county) – archaeological research in 2012* – Mircea Babeș, Despina Măgureanu (IAB), Sebastian Matei, Daniel Costache (MJ Buzău);
11. *The Romanian–French excavations at Sotiras (Thassos, Greece) in 2012* – Alexandru Avram (U du Maine/U București/IAB), N. Badout (U Oxford /EFA), Alexandru Morintz (IAB), G. Sintès (EFA);
12. *Histria Sector T. The 2012 excavations* – Iulian Bîrzescu, Alexandru Avram, Monica Mărgineanu Cîrstoiu (IAB), Virgil Apostol (MNIR), Albert Baltres (IGR), Florina Bîrzescu (IAB), Alexandra Lițu (U București), Karin Maurer (U Wien), Alexandra Țârlea (U București), Ștefan Vasiliță (IAB);
13. *Histria. South Sector. The 2012 excavations* – Mircea Dabîca (IAB);
14. *Tropaeum Traiani (Adamclisi, Constanța county), Sector A – Streets ABV IV, AV 2' and AV 3, Sector B – the geomagnetic research, Sector C – Late Roman edifices – Results of the 2012 excavations* – Alexandru Barnea (IAB);
15. *Tropaeum Traiani (Adamclisi, Constanța county), Sector A – North of “A” Basilica – Results of the 2012 excavations* – Adriana Panaite (IAB);
16. *Orgame, necropolis and territory. The ANR Pont-Euxin Program in 2012* – Vasilica Lungu (ISSEE), Alexandre Baralis (U Aix-en-Provence), Pierre Dupont (UMR 5138, Maison de l’Orient Méditerranéen, Lyon), Pascal Leboutteiller (IFEA Istanbul), Max Guy (UMR 5140, CNRS Archo-Lattes), René Delphieu, Anthony Comfort (U Exeter), Alina Mușat, Alexandra Dolea, Marius Streinu (MNIR), Simona Micu (UDJ Galați), Lavinia Nicolae (U Athens);
17. *The Roman amphitheater from Drobeta. The 2012 excavations* – Constantin C. Petolescu (IAB), Gabriel Crăciunescu (MRPF), Ștefan Vasiliță, Florian Matei-Popescu (IAB);
18. *The Roman castrum from Câmpulung – Jidova. The 2012 excavations* – Constantin C. Petolescu (IAB), Teodor Cioflan (MJ Argeș), Ion Dumitrescu (MJ Argeș), Florian Matei-Popescu (IAB);
19. *Archaeological excavations at Murighiol (Tulcea county) in 2012 – The port area and tower no. 12* – Mihail Zahariade (IAB), Cristian Olariu (Univ. București), George Bounegru (MNU Alba Iulia);

20. *Archaeological excavations at Drajna de Sus (Prahova county) – the praetorium and the western gate* – Mihail Zahariade (IAB), Marinela Peneș (MJIA Prahova), Traian Dvorski (ISAIM), Lucian Mureșan, Ioana Crețulescu (MJIA Prahova);
21. *Archaeological excavations at Nufăru “Trecere bac” (Tulcea county)* – Oana Damian (IAB), Mihai Vasile, Andra Samson, Daniel Ene, Gabriel Vasile, Radu Olteanu (MNIR);
22. *The trench excavated in 2012 at Sighișoara “Dealul Viilor”* – Daniel Spănu (IAB);
23. *Archaeological research at Târgșoru Vechi (Prahova county). The 2012 excavations* – A. Măgureanu (IAB), B. Ciupercă, A. Anton (MJIA Prahova);
24. *Preventive archaeological excavations on the ring-route of Alexandria. The 2012 season* – Alexandru Morintz, Andrei Măgureanu, Mircea Dabîca, Dorin Sârbu, Cristian Ștefan, Adrian Doboș, Adina Boroneanț (IAB), Pavel Mirea, Ion Torcică (MJ Teleorman), Mihaela Simion (MNIR), Constantin Băjenaru, Răzvan Petcu, Radu Petcu, Andrei Heroiu (IR), Emilian Gămureac (MC)

It is important to note that despite the shortage of the fundings, the systematic excavations still dominate among the research projects, with a substantial number of the “traditional excavations” still continuing. Many of them involve international cooperation and multidisciplinary teams.

II. Research Papers

The Aurignacian of the Banat region – a synthesis of the recent research – Mircea Anghelinu, Loredana Niță (UV Târgoviște), Valery Sitlivy (IPA–UC), Viktor Chabai (CBIA–NUAS), Thomas Hauck (UB–CG), Cristoph Schmidt (CBIA–NUAS), Holger Kels (DG–AU)

Previous research on the Banat Paleolithic, led to the definition of a specific chronological and cultural phenomenon, interpreted – based on the landmarks of the relative chronology – as a rather late manifestation of the Krems-Dufour Aurignacian from Central Europe, in some cases taking place after the Last Glacial Maximum (ca. 23 ka calBP). Given the traditional association between the Aurignacian (as a cultural phenomenon) and the modern humans (the presumed creator of the phenomenon), the archaeological finds from the Oase Cave (dated ca. 40.7 ka calBP, thus corresponding to a Late Aurignacian) – rose doubts regarding the chronological position of the Banat sites. Suspicions multiplied after the preliminary evaluation of the lithic collection from Tincova, re-assigned at present to a very early stage of this techno-complex, more precisely to the proto-Aurignacian/Aurignacian 0.

The clarification of such controversial aspects of the Aurignacian phenomenon from Banat, was the main reason for resuming – within a large multidisciplinary project involving universities from Köln, Aachen and Târgoviște – the systematic archaeological excavations at Românești – Dumbrăvița, Coșava, and at a smaller scale, Tincova. Another objective was a detailed re-evaluation of all Aurignacian collections from Banat. The research – that included sedimentologic and chronometric OSL/TL evaluations – confirmed the Banat Aurignacian from Românești (and thus, by extrapolation, from the other sites), to belong to one of the earliest stages of this techno-complex in Europe (40–45 ka cal BP).

Thus, far from representing a late epi-phenomenon of the Aurignacian in Central Europe, the sites in the Banat document both the earliest presence (directly dated) of this techno-complex, and implicitly, the first stage of the Upper Paleolithic in Romania. Moreover, the chronology and the techno-typological aspects recently revealed by the Banat collections, rise important questions regarding the conventional scenarios on the origin, internal evolution and, respectively, the association of the phenomenon with the penetration from the east into Europe, of humans with a modern anatomy.

Grave goods in the Iron Gates Mesolithic. Identity and inclusion – Adina Boroneanț (IAB), Clive Bonsall (UE–SHCA)

The Mesolithic sites in the Iron Gates section of the Lower Danube Valley, both on the Serbian and Romanian riverbanks, contain some of the richest concentrations of burials in Europe. They have been recorded on at least 15 sites and four of these, Lepenski Vir, Padina, Schela Cladovei and Vlasac, each contained large numbers of graves. For some of the burials (constituting a small but significant percentage of the total) finds considered by the excavators as grave goods were reported.

Our paper re-examined this evidence and considered the question of deliberate placement of grave goods as identity markers in Mesolithic mortuary practices in the Iron Gates.

Archaeozoology and stable isotopes at Măgura, Teleorman county (Early Neolithic) – Adrian Bălășescu (MNIR), Marie Balasse (CNRS–MNHN)

The archaeozoological research on faunal collections from the Teleorman Valley, mainly those from the site of Măgura, brings new data on the earliest Neolithic in the southern Romania. The site of Măgura – Boldul lui Moș Ivănuș – dated to the beginning of the 6th millennium BC (Precriș culture = Starcevo Criș I) – yielded the largest faunal sample in the region. The faunal spectrum is dominated by the domestic animals (mainly ovicaprines and bovines), with the presence of only a few wild animals, thus suggesting a secondary role played by hunting in the subsistence economy.

The isotopic studies on the collagen and the bio-apatite from the dental enamel allowed for the reconstruction of the annual growing rhythms of the domestic animals. Also, we examined the feeding patterns of the domestic animals

from a diachronic perspective, by comparing the animal populations from the Precriș culture to those of Dudești and Vădastra.

This study took place with the support of the grant program of CNCS – UEFISCDI, PN-II-ID-PCE-2011-3-1015 and the European Research Council SIANHE.

Considerations on the lithic industry from the Gumelnitsa tell in Geangoești (Dâmbovița county) – Ana Ilie (CNMCD Târgoviște), Loredana Niță (UV Târgoviște).

The studied lithic material (from the collections of the National Museum Complex “Curtea Domnească” in Târgoviște) comes from the Geangoești – tell (Dâmbovița county). The archaeological excavations took place in the 60-ies and identified five Gumelnitsa habitation levels. The resulted types of finds (pottery, anthropomorphic figurines, adornments, lithic industry) were thus attributed to the Gumelnitsa culture.

The lithic collection comprises 164 pieces, representing mainly retouched (47.26 %) and unretouched (23.97 %) blade blanks. The rarity of flakes, of re-used items and of the indeterminate pieces, suggests a fragmented lithic collection, either through a spatial repartition on the site surface, or through a selection of the resulted finds.

The main raw material was a beige/yellowish/brown-reddish/grey flint, with a fine or coarse texture, at times with white fossilized dots, thus a variety of flint very similar to the Balkan flint type.

Experimental archaeology and architecture – Cătălin Lazăr (MNIR), Theodor Ignat (MM București), Vasile Opriș, Florin Rădulescu (U București)

The first stage of the project *Experimental Architecture and archaeology: rebuilding a prehistoric house* took place in 2010, aiming, as the title stated, to rebuild a Gumelnitsa house (at a natural scale) and later to assess its degradation process through time.

In 2012 the initial objectives were widened, in an attempt to further understand the living style of a prehistoric community. Thus, a number of activities specific to the Gumelnitsa culture were performed, through the utilization and processing of raw materials specific to the period (wood, bone, horn, flint, stone, hide, etc.), allowing the replication of items similar to the prehistoric ones (tools, weapons, adornments, clothing items). The techniques employed also replicated the prehistoric ones, with no use of modern materials. Subsequently, the obtained items were tested through activities specific to the prehistoric communities, in order to establish a certain degree of efficiency and fiability.

One of the main scopes was obtaining pottery recipients similar to those used by the Gumelnitsa communities, both from the perspective of shapes but also of the manufacturing technologies.

The presentation discussed the main results for one of the most frequent Gumelnitsa pottery category, the dishes. All the stages in their production were

presented, from selecting the clay sources, preparing and modeling the paste, drying and decorating and finally, the firing stage.

The paper was supported through PN-II-ID-PCE-2011-3-1015 project of CNCS-UEFISCDI.

Creativity and the making of a pottery decoration style in Middle Bronze Age Transylvania (ca. 2000–1500 BC) – Nona Palincas (IAB)

Creativity and replication of inherited tradition coexist in all societies and social contexts favour one over the other to various degrees; but even when creativity is particularly favoured, it is to be expected that social groups participate in the process in different ways and, more importantly, to various degrees. As pottery is one of those categories of material culture that most probably was used by all people in Bronze Age societies, investigating creativity through it might shed some light on what triggered creativity in this domain and on how various social groups participated in this process. This talk will try to answer these questions by means of a case study – that of the Wietenberg pottery, attributed to the culture with the same name, distributed in Transylvania in the Middle Bronze Age (ca. 2000–1500 BC). From among the various possible creative approaches to pottery the discussion will be confined to the creation of this pottery's decoration style.

The issue of the origin of the Wietenberg decorative style has been debated for decades, and is still being debated today, owing to its relevance to the assessment of the impact of Aegean contacts on the societies in the study-region.

Wietenberg pottery decoration is almost entirely geometric. It became the subject of debate on account of its main feature, which is referred to by the generic term of 'spiral-meander decoration'. Several scholars believed this style to have parallels – albeit only a few – in the Aegean, and because various objects – for example, harness pieces, Mycenaean swords, ox-hide ingots – of Aegean (mainly Mycenaean) origin appeared in Transylvania at the same time, they argued that the spiral-meander decoration style emerged under 'Aegean influence'. Other scholars dissociated the objects of Aegean origin from the spiral decoration style on the grounds that, in some of its details, the latter's appearance differed from the Aegean spiral decoration, and thus argued in favour of a local, non-Aegean origin for the spiral decoration.

This discussion has remained deadlocked because it is conceptualized in terms of close resemblance vs. general resemblance, where general resemblance is considered irrelevant for the 'Aegean influence' by opponents of the Aegean origin of the spiral decoration style. Introducing to the discussion the idea of creativity could shed new light on the emergence of the Wietenberg pottery decoration style. For this purpose, creativity will be considered at two levels: that of the degrees of alteration of the prototype motifs as degrees of creativity; and that of creative integration of various prototypes – Aegean or otherwise – and their derivatives within the same product. Because this second level links pottery decoration to various domains – foreign and local; cosmology and warfare; the mortuary and the

living, etc. –, the Wietenberg pottery decorative style can be seen as resulted from the interactions of potters and various categories of users; this in turn can provide insight into what drew various social groups in the study-area into the participation in this creative process and the way they participated in it.

The archeozoological analysis of the animal remains resulted during the 2007–2011 excavations from the Monteoru levels at Cărlomănești (Vernești village, Buzău county) – Georgeta el Susi (IAB)

2252 bone fragments were collected during the 2007–2011 seasons, from the levels of the Monteoru culture in Cărlomănești (features 61–105). According to the statistics, the domestic species predominate with 90.36%, followed by game with 9.64%. Within the domestic mammals, ovicaprids predominate (30.79%), followed by bovines (27.06%) and suids (26.52%). The percentages are rather similar, probably because of the small size of the sample but future research will clarify this aspect. The horses represent 4.59% and the dog 1.4%. The prevalence of sheep and goat over the domestic economy suggests a silvo-steppe environment and a drier micro-climate, also met during the Dacian period. It seems that red deer is poorly represented – and in general the forest species also – only 4.98 %. It is probable that the species retreated north, with the animals being hunted during “hunting parties”. The percentage of the wild boar is also reduced (3.11%), despite the fact that the meadow vegetation found along the river valleys offered enough food for the suids. Other identified wild species (roe deer, auroch, badger, hare) belonging to the same open biotope, also show low percentages, less than 1%. Hunting was probably not very important to the community, and was practiced only occasionally. Other than hides, furs and meat, the communities also used the antler/horn (either collected or from the hunted animals), as raw material for manufacturing various items.

The analyzed sample contained fragments of antler/horn debitage and pieces with traces of manufacturing. The animal economy of the Bronze Age communities was sustained from the utilitarian point of view by ovines and bovids and food-wise by suids, caprids, ovines, cattle and horse. Sheep and goat were kept for dairy products, hides, wool, and secondarily, for meat. According to some preliminary observations, the cattle was mainly exploited for the dairy products and as burden animals (as indicated by some proximal phalanxes displaying exostoses and heavy compression). The suids were sacrificed mainly as young and sub-adult. They were raised in a state of semi-freedom. Fishing and other seasonal occupations are poorly documented.

New data regarding the Bronze Age cemetery from Câmpina (Prahova county) – Alin Frânculeasa, Bianca Preda (MJIA Prahova), Andrei Soficaru (IA–FR)

The funerary area making the subject of the presentation is located in the area of the Meridional Sub-Carpathians, on the high terrace of the left bank of the

Prahova river, north of its confluence with the Doftana. Archaeological excavation taking place from 2008 and 2012 uncovered 60 burials (both inhumations and incinerations). The inhumation is predominant (with over 80% of the excavated burials). The grave goods are specific to the Noua and Monteoru cultures and in three of the inhumation tombs grave goods decorated in the Tei culture manner were found. Several elements of relative chronology and seven ^{14}C dates placed this funerary area into the Late Bronze Age.

The Getian cups with triskelion decoration – Cristian Schuster (IAB), Done Șerbănescu (MCG Oltenița), Alexandru Morintz (IAB)

Recent contract excavations taking place in the previously documented site of Brănești (Ilfov county), uncovered traces of human habitation dating back to Getian times in the II–I centuries BC. Among the pottery sherds uncovered, a special interest was given to a decorated cup fragment of autochthonous production, classified as profile Ib, Band type 3, Leave type 9a, *triskelion* 6c (after the typology of Cassan-Franga), with the decoration surrounded by eight-corner small stars.

Previous research had identified this type of decoration (but also four-, five- or even seven-legged similar patterns) on decorated cups from several sites in Muntenia (București – Fundeni, București – Ziduri între vii, Vadu Anei, Căscioarele, Piscu Crăsani, Grădiștea, Sprâncenata). The decoration appeared either on the exterior surface of the cups or as a medallion at the cup's base.

Two cups have attracted special attention: one from Popești – Nucet and the second from Radovanu – Gorgana a doua, which seemed to have been produced using the same mold as the Brănești cup. Two hypotheses are equally possible: the first, that the respective cups had been produced in one of the dava on the Argeș river and later sold, and the second, that the mold had travelled (through exchange or sale) from one settlement to the other – as there might have existed an artisan specialized in this type of pottery.

A mold with the same *triskelion* pattern was found while excavating the dava from Radovanu – Gorgana a doua, but the cups manufactured with it are different from those of Popești – Nucet, Brănești and Radovanu.

On the earliest coins issued by the Getae at the Lower Danube – Aurel Vâlcu (IAB)

The author discussed the imitations of the Macedonian tetradrachms of the Philip II type, imitations that were attributed to the Getae from the Lower Danube area. The coins were known as “the Rasa type”, after the eponymous hoard discovered in 1942 (IGCH 460). The hoard, containing 52 silver coins (tetradrachms of the Alexander the Great type, Seleucid tetradrachms and imitations after the Philip II tetradrachms) were quickly sold following the discovery.

After 1947 the authorities retrieved 31 pieces, out of which 23 ended up in the Numismatic Department from the Library of the Romanian Academy (in 1950 and 1960), six in the Lower Danube Museum in Călărași (in 1963) and two in the National Museum of Antiquities (in 1947 and 1948).

The imitations (attributed to the Getae from the Lower Danube) were initially dated to the second part of the IV century and later to the period towards the end of the III century AD. The analysis of hoards discovered in Romania and Bulgaria, as well as the historical context and the discovery of a reverse die at Lukovit (Bulgaria) indicate that the imitations from this category were struck in a centre of power located between the Danube and the Balkan mountains, sometime between 270–260 BC.

Christian monuments in urbanism. Reflections on an urban scenario for the towns in Scythia – Irina Achim (IAB)

The presentation is looking into the role played by the Christian cult monuments within the urban tissue in Scythia Minor during the late antiquity. Based on a strictly archeological documentation, the aim is to reconstruct, within possibilities, a sequence of the edilitary activity during the late antiquity in order to define a Christian topography of the urban structures in a predefined geographical area. A systematic analysis of the Christian cult monuments identified in Scythia suggests a series of conclusions regarding the place and role played by the church within the city – seen as an architectural entity – and makes possible a more nuanced discussion regarding the delimitation of the sacred space from the profane one, in a historical period when the city gradually gains a Christian dimension.

Urbanism and frontiers in Dacia during the times of Trajan and Hadrian – Florian Matei-Popescu (IAB), Ovidiu Țentea (MNIR)

The presentation focused on the main landmarks of the transformation suffered by the territories conquered by Trajan north of the Danube, after they were turned in a Roman province. The main conclusions presented here were reached by the authors following the completion of their (individual) PhD theses. The discussions also touched on elements relevant for the chronology of some fortifications, troop attestations and their dislocation dynamics during Trajan's Dacian campaigns, compared to the period immediately following the agitation caused by the Sarmatians at the beginning of Hadrian's reign.

The northern necropolis of Romula (1965–1970): four decades after – Mircea Babeș (IAB), Dorel Bondoc (MO Craiova), Cătălin Nicolae (IR)

The presentation was an updated report on the preparation of the monographic publication of the excavations in the necropolis of Romula, directed by Mircea Babeș during 1965–1966 and 1968–1970. The necropolis was located north of the defense wall constructed by Philip the Arab. During the five seasons of excavations, M. Babeș identified 207 burials. 174 were completely excavated while

the rest of 33, largely located outside the limits of the excavation, were left unexplored.

The study published in *Dacia* XIV, 1970 was written prior to the last excavation season and concentrated on defining the funerary types and their possible ethno-cultural attribution. It also showed the cosmopolitan character of this particular necropolis, so similar in structure to those from other urban agglomerations in *Dacia*, such as Drobeta or Apulum, but clearly different from the closed ethnic group necropolises, attributed either to the local population (e.g. Sopor de Câmpie – Locusteni) or to populations of Illyrian colonists (*Alburnus Maior* – Roșia Montană) or norico-panonian (Cașolț, Calbor). Although it lacked an illustrated catalogue, the study offered an important landmark for the funerary aspects in the province of *Dacia* and the Roman neighboring area.

Four decades later, more precisely after 43 years after the publication of the above mentioned study, the publication of a systematic catalogue of all the discoveries from the Romula necropolis (also including at this point the 50 burials excavated by de D. Tudor and G. Popilian in 1965, 1968, 1984 and 1986) was a must. The efforts of M. Babeș, helped throughout the years by de Raluca Barac, Liana Oța and Cristina Alexandrescu, were resumed the previous year by the present authors.

Thus, at the moment, a detailed catalog of the burials is available (164 pages), together with a quasi-complete (redrawn) illustration of field documentation (ground plans and section plans for ca. 190 burials, the plans of the eight excavated trenches – ca. 530 sqm, over 100 photos) and of the grave goods (photos and drawings, grouped by burial but also on typological bases). The aim of the authors is the complete publication of the above, but also the re-opening of the discussion concerning the ethno-cultural attribution of the main funerary types (inhumation – 39%, cremation – 61%, in its various forms: *in situ* incineration–*bustum*, cremation inside a ritually burnt grave, in a simple grave or in an urn). But the authors mainly concentrated on the typology of the grave goods, their combinatory analysis, the stratigraphy and, of course, on the comparative study with other necropolises from *Dacia* and the neighboring provinces. Given the quantity and the quality of the documentation, new nuanced conclusions can be anticipated, conclusions dealing with the evolution of the social and cultural life in *Dacia*, as reflected in the necropolises.

Once again on the structure and dynamics of the Roman-provincial imports in Daia – Alexandru Popa (MNCR)

The study aimed to briefly present the spectrum and the chronology of the so-called Roman-provincial “imports” in the territories east of *Dacia*, during its existence as a Roman province. The main aim of the research included the attempt to underline, starting from the “imports” – the main problems in the relations of the non-Roman populations with the Empire. The working hypothesis suggested that

the distribution of the “imports” through time and space reflected the dynamics of the political, economic and social relations, as well as those multilaterally – cultural, between the Roman Empire and the population groups on the other side of the *limes*.

Throughout the investigation, the author did not attempt to approach in detail all finds of Roman-provincial origin, but to select those categories of finds that could offer real possibilities of analysis and interpretation, both through a more advanced state of the research but also through a large number of finds of a chosen category. Following this selection, the main category selected is represented by the vessels: bronze, silver, glass and obviously, clay.

One of the most important conclusions of the study suggests that the maximum input of Roman provincial goods in Barbaricum east of the Roman province of Dacia is visible during the time of military offensives, either Roman or barbarian. It was thus observed that it was not peace that stimulated the penetration of the so-called “imports”, but war. It is obvious now that the paradigm of “the economic relations between the Romans and the barbarians developed during the peace intervals” must be analyzed and possibly corrected.

Striking a balance: the site of Troesmis from a legion’s castrum to an Early Byzantine fortification. Project development between October 2010 and February 2013 – Cristina Georgeta Alexandresc (IAB), Cătălin Nicolae (IR)

In 2010 the “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology, in cooperation with the Austrian Academy of Sciences, initiated a research project regarding the transformations of the Ancient settlements on the Lower Danube. Innovative methods for archaeological research and evaluation (digital documentation, photogrammetry, and geophysical prospections and GIS technology) were applied for the site of Troesmis, an eloquent example for the transformations suffered by the settlements and the surrounding environment during the II–IV centuries AD.

The authors presented the main elements of the project – mainly the research of 2011– during a period extending until the beginning of this year. The project concentrated on the topographic documentation of the still visible ruins (the so-called eastern fortifications from the IV century, and the western ones, probably Early Byzantine), but also on the constructions visible on the plateau between the two fortresses, part of the *canabae* legions or the later *municipium*. Apart from a retrospective on the previous research (starting with those in the XIX century), the results of the first geomagnetic analysis (ca. 7.5 ha) were also made public.

A recent archive discovery – several documents regarding brief excavations in summer of 1939 by Emil Coliu – were also presented.

Notes on a IVth century hoard found at Sucidava – Ștefan Vasiliță (IAB), Petre Gherghe (U Craiova)

The authors discussed 20 Roman coins, part of a hoard found at Sucidava (Corabia, Olt county) in 1928–1929. They were published in 1968 by O. Toropu

and E. Nicolaescu, but the coins were determined based on old catalogues from the XIX century, and details such as weight or mint marks were omitted, and the coins were never illustrated.

Based on the identifications of the quoted authors, the hoard was composed of bronze, billon and silver coins struck between 216 and 361 AD. Their re-examination led to a more exact identification of the emperors and mints. It also showed that the initial information was generally correct, although for a few coins it was possible to observe further details. The earliest coin dates back to 219 AD and the latest to 355–358 AD. On the other hand, the context of the discovery and the structure of the hoard indicated that some of the coins, probably those from the III century and a few of the IV century, were actually a later addition to an initial mid-IV century main hoard.

A IVth century coin hoard from the southern Bessarabia – Theodor Isvoranu (IAB)

The presentation discussed 65 bronze coins recently recovered at the Moldavian border, following a rightful action of the authorities. The coins were handed to the National Museum of History and Archaeology of Moldavia. They were supposedly coming from an unknown location within the country, possibly a hoard. A preliminary analysis indicated that all but one of the coins were issued during the imperial Roman period and were made of common metal (billon antoniniani also included). The other coin was a bronze piece issued by Pantikapaion at the beginning of the III century BC.

From the I–III centuries AD 10 coins are worth mentioning: four Greek coins from Marcianopolis (Commodus), Nicopolis ad Istrum (Septimius Severus), the Bosporan kingdom and one of unknown provenance, and six imperial pieces – one as from Claudius I and five antoniniani from Gallienus (3), Claudius II and Aurelian. The majority of the coins (52) belong to the Late Empire, ranging from 312–313 to 395–402. Two bronze coins were left uncertain.

The analysis of the above mentioned lot adds one more hoard on the map of similar discoveries between the Prut and the Dniester. It is possible though that not all the above mentioned pieces were actually part of the same hoard. It is rather plausible that the two latter groups (the late antoniniani and the IV century AD coins – 57 pieces in total) were part of the same hoard, as they have close dimensions and aspect. Also, a similar hoard structure was observed in the case of two other hoards from the Prut valley in the Republic of Moldavia. The Late Roman lot is in fact similar in structure with at least four other hoards from Dobrudja. For other eight coins, the majority Greek, it is difficult to say whether they were part of the initial hoard or they were isolated pieces, and added to the hoard by its finders. Given the fact the majority of the similar discoveries for the two main coin groups concentrate to the south of Bessarabia, the author attributes

to the same area the present hoard, probably coming from a location close to the Roman limes, either on the Moldavian or the Ukrainian side.

Contributions to the formation of the Moldavian state – a view from numismatics – Eugen Nicolae (IAB)

The author discussed some issues and monetary discoveries from Bessarabia during the formation of the Moldavian state.

Recent research in the past decades showed that on the territory of the future Lower Moldavia, a principality formed during the civil fights within the Golden Horde, principality that gained its independence in 1369 (recent opinion of Lia and Adrian Bătrîna, when publishing the results of the archaeological excavations at St Nicholas church in Rădăuți). After a period of dynastic crisis this principality (identified based on the written sources as a „country of Romanians”) was ruled by Costea (1377–1387) – the son-in-law of Bogdan I. He was followed by his son Roman (1387–1391), who later on also took over the Upper Country (Moldavia), thus unifying the two state entities.

In general lines, the numismatic sources confirm this image. The process of formation and separation of the Lower Country Principality from the Golden Horde is clearly illustrated by the monetary discoveries and the issues of Costești – Gârla and Şehr al-cedid types. In the same time, the process of political integration of the Lower Country within the Moldavian Principality corresponds to a process of monetary unification that ended under Alexander the Good. The author presented a series of local countermarks, mostly unpublished, applied on Islamic copper issues from ca. 1380 and during the reign of Alexander the Good, as he replaced the old Islamic copper coins with low-value Moldavian ones.

The defensive architecture of the Severin fortress during the XIII–XVII centuries – Marian Neagoe (MRPF)

The fortress of Severin aroused the interest of an important number of engineers, architects, archaeologists or historians, who approached, directly or indirectly, issues of planimetrics, dating and historical evolution of this fortification.

Starting with the first pieces of information coming from count Fernando Luigi de Marsigli (who at the end of the XVII century was drafting the first topographic plan of the fortress) to the excavations of Grigore Tocilescu in 1897, there had been opinions dating the ruins back to the Roman times or the Early Byzantine period, although, during the second half of the XIX century August Treboniu Laurian and Cesar Bolliac admitted that the fortress could have actually dated from the Middle Ages.

At the beginning of the XXth century, after a few test-trenches excavated in 1915, 1928–1929 and 1932, Alexandru Bărcăcilă initiated from 1936 until 1947 a systematic archaeological research of the Severin fortress. The results of these excavations materialized in the retrieval of a rich medieval collection of finds and

also, in the uncovering, in a proportion of 80%, of the precinct walls and the towers of the fortification. Also, those were the times when the first exact topographic plans were drafted, showing the precinct walls, the defense towers and some other constructions discovered in the interior of the fortification, thus defining in general lines the evolution of the fortress from the point of view of the military architecture. Thus, it appeared that the Severin fortress had two lines of precinct walls, built from stone during various time periods, from the XIIIth century until the end of the XVth or the beginning of the following one.

Between April 2011 and June 2012 the Severin fortress underwent preventive archaeological excavations triggered by the project « The rehabilitation of the “Teodor Costescu” Cultural Palace and the fortress of Severin », financed through the European Regional Operational program 2007–2013.

Prior to the excavations, the perimeter of the fortification was divided in three main sectors:

- sector A – the area inside the first precinct of the fortification;
- sector B – the area in between the first and second precinct;
- sector C – the area on the outside of the second precinct.

In all the three sectors previously unknown elements of architecture were identified. The interpretation will help understanding the construction and reconstruction phases of the whole fortified complex of the Severin fortress.

III. Reviewed volumes

Radu Vulpe, *Studii privind protoistoria Daciei*, Olariu, D. (ed.), Editura Academiei Române, București, 2013 (Constantin C. Petolescu);

Alexandru Avram, *Les diasporas grecques du VIII^e siècle à la fin du III^e siècle av. J.-C.*, Bréal, Paris, 2012 (Iulian Bârzescu);

Lexikon zur Keltischen Archäologie, Sievers, S., Urban, O.H., Ramsel, P.C. (eds.), Publishing House of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, 2012 (Vlad V. Zirra);

Tudor Soroceanu, *Die Kupfer- und Bronzedepot der frühen und mittleren Bronzezeit in Rumänien*, Harhoiu, R., Hansen, S., Gaiu, C. (eds.), Archaeologia Romanica, vol 5, Accent Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, 2012 (Anca Popescu);

Adina Boroneanț, *Aspecte ale tranziției de la mezolitic la neoliticul timpuriu în zona Porțile de Fier (Aspects of the Mesolithic – Early Neolithic transition in the Iron Gates)*, Museum Banaticum Timesiense, Bibliotheca historica et archaeologica banatica, LII, Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, 2012 (Roxana Dobrescu);

Iulian Bîrzescu, *Histria XV. Die archaischen und frühklassischen Transportamphoren*, Editura Enciclopedică, București, 2012 (Florian Matei-Popescu);

Cristian Schuster, Traian Popa, *Mironești. II. Locuri, cercetări arheologice, monumente și personaje istorice (Mironești. II. Places, archaeological research, monuments and historical characters)*, Bibliotheca Musei Giurgiuvensis VII, Pelican Publishing House, Giurgiu, 2012 (Alexandru Morintz);

Cristian Schuster, Traian Popa, Vasile Barbu, *Cercetări arheologice în bazinul Argeșului (județul Giurgiu)/Archaeological research in the Argeș basin (Giurgiu county)*, Bibliotheca Musei Giurgiuvensis VI, Giurgiu, 2012 (Alexandru Morintz);

Valeriu Sîrbu, Cristian Schuster, *Tumulii Graves – Status Symbol of the Dead in Bronze and Iron Ages in Europe. Proceedings of the XVI World Congress of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (Florianopolis, Brazil, 4–10 September 2011)*, 2, BAR S 2396, Oxford, 2012 (Alexandru Morintz);

Alexandru Morintz, Raluca Kogălniceanu, *Survey in archaeology, often a neglected science. Proceedings of the IInd Archeological Symposium, Giurgiu, October 23rd – 26th 2011*, 2012 (Alexandru Morintz);

Georgeta Miu, Cristian Botezatu, Alexandra Comșa, Georgeta El Susi, *Ostrovul Corbului între km 911–912. Analiză antropologică și arheozoologică*, Artemis Publishing House, București, 2012 (Cristian Schuster).

IV. The exhibition

The Early Neolithic site of Grumăzești, Neamț county (fig. 1/1)

The excavations started in 1968 and continued, with time gaps, until 1978 (1968, 1971, 1972, 1977, 1978). They were directed by S. Marinescu-Bîlcu (“Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology) with the help of Alexandra Bolomey (“Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology/“Francisc I. Rainer” Institute of Anthropology). At present the collection of excavated finds makes the object of a new research project within the “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology. Other than the remains of an Early Neolithic (Starčevo-Criș) settlement, the excavations also exposed traces of habitation belonging to the Noua culture and to the III–IV centuries AD.

Three Neolithic surface dwellings and probably two of the semi-sunken type were investigated. All living structures appeared as concentrated agglomerations of pottery sherds (comprising at times vessels – refitted), daub fragments with the imprints of sticks – part of wattle and daub walls –, fired stones, an important number of polished tools (axes, adzes, chisels), weights (fishing or loom), chipped lithic implements (made of flint, chert, obsidian, even quartzite), ground stone tools (grinders, punchers, handaxes).

Even prior to detailed study, it is possible to claim that the Early Neolithic pottery from Grumăzești, when compared with other Moldavian sites, has certain

distinct characteristics. It exhibits a large variety of shapes, from globular pots to carinated bowls, from large, almost flat dishes to carinated necked vessels with buttons/handles on the carination line. Despite the fact no painted pottery was found (but one must bear in mind the real excavated surface of the settlement was not very large), red slipped pots (on the interior and/or exterior) were not uncommon. Decoration occurs quite frequently – and what is most striking is the association of different patterns/types of decoration on various parts or registers on the same pot: while the upper part displays wide deep incisions on a barbotined background, the lower part of the pot is smoothened and red slipped.

The main raw material for the chipped lithic industry was flint, in a few well known varieties: the so called Balkan flint (both the yellow and gray) and the Prut flint also. Chert is the second raw material. One small blade is made of quartzite. The most remarkable category of finds are the polished stone tools (88 in total, 21 associated with the dwellings) – axes, adzes and chisels. Made of a rather porous, soft siltstone rock, they exhibit various stages of manufacturing. Very few were made of harder rocks – such as the only perforated axe found, or the large gritstone axes left unfinished.

The items selected for the exhibition comprised pottery, lithic industry (blades and flakes of obsidian and flint, flint punchers, axes in various stages of manufacturing), clay weights and a possible adornment object (the stone replica of a boar's tusk).

The Neolithic site of Șoimuș – Ferma 2, Hunedoara county (fig. 1/2)

The excavations were triggered by the construction of a new segment of the A1 motorway, between Deva and Orăștie (km 29+750 – 30+300 A1). The site itself was located between Șoimuș and Bălata, at „La Avicola (Ferma 2)”, on the high terrace of the Mureș river. Given its size and complexity, the site was divided in two sectors, A (excavated by the “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology and the National History Museum of Romania, Bucharest) and B (excavated by the Dacian and Roman Civilisation Museum at Deva). The present exhibition focused on the research in zone A, mainly on the Neo-Eneolithic Vința C – Turdaș finds. Other traces of the human habitations in the area belonged to the Bronze Age, Roman period and the Early Middle Age.

The Vința C – Turdaș settlement probably had two habitation phases. Pit-features were most frequent and probably had various uses. There were just a few sunken huts and (delimitation) trenches.

The quantity of uncovered finds is impressive: pottery fragments, both of the coarse and fine varieties, complete pots for daily use, clay weights, lithic industry (flint and obsidian blades and bladelets, grinders), bone tools (awls, spatulas, pendants, fishing hooks), cult items (miniature altars, zoomorphic and anthropomorphic figurines, cult vessels, etc.).

The exhibit displayed just a few of the most interesting finds: a large pottery fragment showing a woman giving birth, a vessel with a human face plastered on its surface, bone artifacts (a decorated comb, a ring, a pendant), an anthropomorphic figurine, a large obsidian core for the blade-type debitage, a miniature four-legged cult table, etc.

The Chalcolithic tell from Pietrele – Gorgana, Giurgiu county (fig. 2/1)

The Gorgana tell is located at mid-distance between the villages of Pietrele and Puieni (Giurgiu county), at the edge of the Danube's terrace, ca. 7 km away from the river.

The archaeological excavations are taking place within a Romanian – German joint research project, having as partners the "Vasile Pârvan" Institute of Archaeology, the "Teohari Antonescu" Museum from Giurgiu and the German Archaeological Institute – the Eurasia Department from Berlin.

During the 2012 excavation season the archaeological research continued both on the tell and on the flat settlement around it. The excavations were funded both by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Germany) and the Ministry of Culture and Heritage (Romania).

The present exhibition focused on a very interesting archaeological context uncovered in trench S, north of the tell: a deep conical vessel, painted on the exterior with graphite and on the exterior decorated with plastic diagonal bands, accompanied by white painted lines, on a red background. The pot (with a diameter of 55 cm) contained inside other 20 cups, with various types of decoration. An anthropomorphic vessel (height 25.4 cm) and completely restored, was also found in the near vicinity.

The triskelion decorated cups: Cărlomănești – Cetățuia, Brănești, Radovanu – Gorgana a doua (fig. 2/2)

The exhibition focused on a few sites that yielded this particular type of discoveries, with the majority of the pottery fragments coming from Cărlomănești – Cetățuia (over 60 cup fragments with relief decoration). The other fragments in display came from Brănești and Radovanu – Gorgana a doua.

A paper was also given on this specific type of finds (see above, section II).

Their majority was made of a grayish paste and only a few orange ones. No complete pot was found, only fragments. Most of the fragments displayed a geometric pattern, alongside a combination of lines, circles, triangles, wheels, rosettes, spirals, etc. Vegetal patterns also occurred. In three cases monetary representations were noted and in one case, a spur. No zoomorphic or anthropomorphic motifs were identified, unlike the ones from the contemporary sites of Popești, Zimnicea or Piscu Crăsani. Many of the cups show similarities to the ones from Popești, but patterns specific only to Cărlomănești also appear. This might suggest the existence of molds or workshops in the area, but also a circulation of molds and artisans.

1



2



Fig. 1. 1. The Early Neolithic site of Grumăzești, Neamț county:
2. The Neolithic site of Șoimuș – Ferma 2, Hunedoara county.

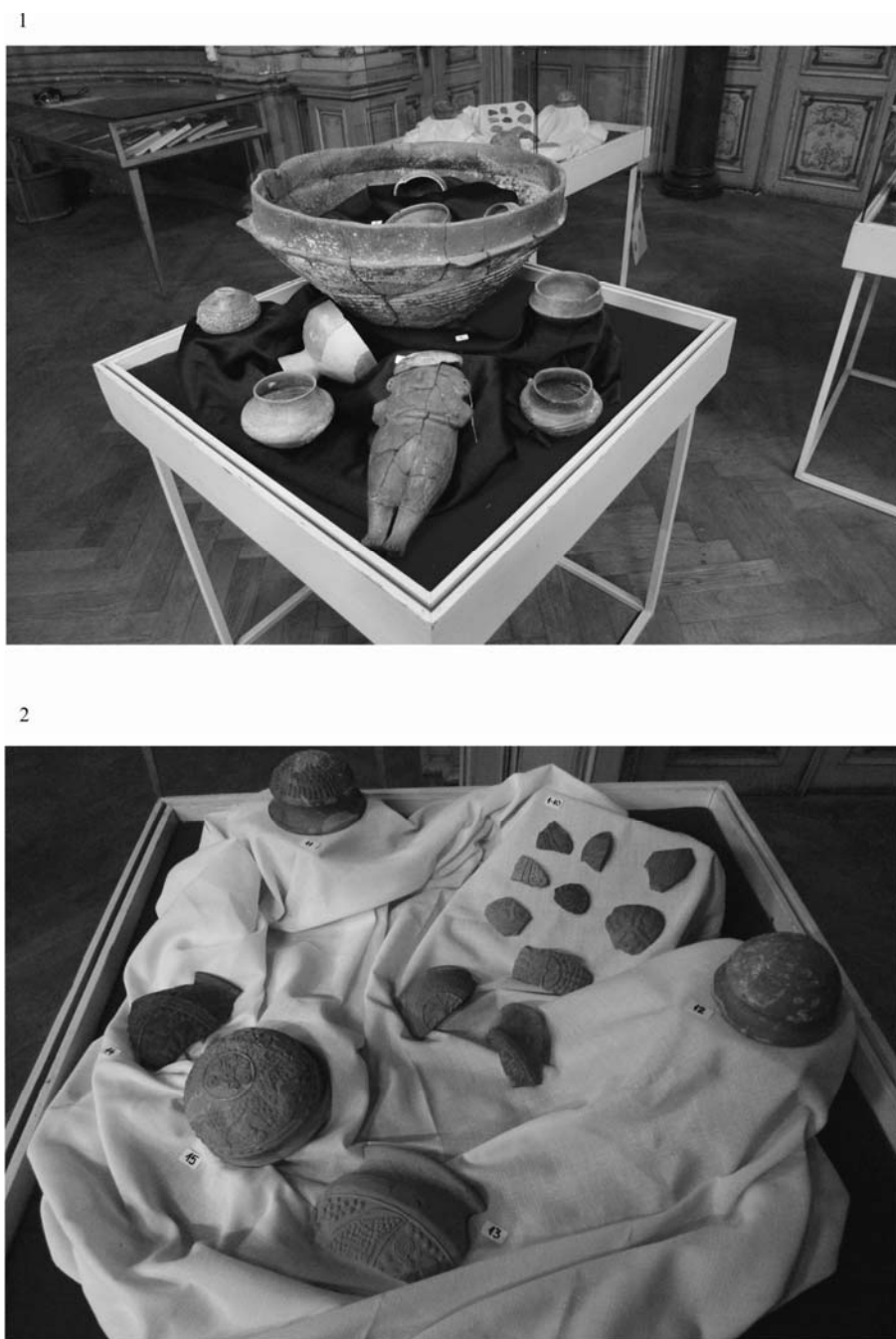


Fig. 2. 1. The Chalcolithic tell from Pietrele – Gorgana, Giurgiu county;
2. The triskelion decorated cups: Cărlomănești – Cetățuia, Brănești, Radovanu – Gorgana a doua.

Târgșoru Vechi (Prahova County) – the tomb of a Princess

Târgșoru Vechi first appeared mentioned in a document as a princely residence in 1517. The document had been issued by Neagoe Basarab to the Braşov merchants, also stating that Târgșoru Vechi was also an important merchant town, being one of the three towns having the privilege of *ius stapuli* (Stappelrecht).

Târgșoru Vechi fit the traditional image of the village-like towns of Muntenia, with open spaces and rare houses with large gardens. The neighborhoods clustered around churches, who usually lent their names to the whole neighborhood.

The ruins of three such churches still stood at the end of the XXth century, other two appearing only in documents. Around the churchyards developed cemeteries, three of them being archaeologically investigated. The first one was excavated starting with 1957, with 47 graves explored dating to the XIVth–XVIth centuries, the majority disturbed by modern interventions. A second necropolis was identified while excavating in 1958, north of Biserica Albă (the White Church). 69 graves were explored, and an interesting observation was made on the presence of some re-inhumations in pottery vessels. The cemetery was dated to the XVth–XVIIth centuries.

The third necropolis, located within the precinct of the Princely Court, was discovered in 1962, with over 200 graves excavated since then. One of them, located in front of Antonie-Vodă Church, was the grave of a princess. The grave goods – three pieces of jewelry – were displayed in the present exhibition. All were made of gold plated silver decorated with semi-precious stones: a ring, a pendant and a head-pin. The quality of the execution of these XVIth century pieces of jewelry is remarkable.

Hopefully, this year's Annual Session of Research Reports has proven to be a positive experience both for the organizers and the participants, with many of them returning the following years with contributions as interesting as the ones presented above.

ABBREVIATED INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATIONS
OF THE PARTICIPANTS

CBIA–NUAS	Crimean Branch of the Institute of Archeology, National Ukrainian Academy of Sciences
CNMCD Târgoviște	Complexul Național Muzeal „Curtea Domnească”, Târgoviște/The National Museum “Curtea Domnească”, Târgoviște
CNRS–MNHN	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/National Centre of Scientific Research
DAI Berlin	Deutsches Archäologisches Institut Berlin/German Archaeological Institute

DG–AU	Department of Geography, Aachen University
EFA	École française d’Athènes/French School in Athens
HU–RP	L’Hopital de l’Université <i>Raymond Poincaré</i> /University Hospital <i>Raymond Poincaré, Garches</i>
IAB	Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București/“Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology, Bucharest
IA–FR	Institutul de Antropologie „Francisc I. Rainer”/“Francisc I. Rainer” Institute of Anthropology
IFEA Istanbul	Institut Français d’Etudes Anatoliennes/French Institute of Anatolian Studies, Istanbul
IGR	Institutul geologic, București/Geological Institute, Bucharest
IPA–UC	Institute of Prehistoric Archaeology, University of Cologne
IR	Independent Researcher/Cercetător independent
ISAIM	Institutul pentru Studii de Apărare și Istorie Militară/Defence and Military History Studies Institute
ISSEE	Institutul de Studii Sud-Est Europene/ South-East European Studies Institute
MCPN	Ministerul Culturii și Patrimoniului Național/Ministry of Culture and Heritage
MCG Oltenița	Muzeul Civilizației Gumelnița, Oltenița/Museum of the Gumelnitsa Culture, Oltenița
MJ Argeș	Muzeul Județean Argeș/Argeș County Museum
MJ Buzău	Muzeul Județean Buzău/Buzău County Museum
MJ Ialomița	Muzeul Județean Ialomița/Ialomița County Museum
MJ Teleorman	Muzeul Județean Teleorman/Teleorman County Museum
MJ Vâlcea	Muzeul Județean Vâlcea/Vâlcea County Museum
MJIA Prahova	Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Prahova/Prahova County History and Archaeology Museum
MM București	Muzeul Municipiului București/Bucharest City Museum
MNCR	Muzeul Național al Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sfântu Gheorghe/National Museum of the Eastern Carpathians, Sfântu Gheorghe
MNIR	Muzeul Național de Istorie a României/National History Museum of Romania
MNU Alba Iulia	Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia/National Museum of [Romanian] Union, Alba Iulia
MO Craiova	Muzeul Olteniei, Craiova
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany
MRPF	Muzeul Regiunii Porțile de Fier, Drobeta-Turnu Severin/The Iron Gates Regional Museum, Drobeta-Turnu Severin
U Aix-en-Provence	Université Aix-en-Provence/Aix en Provence University
U Athens	University of Athens
U București	Universitatea București/University of Bucharest
UB–CG	University of Bayreuth, Chair of Geomorphology
U Craiova	Universitatea Craiova/University of Craiova
UDJ Galați	Universitatea Dunării de Jos, Galați/University of the Lower Danube, Galați
U duMaine	Université du Maine/du Maine University
U Exeter	University of Exeter
U Oxford	University of Oxford
UE–SHCA	University of Edinburgh, School of History, Classics and Archaeology
U Lille 1	Université Lille 1, Sciences et Technologies UMR 8164 Halma – IpeL/Lille University 1
UV Târgoviște	Universitatea „Valahia”, Târgoviște/Valahia University, Târgoviște
U Wien	Universität Wien/University of Vienna